

ABO and Rhesus Blood Group Distribution and Blood Donation Willingness Among First-Year Health Students in a Saudi University

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Background: Understanding the distribution of blood groups and blood donation willingness in a population is crucial in managing blood banks and transfusion services. Moreover, awareness of one's own blood group is essential especially in emergencies that mandate blood donation. This study aimed to determine the distribution of ABO and Rhesus (Rh) blood groups among health students, the students' knowledge about their blood group, and their willingness to donate blood.

Methods: This cross-sectional study included all newly accepted health students in a large university in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia (N=1145) during August 2020. The data included a self-administered questionnaire and the serology results of ABO and Rh factors. Chi-squared and Fisher's exact tests were performed followed by a multivariable binary logistic regression analysis which identified the predictors of willingness of blood donation.

Results: Blood group O was the most frequent type among students (51.1%), followed by group A (24.5%) and B (20.4%). The majority (93.3%) of students had Rh-positive factor. When we compared students' answers with their sample results, most students (75.5%) correctly reported their ABO and Rh blood groups. Male students and those with a previous history of blood donation correctly reported their blood group more than others. Of the total sample, 47.3% were willing to donate blood within the next year. Positive predictors of the willingness of student to donate blood included being male, and those with a history of blood donation. Interestingly, students with a family member in the healthcare field were significantly less likely to donate blood.

Conclusion: Blood group O and Rh positive were the most frequent blood groups. Most students had a good knowledge about their blood groups, and about half of students were willing to donate blood. Efforts to encourage the young population to participate in blood donation are crucial.

Keywords: ABO blood group, Rh factor, blood donation, Saudi, students

Introduction

ABO and Rhesus (Rh) blood groups, the most recognized blood group systems, are important for transfusion and transplantation safety, and have been linked with susceptibility to certain diseases.¹ Frequencies of blood groups vary in different ethnic groups. In the United States, among Caucasians, the distribution of blood groups O, A, B, and AB was 45.0%, 40.0%, 11.0%, and 4.0%, respectively. In Hispanics, the frequencies were reported to be 57.0%, 31.0%, 10.0% and 3.0%, respectively. In Blacks, the distributions were 50.0%, 26.0%, 20.0% and 4.0%,

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respectively.² In China, the most common blood group was A (30.5%), followed by O (30.4%) and B (29.4%), and the least common was AB (9.7%). Moreover, only 1.02% of the population had Rh-negative factor.¹ In Saudi Arabia, a previous report among 9939 stem cell donors from different regions in the Kingdom showed that Blood group O was the most frequent type (50.4%), followed by group A (28.6%), and B (17.1%), and the least common was group AB (4.0%). Moreover, about 90.0% of donors were Rh-positive.² Blood-derived products are frequently used as a life-saving procedure in both routine and emergency situations that require a replacement of blood.³ Awareness of one's own blood group is essential, primarily because it is important in case an urgent transfusion is required. The awareness rate varies between different countries, ranging between 50.0% in the UK and 97.0% in Japan.⁴

The blood donation system in Saudi Arabia allows only healthy adults, with an age range from 18 to 65 years, to donate.⁵ The contribution of the young population in blood donation is essential, since they are less likely to suffer from certain conditions that would disqualify from donating.⁴ Moreover, the presence of health students in the teaching hospitals, with a variety of blood groups, can serve as an essential pool of potential blood donors for many reasons. These students have the benefit of easy accessibility to blood banks, are usually young and healthy, and more aware of the local needs of blood products.^{4,6} The attitude of health students towards blood donation is different among countries. In Portugal, only 12.7% of health science students had ever donated blood, however, 88.0% of non-donors will donate blood if necessary.⁷ In Northwest Ethiopia, 16.8% of students in a university donated blood voluntarily.⁸ In India, 22.9% of students in a medical college had a history of blood donation, and the majority (91.0%) were willing to donate in the future.⁶ In Poland, 30.2% of students were blood donors.⁴ In Tanzania, around 30.0% of university students donated blood, and 89.3% reported willingness to donate blood to anyone upon request.⁹ In Hong Kong, 49.45% of students from one university were blood donors.¹⁰ In Saudi Arabia, a study conducted between 2014 and 2015 revealed that 30.1% of healthcare students had a history of blood donation and the majority (98.0%) reported willingness to donate blood to their relatives and non-relatives (90%).¹¹

Up-to-date knowledge on the pattern of blood types and the rates of willingness of young population to donate

blood is essential for national health services. Moreover, there is limited data concerning the knowledge of one's own blood group in Saudi Arabia. Hence, the objective of this study was to estimate the frequency of different ABO and Rh blood groups among health track students in a large university in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia, as well as to determine students' knowledge about their blood group and their willingness to donate blood.

