

Anxiety and fear

Psychological aspects of blood donation

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Anxiety and fear



- Fear of blood
- Fear of pain
- Fear of fainting
- Fear of deferral
- Fear of medical environments
- Nervousness
- Tension











Why is it important to study anxiety in blood donors?

We want our donors to feel as comfortable as possible



Fear and anxiety are related to the occurrence of vasovagal reactions

- Meade MA, France CR, Peterson LM. Predicting vasovagal reactions in volunteer blood donors. Journal of Psychosomatic Research 1996; 40: 495-501.
- Labus JS, France CR, Taylor BK. Vasovagal reactions in Volunteer Blood Donors: Analyzing the Predictive Power of the Medical Fears Survey. International Journal of Behavioral Medicine 2000; 7: 62-72.
- Ditto B, France CR. Vasovagal symptoms mediate the relationship between predonation anxiety and subsequent blood donation in female volunteers. Transfusion 2006; 46: 1006-1010.
- Viar MA, Etzel EN, Ciesielski BG, Olatunji BO. Disgust, anxiety, and vasovagal syncope sensations: A comparison of injection-fearful and nonfearful blood donors. Journal of Anxiety Disorders 2010; 24: 941 945.

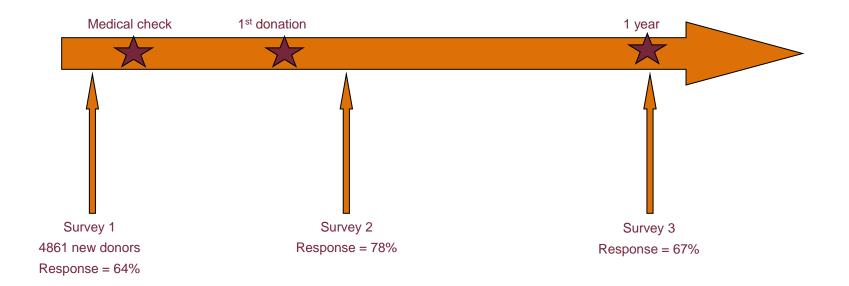


Our study

We know that anxiety and fear are related to vasovagal reactions

We do not know the relation of anxiety and fear to other adverse events and to behaviour





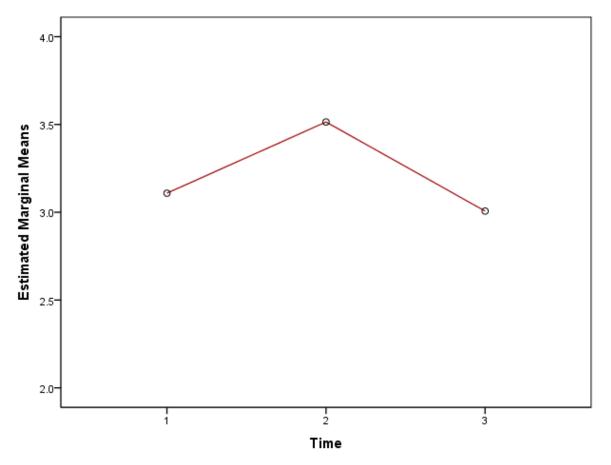


Items:

- 1) Nervous/tense
- 2) Fear of needles
- 3) Fear of fainting



- 1) I feel nervous or tense about the donation
- 2) Before the first donation, I was nervous or tense
- 3) Before a donation I feel nervous or tense

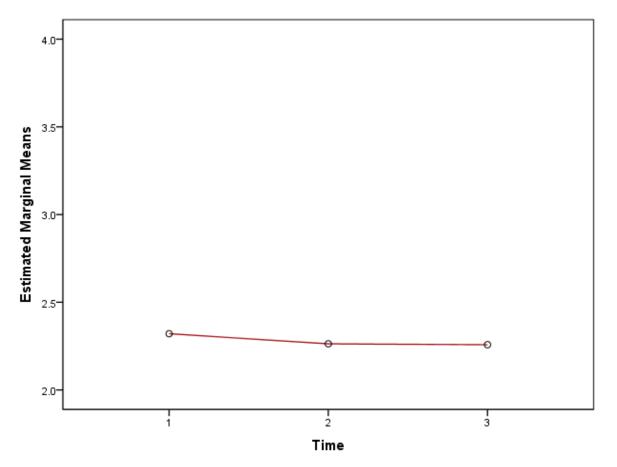


¹⁰ March, 2014 | 8

Covariates appearing in the model are evaluated at the following values: Age = 36.25



