Countess of Chester Hospital NHS Foundation Trust

Transfusion Quiz

Q1. What colour blood tube is used for a group	Q2. What documentation should be with you when
and cross match sample?	taking a transfusion blood sample?
Red	 Patients blood therapy chart
Purple	 Patients completed transfusion request form
Pink	 Patients case notes
• Grey	Patients TPR and prescription chart
Q3. "Labelling of sample" errors usually happen	Q4. Transfusion blood samples have to be:
because:	Collected by the Doctor and labelled by the Nurse
The request form was not checked correctly	at the site of collection
• The patient had somebody else's wristband on	Collected and labelled by the same person at the
The patient identification was not checked	Nursing station
The patient was awkward	Collected and labelled by the same person at the
	site of collection
	Collected and labelled by the same person from
	the case notes
Q5. If you are taking a blood sample and the	Q6. If a patient's wristband is removed, for
patient is unconscious or cannot tell you their	example to insert a cannula, whose responsibility
name, what should you do?	is it to re-site it?
Refuse to take a sample	The person taking the sample of blood
 Ask the patient next door who they are 	The nurse
Take the identification information from the	The person who removed it
wristband	The doctor
Take the identification information from the	
medical notes	
Q7. Written patient consent is required for which	Q8. Prior to an adult patient with capacity
of the following activities?	receiving a transfusion what type of consent
Taking a blood sample	should be obtained?
Inserting a cannula	Informed verbal consent
Giving a blood transfusion	Written consent
Having a routine operation	No consent required
5	Consent by next of kin
Q9. What documentation should be used to	Q10. Who can collect blood from the blood fridge?
collect blood from the blood fridge?	The Patient's relative
Patients case notes	Any member of staff
Compatibility form	A member of staff who has had training
Patients TPR and prescription chart	A member of staff who has had training and been
 Completed blood therapy chart 	found competent
Q11. Which blood group can be used in an	Q12. After removal from the fridge a blood
emergency?	transfusion should begin within?
A Negative	30 Minutes
O Negative	• 1 Hour
B Negative	2 Hours
AB Positive	• 4 Hours
Q13. What is the maximum time for a blood	Q14. Who is allowed to prescribe blood?
transfusion to be completed?	 Medical Staff Only
2 Hours from removal from fridge	 Medical Staff Only Medical Staff, Registered Nurses and Midwifes
•	
o nouro nom removal nom mage	Any Registered Member of Staff
4 Hours from removal from fridge 6 Hours from removal from fridge	Consultants only
6 Hours from removal from fridge	

Q15. Blood Warmers may be required in what	Q16. The expiry date on a unit of blood means?
situation?	 That the units must be given by midday that day
For all patients receiving a transfusion	The unit is safe for the day after the date
For patients who are transfused overnight	The unit must start by midnight of that date
For transfusion dependent patients	The unit must be completed by midnight of that
For rapid/large volume transfusions	date
Q17. When administering blood or blood	Q18. What observations need to be recorded on a
components where should the final checking	patient receiving a transfusion?
procedure take place?	 BP and pulse only
Clinical room	Temperature only
Patients bedside	 Pulse and Temperature only
Nurses Station	 BP, Pulse and Temperature
At the notes trolley	
Q19. At what intervals should blood observations	Q20. If a minor transfusion reaction is suspected
be performed when transfusing a patient?	what should you do?
Baseline, 15 minutes into the transfusion, then	Leave the transfusion running
30mins from start and at the end of the unit	 Stop the transfusion and inform medical staff
 Baseline and then every 15 minutes 	 Stop the transfusion and take down
 Baseline, at 45 minutes and finish 	 Keep the transfusion running and inform medical
 Baseline and then every 30 minutes 	staff
Q21. What drugs can be added to a unit of blood?	Q22.Where do the majority of transfusion errors
 Diuretics 	occur?
Anti-histamines	In the laboratory
Anti-instantines Antibiotics	 In the ward clinical room
None	
• None	Removing blood from the blood fridgeAt the patients bedside
Q23.For routine transfusions, how many units	Q24. Currently if someone has a blood transfusion
should be collected from the blood bank fridge at	can they become a blood donor when they
one time?	recover?
3 units	• Yes
• 2 units	 It depends on their age
• 1 units	 No
 As many as you want 	 It depends on their medical condition
Q 25. 1 day post surgery, patient had Hb of 7.5,	Q26. In chronic anaemia the patient should be
not symptomatic, no significant risk factors: how	transfused to:
many units of blood should be given?	 Maintain the Hb above 10.0
3 units	 Maintain the Hb above 10.0 Maintain the Hb above 9.0
• 1 unit	 Maintain the Hb just above the concentration
• 2 Units	which is not associated with symptoms of anaemia
None	 Maintain the Hb above 12.0
Q27. Which is the most common blood group?	Q28. What is the current cost of a unit of blood?
 AB 	• £139.72
• AB • O	• £52.69
• B	• £100
• A	• £206.33

Name.....

Date.....

Score/28.....