



*University of Babylon
College of Nursing*



*Knowledge and Awareness among Nurses
toward Blood Transfusion Procedure at Al- Hilla
Teaching Hospitals*

*A graduation project submitted to the Faculty of Nursing
University of Babylon as part of the requirements for obtaining
a Bachelor's degree in Nursing*

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اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ * خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ
مِنْ عَلَقٍ * اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ * الَّذِي عَلَّمَ
بِالْقَلَمِ * عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ

العلق (الآيات ١-٥)

Dedication

To my beloved Iraq

To my mothers with love and respect forever.... To my fathers with love and respect forever.... To my supervisors for her encouragement, support and helping me with love and respect forever

To my brothers and sisters with all my love and respect who support me to pursue my study....

To my dear friends with my love and respect...

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Abstract

Background: Blood transfusion is a life-saving operation that also comes with a high danger of invasiveness. Patient safety continues to be jeopardized by clinical staff nurses' lack of understanding many elements of blood transfusion.

Methodology: A descriptive cross sectional design with a purposive sample of (N=50) nurses was conducted. According to the Babylon Health Directorate, this sample is sent to one hospital. There are 20 knowledge items and awareness in all that are included in the questionnaire. Data was obtained by a questionnaire, then analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical methods.

Results: The findings revealed the nurses knowledge towards patients prepare, collection of blood bags and blood transfusion procedure were within good knowledge.the overall knowledge were good level. As well as, nurses have a moderate degree of awareness regarding blood transfusion procedures. There was a link between nurses' knowledge and their educational attainment, job years, and training sessions. The workplace has a substantial impact on awareness.

Conclusion and Recommendations: More years of experience in training the staff on blood transfusion by local officials which indeed helps to develop their knowledge and awareness.

Chapter one
Introduction

Introduction:

Millions of people receive blood transfusions each year all over the World. A modern field of science called "transfusion medicine" was established as a result of the discovery of blood group at the turn of the 20th Century, the resolving of the anti-coagulation problem, the advancement of the sterile technique, and the resolving of equipment problem due to technology Developments (Hijji et al., 2012).

In emergency or chronic cases, blood transfusion is a critical and life-saving procedure. However, transfusion of blood and blood products Carries certain risks; as a result, the clinical benefit and importance of Transfusion for every patient must be properly assessed and weighed before Proceeding (Yesilbalkan et al., 2019; Reed et al., 2013).

A blood transfusion is the injection of blood or blood products directly into a person's circulatory system. Both blood component and Plasma fractionation components are classified as blood products (Jones & Heyes, 2014).

Previous studies: *Assessing Knowledge of Nurses on Blood Transfusion in Turkey(Oznur U, Asiye A 2019)* The mean age of the participants was 27.36 (\pm 5.31) and 72% of them were in the 18-30 age group.

Comparison of the nurses' pre- and post-course mean knowledge scores revealed that their pre- and post-course Mean scores were 42.86 (\pm 13.84) and 68.90 (\pm 6.08) respectively and that the difference was statistically significant ($Z = -4144$, $P = 0.000$).

Assessment the Nurse's Knowledge towards Blood Transfusion Procedure in Karbala City Hospital/ Iraq (Osama S, Shatha S 2021) The findings revealed the nurses knowledge towards patients prepare, collection of Blood bags and blood transfusion procedure were within poor knowledge (mean < 1.5) Except, the nurses knowledge towards

complication of blood transfusion were good Knowledge score (mean \geq 1.5). The overall knowledge were poor level at low level of mean+ S.d.= 1.34+0.4232. the education attainment, years of employment and training sessions have Been significant relationship with their poor knowledge

Knowledge and Awareness of Nursing Students on Blood Transfusion

(Amir Sh, Zahra A 2017) A total of 153 participants in this study, 53 students (34.6%) were males and 100 of them (65.4%) Were females by the mean age of 20.79 (\pm 2.4). Only 33.4% of nursing student answered to general Information correctly and in terms of blood usage, transfusion process, and blood transfusion complications, respectively 22.45%, 27.1% and 20.8% of students had good knowledge. Overall, the results of this study showed that only 25.9% of nursing students had good knowledge and awareness about blood transfusion.