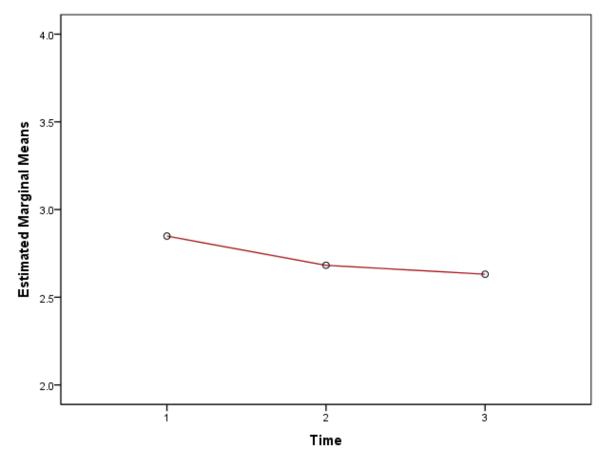
- 1) I am afraid of needles
- 2) I am afraid of needles
- 3) I am afraid of needles



Covariates appearing in the model are evaluated at the following values: Age = 36.26



- 1) Sometimes I am afraid to feel faint at a donation
- 2) Before the donation I was afraid to feel faint
- 3) Sometimes I have been afraid to feel faint at a donation



Covariates appearing in the model are evaluated at the following values: Age = 36.36



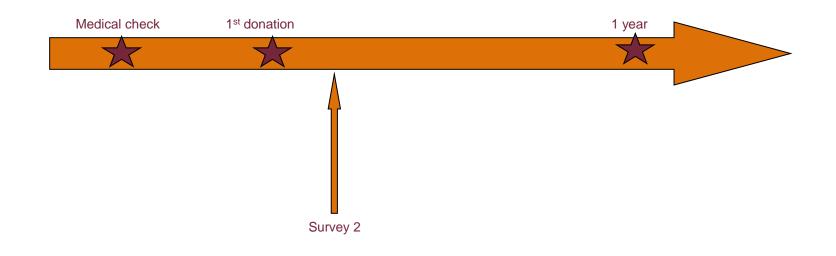
Conclusion

Many donors are nervous or tense, mainly before their first donation

Fear of needles is generally low, and stays low

Fear of fainting is highest in anticipation of first appointment, then decreases





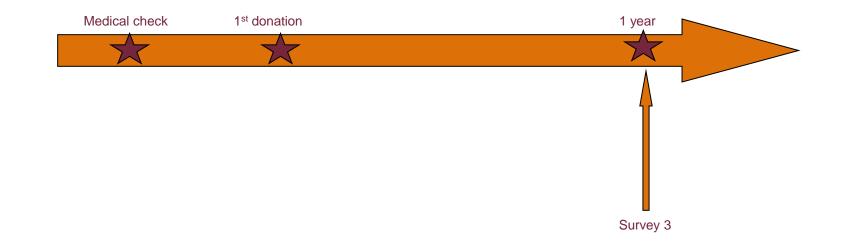


	OR 2 nd donation	CI(95%)
Nervousness 1 st donation	1.06	.96 - 1.18
Fear of needles 1 st donation	.88	.8096
Fear of fainting 1 st donation	.87	.7995



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	OR Next donation	CI(95%)
Nervousness 1 year	.93	.83 - 1.04
Fear of needles 1 year	1.02	.92 - 1.13
Fear of fainting 1 year	.80	.7288



	OR Next donation	CI(95%)
Nervousness 1 year	.93	.83 - 1.04
Fear of needles 1 year	1.02	.92 - 1.13
Fear of fainting 1 year	.80	.7288



Conclusion

First time donors: Fear of needles & fear of fainting

Regular donors: Fear of fainting



Subjective distress

How unpleasant did you find the occurrence of the physical reaction(s)?