Materials and Methods

Ethical Approval

The Institutional Review Board committee at Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University approved the study. The researcher obtained the written consent from all participants, and from the parents/guardians if less than 18 years old after explaining the study purpose and to reassure them that there were no negative consequences for them. Confidentiality of the data was assured. This study complied with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Study Design, Setting, and Population

This cross-sectional study included all first-year, newly accepted, health students at Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia (N=1145) and was conducted in the Family and Community Medicine center of the Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University during August 2020 after ethical approval and informed consent was obtained.

Data Collection

The data had two components. The first part was a self-administered questionnaire ([Supplementary File](#)). It was designed by the researchers after a review of recent literature and similar studies based on the objectives of the study.^{3,4} This part included questions on sociodemographic factors, self-reported ABO and Rh blood groups, participant's willingness to donate blood in the next year, and other questions that could affect the participant's knowledge on self-blood type or willingness to donate such as having chronic disease or the presence of health care workers in the family. This part was developed initially in English then double translated from English to Arabic then to English. It was tested by a pilot study among 30 students and was revised for content validity by three professional experts.

The second part of the data was the serology results and included ABO and Rh factors tests. Blood samples were collected from participants and tested for the ABO and Rh blood groups and both were performed simultaneously with reagents (anti-A, anti-B, and anti-D). The red blood cell agglutination method was used for blood type analysis. Prior to blood extraction, the investigators approached the students and distributed the online-based self-reported questionnaires.

Data Management and Analysis

After checking for completeness and consistency, data were analyzed using IBM SPSS for Windows, version 26 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, USA). Good knowledge about self-blood group included participants who correctly identified their ABO blood group and/or Rh factors by comparing their answers in the survey with their serology results. Participants who incorrectly reported their ABO and/or Rh blood groups along with those who answered (Not sure) were included as poor knowledge. Categorical variables, were presented as percentages and frequency distribution, and the 95% confidence intervals for proportions were determined using the formula for standard error of measurement. Variables were compared using the chi-squared or Fisher's exact tests. Bonferroni-corrected post-hoc comparisons were conducted as appropriate. Multivariable binary logistic regression analysis was conducted to identify the independent predictors of the willingness to donate blood next year. Candidate variables were selected based on medical literature and bivariate analyses. Odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were estimated using the full model fit and were reported in comparison with the designated reference group. The goodness-of-fit of the model was evaluated using the Omnibus and Hosmer-Lemeshow tests. The significance level was defined as $\alpha = 0.05$.

Results

Participants Characteristics

The study included 1145 participants, and comprised of 54.9% female and 45.1% male students. The majority (80.4%) of students was aged 18 years old, and 72.1% students were originally from the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. Only 10.5% students had a history of chronic diseases. The hematological disorders, including glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency ($n=62$) and sickle cell diseases ($n=14$) constituted a major part of these

conditions. Other reported diseases included asthma ($n=17$), type 1 diabetes mellitus ($n=7$), psoriasis ($n=4$), and eczema ($n=4$). About 40.5% of students had healthcare workers in the family (Table 1).

Blood Groups of Participants

Overall, 51.1% of students had a blood group O making it the most frequent ABO blood group while the least frequent blood type was blood group AB (4.0%). Furthermore, 280 (24.5%) and 234 (20.4%) students had blood group A and B, respectively. The majority (93.3%) of students had Rh positive blood group.

There was no statistically significant difference in the ABO and Rh blood group types according to age and gender. However, there was a significant association between the ABO and Rh blood group types and the origin in Saudi Arabia ($P < 0.05$). While the pattern of frequency of the blood groups was similar across all the regions, it was notable that the students who were from the Southern Province had the lowest prevalence (7.5%) of blood group B ($P = 0.004$) (Table 2).