According to the World Health Organization (2008), safe blood is "blood that does not put the recipient at risk or make them sick, and does not have any Hazardous or infectious contaminants in it." Every blood center in existence today Strives to offer safe blood transfusions. A blood transfusion that is done incorrectly Could cause an acute reaction or possibly result in death (Altnadis et al., 2011).

The bulk of dangers connected with safe blood transfusions are still brought on by Human mistake, despite improvements in knowledge surrounding the transfusion of Blood or blood components. The most frequent causes of errors in the use of blood Transfusions (inappropriate ABO), incorrect storage conditions, and uncertain patient Identification.

Important of the Study:

Although blood transfusions are among the most effective treatments for saving Patients' lives, they can also have serious side effects or even

result in death. Incorrectly. Health care institutions use a variety of people to transfuse blood, but Nurses are one of the most crucial players in making sure the transfusion is safe. (2017) Amir et al.

Blood transfusions involve nurses. The use of blood transfusions has some drawbacks. Their expertise and knowledge are essential for blood transfusion safety And success (Kyriazi, 2011).

The possibility of blood transfusion issues can be reduced to an absolute minimum if they do it correctly (Talati et al., 2016).

Because of this, nurses must be knowledgeable in order to evaluate their practices accurately; their experience is essential for providing high-quality, healthy, and Effective patient care (Hijji et al., 2012).

As a result, they must diagnose, plan the Necessary action, carry it out, and evaluate it at each stage of the blood transfusion Procedure.

Objectives of the study:

Assess the socio-demographic characteristic of nurses in the selected hospitals.

☐ Find-out Knowledge and Awareness among Nurses toward Blood Transfusion Procedure at Al- Hilla Teaching Hospitals

☐ Find-out the relationships between nurses behaviors with certain demographic characteristics.

Chapter TWO
Methodology

METHODOLOGY

Methodology: Design quantitative study descriptive cross sectional design selected to carry out the study directed to (Knowledge and Awareness among Nurses toward Blood Transfusion Procedure at Al-Hilla Teaching Hospitals)from the period between(2 to 26 feb 2023).

Administrative regulation: for starting the study project formally from declared psychiatric nursing department designed the group of research and the supervisor. The second step meeting was assigned by the supervisor to crystalize the title and the objective of the study.

Setting: College of Nursing –the university of Babylon selected as a rich field to collect the data to obtain the objectives of the study.

Sample of the study: Nurses in Hilla Teaching Hospitals were selected as a sample for the study to assess their knowledge about the blood transfusion process. For this purpose (50) nurses selected according to participate in the study.

The questionnaire: In order to reach the objective of the study special questionnaire prepared after reviewing related literature, is divided to two parts as the following:

- I. Part 1: this part content the demographical charactritdtics of the study sample.
- II. Part 2: This part includes the nurses' knowledge about the blood transfusion process,, The rating and scoring system which an adopted in the questionnaire assigned as (2) (I agree) and (1) (I do not agree).

Data collection: through a questionnaire constructed for the purpose of this study, A questionnaire was used as a data-gathering tool.

Chapter THREE
RESULTS

Results

Table 1: Distribution of study sample related to demographical characteristics.

		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Age</i>	<i>20-25 years</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>38.0</i>
	<i>26-30 years</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>52.0</i>
	<i>31-35 years</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>10.0</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Gender</i>	<i>male</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>44.0</i>
	<i>female</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>56.0</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Marital status</i>	<i>single</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>40.0</i>
	<i>married</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>60.0</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Level of education</i>	<i>secondary nursing</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>14.0</i>
	<i>Diploma</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>32.0</i>
	<i>college</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>54.0</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Years of experiences</i>	<i>5 years or less</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>80.0</i>
	<i>6-10 years</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>16.0</i>
	<i>11-15 years</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4.0</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<i>Residency</i>	<i>urban</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>16.0</i>

	<i>rural</i>	42	84.0
	<i>Total</i>	50	100.0

Table (1): This table demonstrated the demographical characteristics of the study sample, the results recorded that the most of sample 26 (52.0%) were 26-30 years old age ,Female are the most of the sample 28 (56.0), related to educational status most of study sample 27 (54.0%) were College, the most of the sample were married 30 (60.0%), related to residential area the high percentage 42(84.0%) were rural residency and also show the percentage 40(80.0%) with less than 5 years of experience.