Univariate logistic regression

	OR 2 nd donation	CI(95%)
Subjective distress men	.62	.4780
Subjective distress women	.73	.6385

Van Dongen A, Abraham C, Ruiter RAC, Veldhuizen IJT. The influence of adverse reactions, subjective distress, and anxiety on retention of first-time blood donors. Transfusion 2013; 53: 337–343.



Coping with fear and distress





Assess level of fear:

How afraid are you of having blood drawn from your arm?

France CR, France JL, Carlson BW, Himawan LK, Stephens KY, Frame-Brown TA, Venable GA, Menitove JE. Fear of blood draws, vasovagal reactions, and retention among high school donors. Transfusion 2013.



Distraction





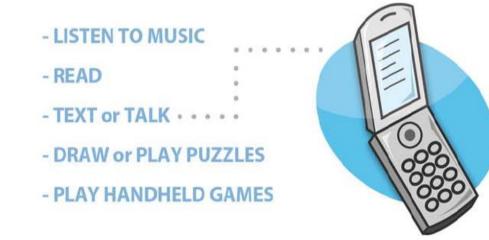


Webb TL, Miles E, Sheeran P. Dealing with feeling: A meta-analysis of the effectiveness of strategies derived from the process model of emotion regulation. Psychological Bulletin 2012; 138: 775 – 808.



Distract yourself

The sight of needles or blood can make some people uncomfortable. For others, waiting to donate can seem boring. If you plan ahead, you can prevent both boredom and discomfort by bringing something to distract yourself.



France, C. R., France, J. L., Kowalsky, J. M. and Cornett, T. L. (2010), Education in donation coping strategies encourages individuals to give blood: further evaluation of a donor recruitment brochure. Transfusion, 50: 85–91.



Reappraising negative emotional stimulus



Webb TL, Miles E, Sheeran P. Dealing with feeling: A meta-analysis of the effectiveness of strategies derived from the process model of emotion regulation. Psychological Bulletin 2012; 138: 775 – 808.



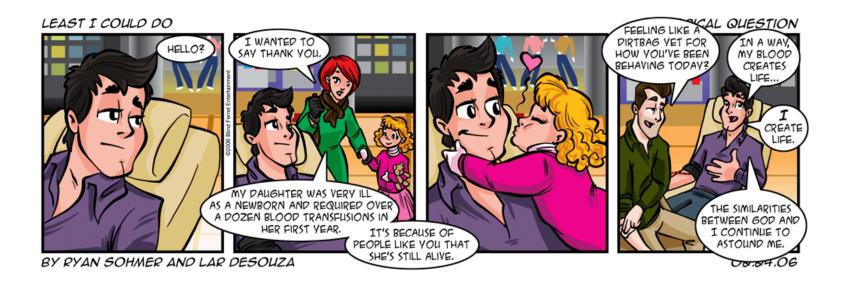


" someone in the U.S. needs blood every two seconds . There's no way around it - there is a momentary discomfort when the sterile lancet is used to take your blood sample, and most people report a brief stinging sensation when the donation needle is inserted. But don't let this stop you. Keep in mind, your discomfort will last only a few seconds, but your donation will provide benefits that last someone else a lifetime.

France, C. R., France, J. L., Kowalsky, J. M. and Cornett, T. L. (2010), Education in donation coping strategies encourages individuals to give blood: further evaluation of a donor recruitment brochure. Transfusion, 50: 85–91.



Reappraisal by focusing on warm glow



Ferguson E, Atsma F, de Kort W, Veldhuizen I. Exploring the pattern of blood donor beliefs in first-time, novice, and experienced donors: differentiating reluctant altruism, pure altruism, impure altruism, and warm glow. Transfusion 2012; 52: 343–355.

Ferguson E, Taylor M, Keatley D, Flynn N, Lawrence C. Blood donors' helping behavior is driven by warm glow: more evidence for the blood donor benevolence hypothesis. Transfusion 2012; 52: 2189–2200.



3-5 September 2014 The Hague - The Netherlands conference@sanquin.nl



1st European Conference on Donor Health & Management

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 - Donor Health