Awareness of Blood Group Types

Most students had a good knowledge about their ABO (81.9%; 95% CI: 79.7–84.1) and Rh (81.0%; 95% CI: 78.7–83.3) blood group types. Overall, three-fourths (75.5%; 95% CI: 73.0–78.0) of students reported their ABO–Rh blood group correctly. Table 3 demonstrates the self-reported blood groups of the participants and their serology results. The majority of students with Rh positive correctly reported their Rh group. On the other hand, 59.8% of students who reported their Rh group as negative had a good knowledge about their Rh type. Table 4 summarizes the associations with the good knowledge about the ABO and Rh groups. For instance, male students had a higher proportion (89.1%) of good knowledge about their ABO blood groups than their female counterparts (76.0%) ($P < 0.001$). Additionally, students who had a previous history of blood donation had a higher proportion of good knowledge about their ABO and Rh blood groups compared with those who had not (90.9% and 93.9% vs 81.4% and 80.2%, respectively) ($P < 0.05$). Moreover, other demographic and socioeconomic factors, including age, marital status, parental education, and having a chronic disease were not significantly associated with a good knowledge about the blood group of the student ($P > 0.05$).

Table 1 Sociodemographic Characteristics of Participants

Variable		N (%)	[95% CI]
Age	17 years	145 (12.7)	[10.8–14.6]
	18 years	921 (80.4)	[78.1–82.7]
	19 years	79 (6.9)	[5.4–8.4]
Gender	Female	629 (54.9)	[52.0–57.8]
	Male	516 (45.1)	[42.2–48.0]
Marital Status	Single	1135 (99.1)	[98.6–99.6]
	Married	10 (0.9)	[0.4–1.4]
Origin in Saudi Arabia	Eastern Province	825 (72.1)	[69.5–74.7]
	Central Province	84 (7.3)	[5.8–8.8]
	Northern Province	55 (4.8)	[3.6–6.0]
	Western Province	61 (5.3)	[4.0–6.6]
	Southern Province	120 (10.5)	[8.7–12.3]
Have Chronic Diseases	Yes	120 (10.5)	[8.7–12.3]
	No	1025 (89.5)	[87.7–91.3]
Paternal Education	Less Than Secondary School	124 (10.8)	[9.0–12.6]
	Secondary School	319 (27.9)	[25.3–30.5]
	Diploma or Bachelor	569 (49.7)	[46.8–52.6]
	Master or Doctorate	133 (11.6)	[9.7–13.5]
Maternal Education	Less Than Secondary School	167 (14.6)	[12.6–16.6]
	Secondary School	306 (26.7)	[24.1–29.3]
	Diploma or Bachelor	629 (54.9)	[52.0–57.8]
	Master or Doctorate	43 (3.8)	[2.7–4.9]
Have HCW in the Family	Yes	464 (40.5)	[37.7–43.3]
	No	681 (59.5)	[56.7–62.3]

Abbreviations: N, Number of participants; HCW, Healthcare workers; CI, confidence interval.

Attitudes Towards Blood Donation

Only 66 (5.8%) students reported previous experience of blood donation and most of them (83.1%) donated only once. Moreover, only 17 (1.5%) students had a history of blood transfusion. Additionally, around half (47.3%; 95% CI: 44.4–50.2) of participants reported a willingness to donate blood in the next 12 months.

Male students reported a higher willingness to donate blood in the next 12 months than their female counterparts (57.8% vs 38.8%) ($P < 0.001$). Students with a history of chronic diseases (37.5%) were less willing to donate blood

than those without (48.5%) ($P = 0.023$). Students who had a family member in the healthcare field were slightly less willing to donate blood next year (43.5% vs 49.9%) ($P = 0.033$). Moreover, a good knowledge about the blood groups was not found to be significantly associated with the willingness to donate blood ($P > 0.05$) (Table 5).

Multivariable Analysis of Factors Associated with Blood Donation

Multivariable binary logistic regression analysis was performed to identify the independent predictors of the

Table 2 ABO and Rh Blood Groups According to Demographic Factors

Variable		ABO Group				P value	Rh Positive N (%)	P value
		A N (%)	B N (%)	AB N (%)	O N (%)			
Age	17 years	42 (29.0)	27 (18.6)	7 (4.8)	69 (47.6)	0.142	136 (93.8)	0.951
	18 years	225 (24.4)	191 (20.7)	32 (3.5)	473 (51.4)		858 (93.2)	
	19 years	13 (16.5)	16 (20.3)	7 (8.9)	43 (54.4)		74 (93.7)	
Gender	Female	137 (21.8)	134 (21.3)	24 (3.8)	334 (53.1)	0.120	591 (94.0)	0.308
	Male	143 (27.7)	100 (19.4)	22 (4.3)	251 (48.6)		477 (92.4)	
Origin in Saudi Arabia (Province)	Eastern	195 (23.6)	184 (22.3)	32 (3.9)	414 (50.2)	0.032	779 (94.4)	0.003
	Central	21 (25.0)	22 (26.2)	4 (4.8)	37 (44.0)		71 (84.5)	
	Northern	10 (18.2)	11 (20.0)	3 (5.5)	31 (56.4)		54 (98.2)	
	Western	17 (27.9)	8 (13.1)	4 (6.6)	32 (52.5)		55 (90.2)	
	Southern	37 (30.8)	9 (7.5)	3 (2.5)	71 (59.2)		109 (90.8)	

Note: P values are in bold if statistically significant.