Table 2: Distribution of study sample related to Knowledge and Awareness among Nurses toward Blood Transfusion.

<i>Items</i>		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>St deviation</i>	<i>Level</i>
<i>1-Some people develop a high temperature or Chills while donating blood This is usually treated With paracetamol or by slowing down the transfusion?</i>	<i>disagree</i>	9	18.0	1.82	.388	Good
	<i>agree</i>	41	82.0			
	<i>Total</i>	50	100.0			
<i>2. In the lobby, after getting the blood bag,</i>	<i>disagree</i>	13	26.0	1.74	.443	Good
	<i>agree</i>	37	74.0			

<i>will the blood transfusion be started immediately?</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>			
<i>3-The patient is given a blood transfusion. The best time for a blood transfusion is half an hour after Determination of blood donation.</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>1.74</i>	<i>.443</i>	<i>Good</i>
	<i>agree</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>74.0</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>			
<i>4-The maximum time a unit can exit The blood from the blood bank refrigerate 10 minutes before the start of the transfusion</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>1.54</i>	<i>.503</i>	<i>Good</i>
	<i>agree</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>54.0</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>			
<i>5- Several precautions are taken before starting a blood transfusion To prevent allergic reactions such as itching and suffocation</i>	<i>agree</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>.000</i>	<i>Good</i>
<i>6- People with high blood viscosity cannot blood donation.</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>.351</i>	<i>Good</i>
	<i>agree</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>86.0</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>			
<i>7- The necessary action that the nurse must take to protect the patient Same against disease</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>1.94</i>	<i>.240</i>	<i>Good</i>
	<i>agree</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>94.0</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>			

<i>infection through blood transfusion is don Gloves and sharps container use antiseptic solution.</i>						
<i>8. Patients with heart disease should take in Consideration in the process of blood transfusion and giving it slowly?</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>.463</i>	<i>Good</i>
	<i>agree</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>70.0</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>			
<i>9- Can normal saline 9.0% be mixed with transfer Stacked red blood cells?</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>1.42</i>	<i>.499</i>	<i>Poor</i>
	<i>agree</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>42.0</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>			
<i>10- Are those infected with the Corona virus 2019 entitled to donate? with blood</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>1.84</i>	<i>.370</i>	<i>Good</i>
	<i>agree</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>84.0</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>			
<i>11- A person with congenital coagulation factor may donate with blood?</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>1.16</i>	<i>.370</i>	<i>Poor</i>
	<i>agree</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>16.0</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>			
<i>12- Anyone who takes drugs and has other relationships is entitled to Legal or homosexual blood donation?</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>98.0</i>	<i>1.98</i>	<i>.141</i>	<i>Good</i>
	<i>agree</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2.0</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>			

<i>13- Does the weight factor of the donor, health condition and age affect the case of blood donation?</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>.351</i>	<i>Good</i>
	<i>agree</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>86.0</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>			
<i>14- Pregnant women are entitled to donate blood?</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>88.0</i>	<i>1.12</i>	<i>.328</i>	<i>Poor</i>
	<i>agree</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>12.0</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>			
<i>15 People who use blood thinners such as Aspirin or warfarin by donating blood?</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>1.42</i>	<i>.499</i>	<i>Poor</i>
	<i>agree</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>42.0</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>			
<i>16- A smoker has the right to donate blood to a non-smoker?</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>1.64</i>	<i>.485</i>	<i>Good</i>
	<i>agree</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>64.0</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>			
<i>17 -Not eating for 10-15 hours prevents me from donating blood?</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>1.26</i>	<i>.443</i>	<i>Poor</i>
	<i>agree</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>26.0</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>			
<i>18- You believe that blood transfusion is one of the causes of HIV and hepatitis C transmission B (HBV) and hepatitis virus (HCV)?</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>1.78</i>	<i>.418</i>	<i>Good</i>
	<i>agree</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>78.0</i>			
	<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>			

