

Safety in the blood – safe blood transfusion practice for Health Care Support Workers



Q u i z



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1. What does BSQR stand for?
- ☐ British Safety and Quality Regulations
 - ☐ Blood Safety and Quality Rules
 - ☐ **Blood Safety and Quality Regulations**
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2. Give the 3 main components made from donated whole blood
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|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Red Cells | <input type="checkbox"/> Human Insulin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plasma (FFP / Cryo) | <input type="checkbox"/> Platelets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Granulocytes | <input type="checkbox"/> Anti-D |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Normal Saline | <input type="checkbox"/> Growth hormone |
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3. What temperature must blood (red cells) be stored at?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 0-10° C | <input type="checkbox"/> 2-6° C |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Below 0° C | <input type="checkbox"/> Room temperature |
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4. When must the **first** set of transfusion obs be done?
Upto 60 mins before the start of the transfusion
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5. You have a greater risk of getting an infection from a transfusion than of being given the wrong blood
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> True | <input type="checkbox"/> False |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
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6. What does BBT stand for?
- ☐ Better Blood Team
 - ☐ **Better Blood Transfusion**
 - ☐ British Blood Transfusion
 - ☐ British Ballooning Team
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7. As well as pulse, BP, temp. and resps. obs what else should you also do for the patient receiving a transfusion?
Regular visual observation throughout the transfusion
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8. What should you do with the obs?
- ☐ Just document them
 - ☐ Ring the transfusion laboratory and inform them
 - ☐ **Document them and report to the nurse looking after the patient**
 - ☐ Remember them and write them in at the end of the shift
 - ☐ Don't worry about them, it's just a paper exercise
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9. Who is the 'competent authority' that enforces the BSQR?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> MHRA | <input type="checkbox"/> NPSA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> BBT | <input type="checkbox"/> NMC |
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10. What is the first thing that should be done if a transfusion reaction is suspected?
The transfusion should be stopped
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11. What do red blood cells do?
- ☐ **Carry oxygen**
 - ☐ Start fibrin formation
 - ☐ Fight infection

12. a) What is the **maximum** time that blood (red cells) can be out of and then returned to temperature controlled storage?

<input type="checkbox"/> 15 mins.	<input type="checkbox"/> 30 mins.
<input type="checkbox"/> 45 mins.	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 mins.
<input type="checkbox"/> 90 mins.	<input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't matter

b) What must be done if this time is exceeded?

It must either be used or discarded. The lab. must be informed of the fate of the unit either way.

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13. What is the minimum number of sets of ob.s that should be done for transfusion (as per the BCSH 2009 guidelines)

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Every 15 mins. for 1 hour then every 30 mins

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14. What are the 4 pieces of information needed for patient identification?

<input type="checkbox"/> First name	<input type="checkbox"/> Date of birth
<input type="checkbox"/> Surname	<input type="checkbox"/> NHS / Hospital number
<input type="checkbox"/> Age	<input type="checkbox"/> Ward
<input type="checkbox"/> Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Address

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15. a) When must the **second** set of transfusion ob.s be done?

At 15 mins after the start of the transfusion

b) Why is it important to do these ob.s at the correct time?

An acute reaction is most likely to occur within this time

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16. Blood (red cells) should only be stored in a validated blood fridge or transport container

<input type="checkbox"/> True	<input type="checkbox"/> False
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17. a) Where and how should final check a unit for transfusion be done

<input type="checkbox"/> At the patient's bedside, using their ID band
<input type="checkbox"/> At the nurses station using the compatibility form
<input type="checkbox"/> At the patient's bedside using the compatibility form
<input type="checkbox"/> It is not necessary – the unit has been checked enough

b) Why is it so important to get patient ID check right?

To make sure the right patient gets the right blood / unit

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18. When a blood sample has been taken for cross-matching / group and screen, where must the sample be labelled?

<input type="checkbox"/> Prior to the sample being taken
<input type="checkbox"/> At the patient's bedside when the sample is taken
<input type="checkbox"/> At the nurses station after the sample is taken
<input type="checkbox"/> At the end of taking all other patients samples
<input type="checkbox"/> Give it to someone else to do

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19. When must the **third** set of transfusion ob.s be done?

Upto 60 mins after the end of the transfusion

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20. Positive patient identification should be carried out whenever possible. This means:

<input type="checkbox"/> Being positive you have the right patient
<input type="checkbox"/> Only collecting blood for patients that are Rh D positive
<input type="checkbox"/> Asking the patient to state their full name and date of birth
<input type="checkbox"/> Stating the patient's full name and date of birth, and getting them to agree