Abbreviation: N, Number of participants.

Table 3 Self-Reported and Serology Results of Participants' Blood Groups

Blood groups		Serology Result			
ABO Groups		A N (%)	B N (%)	AB N (%)	O N (%)
Self-Reported	A	223 (89.9)	7 (2.8)	4 (1.6)	14 (5.7)
	B	3 (1.6)	177 (91.7)	2 (1.0)	11 (5.7)
	AB	1 (2.6)	2 (5.1)	35 (89.7)	1 (2.6)
	O	13 (2.5)	14 (2.6)	0 (0)	503 (94.9)
	Not Sure	40 (29.6)	34 (25.2)	5 (3.7)	56 (41.5)
Rh Groups		Positive N (%)		Negative N (%)	
Self-Reported	Positive	875 (98.1)		17 (1.9)	
	Negative	35 (40.2)		52 (59.8)	
	Not Sure	158 (95.2)		8 (4.8)	

Note: Correctly identified blood groups are in bold.

Abbreviation: N, Number of participants.

willingness for blood donation in the next 12 months. The model revealed that male students were 1.9-times ($OR = 1.09$; 95% CI : 1.50–2.44) more likely to donate blood than their female counterparts. Additionally, the previous history of blood donation is an independent predictor ($OR = 4.57$; 95% CI : 2.33–8.94) of the willingness to donate blood next year. In contrast, having a chronic disease ($OR = 0.64$; 95% CI : 0.43–0.96) or having a family member in

the healthcare field ($OR = 0.76$; 95% CI : 0.59–0.97) were independent predictors of the unwillingness to donate blood (Table 6).

Discussion

Awareness of one's own blood group is of great importance especially in an emergency situation that mandates blood donation. The current study determined the

Table 4 Good Knowledge About the Self-Blood Groups in Participants

Variable		Good Knowledge About Self-Blood Group			
		ABO Group N (%)	P value	Rh Factor N (%)	P value
Age	17 years	118 (81.4)	0.687	115 (79.3)	0.160
	18 years	758 (82.3)		754 (81.9)	
	19 years	62 (78.5)		58 (73.4)	
Gender	Female	478 (76.0)	<0.001	478 (76.0)	<0.001
	Male	460 (89.1)		449 (87.0)	
Marital Status	Single	931 (82.0)	0.400	919 (81.0)	1.000
	Married	7 (70.0)		8 (80.0)	
Paternal Education	Less Than Secondary School	100 (80.6)	0.531	95 (76.6)	0.591
	Secondary School	254 (79.6)		258 (80.9)	
	Diploma or Bachelor	475 (83.5)		464 (81.5)	
	Master or Doctorate	109 (82.0)		110 (82.7)	
Maternal Education	Less Than Secondary School	138 (82.6)	0.712	136 (81.4)	0.850
	Secondary School	244 (79.7)		251 (82.0)	
	Diploma or Bachelor	520 (82.7)		507 (80.6)	
	Master or Doctorate	36 (83.7)		33 (76.7)	
Chronic Disease	Yes	100 (83.3)	0.671	97 (80.8)	0.970
	No	838 (81.8)		830 (81.0)	
HCW in Family	Yes	385 (83.0)	0.445	393 (84.7)	0.008
	No	553 (81.2)		534 (78.4)	
Donated Blood	Yes	60 (90.9)	0.049	62 (93.9)	0.006
	No	878 (81.4)		865 (80.2)	
Received Blood	Yes	13 (76.5)	0.528	12 (70.6)	0.344
	No	925 (82.0)		915 (81.1)	
Had Surgery	Yes	187 (83.1)	0.605	187 (83.1)	0.359
	No	751 (81.6)		740 (80.4)	

Note: P values are in bold if statistically significant.