<i>19- Blood transfusion is done for several reasons, including surgery or injury Diseases or bleeding disorders and cases of pregnancy and childbirth?</i>	<i>agree</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>.000</i>	<i>Good</i>
<i>20-Checking vital signs and providing care is one Nursing responsibilities after a blood transfusion?</i>	<i>agree</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>.000</i>	<i>Good</i>

Poor knowledge level > 1,5 Fair knowledge=1.5

Good knowledge level <1.5

Chapter FOUR
Discussion

Discussion

Transfusion is an indispensable medical act that saves lives and improves others. The health professional's qualification is one of the main components on which the safety of transfusion depends. Indeed, thanks to the knowledge in transfusion and transfusion safety, the health professional will be able or not would be equipped to fight against the transfusion risks that can occur during each transfusion. This study was conducted to Knowledge and awareness toward blood transfusion procedure s in a sample of among nurses at Hilla teaching hospital.

4.1: Distribution of study sample related to demographical characteristics

This table demonstrated the demographical characteristics of the study sample, averaging 26-30 years old (52%) respondents with poor knowledge this finding is similarity with study of (Yosef, T., et al. 2021) done in Ethiopia found that (55.3%) of the sample were (≥ 23 years) age group, But this was contrary to a study done in Riyadh city, which revealed that young age is more likely to have good knowledge than older age (Almutairi SH., et al. 2018). The overall sample was (56%) female compared with study of (Yosef, T., et al. 2021) done in Ethiopia found that (53%) of the sample were female.

Related to marital status most of study sample (60.0%) were married, this finding is in the same line with study (Mastoor A., et al., 2018) done in Saudi found that (51.7 %) of the sample were married, The explanation that was given in the study the highest percentage (54.0%) of the sample were college, this finding is similarity with study of (Alsharidah, A. S., et al. 2021

; Akhlak, S. M., et al. 2019) done in Saudi found that (73.5 %) of the sample were Bachelor's. This mean educational efforts remain necessary to increase public awareness of blood transfusion therapy.

Concerning the Years of experiences of the study (80.0%) of the sample were 5 years or less, This finding is in the same line with study (Mehdaoui, F., et al ,2021) done in Morocco found that (77.0 %) of the sample were 1-5 years or less . The highest percentage (84.0%) of the sample were live in rural, this finding is unconformity with study of (Yosef, T., et al. 2021) done in Ethiopia found that (52.8 %) of the sample were live in urban, from rural residence were more likely to have a positive attitude than nurse from urban areas. This could be explained by the rural community is more likely to feel and be sensitive for a person with an injury that needs blood.

4.2: distribution of study sample related to Knowledge and Awareness among Nurses toward Blood Transfusion

According to the Knowledge and Awareness among Nurses toward Blood Transfusion the result of present study show Poor knowledge level > 1,5 , Fair knowledge=1.5 , Good knowledge level <1.5 The findings in this study indicated the knowledge of nurses is at good knlowlege level, this study agreement with study (Mohammed Hendy, E., et al. 2018; Nemati F., et al. 2019) show the nurse performance and blood transfusion showed that most of them (68.54%) are at a good level and only about 31.46% are in intermediate level, and The study found that nurses have a high knowledge (>75%) on 80% of the patient preparation and blood pack collection items, which is almost similar to a study in Iran (98.4%), But another study show total nurses' knowledge regarding caring of blood products transfusion, the current study shows that more than one third of the studied nurses had poor knowledge, nearly one third of them had average knowledge, while, more than one quarter had good knowledge regarding caring of children undergoing

blood products transfusion. Similarly, (Silva et al., 2017; had revealed that nurses' overall blood transfusion knowledge scores had been poor to moderate in general, (Duarte et al., 2017) study showed that nurses had a moderate level of overall blood transfusion knowledge (54.9% ± 7.6%). Similarly, previous findings showed that the overall knowledge of nurses about blood transfusion has found to be low to moderate in general.

