

A study to assess the knowledge regarding cord blood banking among eligible couples in selected urban Area, Bangalore.

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Abstract: Cord blood is collected from the baby's umbilical cord after delivery. This method poses no risk to the mother or baby. Most often the cells are discarded with the umbilical cord as biohazard waste. Umbilical cord blood contains hematopoietic stem cells that are very different from other types of cells in the body. These special stem cells have the ability to divide and renew themselves for long periods and have the ability to differentiate into all the cells of the body (National Institute of Health, 2009) Objectives: 1. To assess the knowledge regarding cord blood banking among eligible couples. 2. To find an association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables among eligible couples regarding cord blood banking. Materials and Methods: Quantitative non-experimental research design (descriptive design) and convenient sampling were followed including 50 samples. Data was collected using a knowledge questionnaire. Data analysis was done with SPSS. Results: Results shows that, Frequency distribution of the eligible couples by the scores obtained on knowledge regarding cord blood banking, majority 36 (72%) of eligible couples were with average knowledge level, 14 (28%) were with above average knowledge level and none of them were with below average. Conclusion: The present study concluded that there is a significant level of knowledge on cord blood banking among eligible couples in selected Urban Area in Bangalore. Key words: Nursing intervention, eligible couples, cord blood banking