Abbreviations: N, Number of participants; HCW, Healthcare workers.

frequencies of ABO and Rh blood groups among first-year health students in a large university in the largest Province of Saudi Arabia, where there is a lack of data on this subject. Moreover, to the best of our knowledge, there have been no previous studies in Saudi Arabia concerning knowledge about one's own blood group.

This study showed that the most frequent blood type is O (51.1%), followed by blood group A (24.5%) and

B (20.4%), and the least frequent is type AB (4.0%). Additionally, the majority (93.3%) of students had Rh-positive blood group. This is consistent with studies conducted in different countries, and is especially similar to the distribution of ABO and Rh blood groups in Tanzania.¹² Moreover, a similar pattern was reported in studies from Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Uganda, and among blood and stem cell donors in Saudi

Table 5 Willingness to Donate Blood Next Year in Participants

Variable				Willingness to Donate Blood		
				N	(%)	P value
Age	17 years			72	(49.7)	0.152
	18 years			425	(46.1)	
	19 years			45	(57.0)	
Gender	Female			244	(38.8)	<0.001
	Male			298	(57.8)	
Marital Status	Single			536	(47.2)	0.531
	Married			6	(60.0)	
Paternal Education	Less Than Secondary School			63	(50.8)	0.341
	Secondary School			146	(45.8)	
	Diploma or Bachelor			278	(48.9)	
	Master or Doctorate			55	(47.3)	
Maternal Education	Less Than Secondary School			89	(53.3)	0.121
	Secondary School			135	(44.1)	
	Diploma or Bachelor			293	(46.6)	
	Master or Doctorate			25	(58.1)	
Chronic Diseases	Yes			45	(37.5)	0.023
	No			497	(48.5)	
HCW in Family	Yes			202	(43.5)	0.033
	No			340	(49.9)	
Donated Blood	Yes			55	(83.3)	<0.001
	No			487	(45.1)	
Received Blood	Yes			9	(52.9)	0.641
	No			533	(47.3)	
Good Knowledge about Self-Blood Groups		ABO	Yes	441	(47.0)	0.643
			No	101	(48.8)	
		Rh	Yes	446	(48.1)	0.278
			No	96	(44.0)	
		Both	Yes	414	(47.9)	0.490
			No	128	(45.6)	

Note: P values are in bold if statistically significant.

Abbreviations: N, Number of participants; HCW, Healthcare workers.

Table 6 Multivariable Regression of Factors Associated with Willingness to Donate Next Year

Variables		Univariable Logistic Regression			Multivariable Logistic Regression		
		OR	[95% CI]	P value	OR	[95% CI]	P value
Age	17 years	1.0	Reference Group		1.0	Reference Group	
	18 years	0.87	[0.61–1.23]	0.431	0.82	[0.57–1.17]	0.268
	19 years	1.34	[0.77–2.33]	0.296	1.09	[0.62–1.94]	0.758
Male Gender		2.16	[1.70–2.73]	<0.001	1.91	[1.50–2.44]	<0.001
Have Chronic Diseases		0.64	[0.43–0.94]	0.023	0.64	[0.43–0.96]	0.031
Donated Blood Previously		6.08	[3.15–11.74]	<0.001	4.57	[2.33–8.94]	<0.001
Have HCW in the Family		0.77	[0.61–0.98]	0.034	0.76	[0.59–0.97]	0.026

Note: P values are in bold if statistically significant.

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; HCW, healthcare workers.

Arabia in which blood group O was the predominant group and AB was the least prevalent.^{2,12,13} Demand for blood products is high, and blood banks need up-to-date information regarding the frequency of blood groups in the region to ensure sufficient supply, especially for the most required blood types.¹² Our study found a significant association between the ABO and Rh blood group types and participant's origin in Saudi Arabia. While the pattern of frequency of the blood groups was similar across all the regions, students from the Southern Province had the lowest prevalence (7.5%) of blood group B. It has been previously described that societies practicing endogamy tend to be genetically isolated. For instance, genetic studies among several endogamous populations in Bihar, India, revealed that these populations have less gene diversity and thus have less variability in ABO and Rh blood groups.¹⁴ Thus, the cultural tradition of endogamy may contribute to the observed pattern of blood group distribution in the Southern region.

When we compared students' answers to questions about their blood group with their sample results, most students correctly reported their ABO (81.9%) and Rh (81.0%) blood group types. Moreover, three-fourths (75.5%) of students reported their ABO and Rh blood groups correctly. In line with these findings, a study among 1121 students with different health specialties in Poland found that 86.8% of students were aware of their blood group.⁴ Slightly higher than our findings, a study on 235 medical students in North India found that 95.7% of students were aware of their blood types. However, the data was collected through a self-reported survey rather than comparing students' answers with a more objective

tool.⁶ Another study in Nigeria among 155 undergraduate medical and dental students showed that less than half of them (43.9%) knew their blood groups.¹⁵ Although the small sample size was a major limitation in that study, their finding of a significant association between a history of blood donation and student's awareness of their blood groups was in line with our study.¹⁵ This study showed that male students had a higher proportion of knowledge about their ABO and Rh blood groups than their female counterparts. This observation could be attributed to some regulations in the Kingdom where until very recently, females were not allowed to drive. Information on ABO and Rh factors are reported in the driver license. Therefore, this discrepancy in knowledge between males and females may be eliminated in the next few years with the growing number of females drivers in the country.

The relatively small number of students with a history of donation may be attributed to the policy implemented by Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Health where donation is not permitted for individuals below 18 years of age, and our population's age ranged between 17 and 19 years old.⁵

While most of blood donors in this study (83.1%) reported donating blood only once in their lifetime, those who donated were more likely to do it again over the next year. These results corroborate the findings of Huis In 't Veld et al in which blood shortages were more likely to be alleviated by previous donors.¹⁶

Willingness to donate blood has been a question of interest in similar studies with a remarkably wide range of results. A survey conducted in Kilimanjaro, Tanzania, reported that 89.3% of their university students' sample (n=422) were willing to donate blood to anyone

voluntarily, and 94.5% were willing to donate blood to their relatives.⁹ In our study, we found that about half (47.3%) of participants reported a willingness to donate blood in the next 12 months.

Consistent with previous research, we found that male students report more willingness to donate blood than their female counterparts.^{9,12} Additionally, this finding was documented in a Saudi study in which females constituted less than 5.0% of blood donors.¹⁷ Bani and Giussani have described in a literature review how gender appeared to play a critical role in the motivation to donate blood. They reported that females seemed more guarded about repeated blood donations and were more fearful of adverse reactions making them less frequent blood donors.¹⁸ Another study that surveyed 469 female students revealed that 89.3% of them had never donated blood. When asked about reasons, they cited fear, accessibility issues to donation sites, and not having time to donate.¹⁹ These observations highlight the need to raise awareness among females about the safety of giving blood and breaking the barriers to blood donation.

In this study, we found that students with a reported history of chronic diseases were less willing to donate blood in the next 12 months than those without. It is not precisely clear why, however, most of the reported chronic diseases were hematologic conditions such as sickle cell disease, which may explain why these students seem to be less willing to donate blood. Another possible explanation for this might be linked to some blood donors' safety concerns reported in a large cross-sectional study in the European Union.¹⁶ However, we did not assess the students' knowledge about the contraindications of a blood donation. Nonetheless, misconceptions and myths around blood donation and blood transfusion are not uncommon.^{3,11,20}

Contrary to expectations, students with a family member in the healthcare field were slightly less willing to donate blood. Our analysis showed that this was an independent predictor for the unwillingness for blood donation. It is known that blood donation is remarkably safe, and the perceived risk for a transfusion has not been associated with objective knowledge.^{21,22} However, experimental studies to examine the impact of message cueing and framing on young adults indicated that people's perception might be altered by how the information is presented. For instance, Farrell et al suggested that presenting blood donation/transfusion risk information as a positive frame, compared with either a mixed or negative frame, resulted

in people voicing more confidence on the safety of blood donation/transfusion.²³ Likewise, it could be argued that learning more about the potential risks, or in a negative frame, from a relative healthcare worker may adversely impact the person's willingness to donate blood. There is limited data available to explain this observation. Hence, this question remains unanswered at present.

This study has some limitations; it was cross-sectional, and we cannot establish the temporal relationship between the associated factors we observed with a willingness to blood donation among the population in this study. Data on the history of previous blood donation and its frequency depend on self-reported information by the students and was not verified with any registry or medical reports. Therefore, recall bias could not be excluded. Moreover, involving a limited age range is another limitation in this study.

Conclusion

This study provides epidemiological information about the blood groups' distribution, knowledge about self-blood groups, blood donation willingness and the associated characteristics among the first-year health students in a large university in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. ABO blood group O and positive Rh type were the most frequent blood groups, and most students knew their blood groups. Additionally, about half of students were willing to donate blood during the next year. Encouraging the young population, especially females, to participate in blood donation is important. Moreover, similar studies across the Kingdom are recommended.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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