Chapter Five

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

- *In view of the results and their discussion, this quantitative review was used An assessment approach to knowledge and awareness of blood transfusion with The questionnaire items, and it Is concluded that:*
 - *Knowledge in terms of preparing the time of receiving _ blood after receiving it from the donor She was average in terms of knowledge.*
 - *The nurses were aware of the necessary procedures to protect the patient from any infection during the transfusion.*
 - *In general, the knowledge that a person with congenital coagulation factor is not allowed to donate blood was the result satisfactory.*
 - *Neutral to positive awareness of the transfusion procedure Between nurses.*
 - *There was good knowledge that blood transfusions are a cause of HIV and hepatitis C transmission B (HBV) and hepatitis virus (HCV).*
 - *Their knowledge was very good about the causes of blood transfusion, which are (surgery, disease, bleeding disorders, pregnancy and childbirth).*
 - *They were well aware that checking vital signs and providing care after blood transfusion is a nursing responsibility.*

Recommendations

The present study could recommend, based on the above stated Conclusion, that:

- *Establishment a periodic workshops and seminars organized interested with the practical aspects on the blood transfusion to updating knowledge and practice of nurses.*
- *Government and partners of its decision makers need to _ providing Equipment and facilities in oncology, dialysis and thalassemia wards Relative to global standards In blood transfusion wards, depend on academic nurse is an absolutely Essential.*
- *Special guidelines should apply on the walls in different locations that can be seen by all nurses in the hospital, emphasizing the steps of blood Transfusion procedure. And further studies must be carried out to include the national level and to evaluate nurses practice concerning blood Transfusion procedure.*

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Appendix

Appendix

Research questionnaire

In the framework of a scientific research entitled:

(Knowing nurses' awareness of the blood transfusion process in Hilla teaching hospitals)

We kindly ask you to answer the questions below by marking- on the answer that you deem appropriate, with many thanks and gratitude...

The first part: - social and demographic information

<i>the age</i>		<i>year</i>
<i>sex</i>	<i>Male</i>	
	<i>feminine</i>	
<i>the condition Social</i>	<i>bachelor</i>	
	<i>married</i>	
	<i>absolute</i>	
	<i>Widower</i>	
<i>achievement scholastic</i>	<i>Prep</i>	
	<i>diploma</i>	
	<i>Bachelor's degree</i>	
	<i>Master's Degree</i>	
<i>Years of Experience</i>		<i>year</i>
<i>Living</i>	<i>countryside</i>	

	City	
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The second part:-

No.	Ferries	I agree	I do not agree
1	<i>Some people develop a high temperature or chills when donating blood is this usually treated with paracetamol or by slowing down the transfusion?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	<i>In the hallway after getting the blood bag you will be initiated Immediate blood transfusion?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	<i>The patient orders a blood transfusion. The best time for a blood transfusion is half an hour after the blood is given?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	<i>The maximum time a unit can exit from The blood from the blood bank refrigerator before the transfusion is started10 minutes?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5	<i>Several precautions are taken before starting a blood transfusion To prevent allergic reactions such as itching and suffocation?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6	<i>People with high blood viscosity can not Donate my blood</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7	<i>The necessary action that the nurse must take to protect Same against disease infection by blood transfusion is to wear gloves, use sharps container and use antiseptic solution?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8	<i>Patients with heart disease should take in Do we consider the blood transfusion process and give it slowly?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9	<i>You can mix normal saline0.9% with transfer stacked red blood cells?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

10	<i>Are those infected with the Corona virus entitled? 2019 donation with blood?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11	<i>A person with congenital coagulation factor may donate with blood?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12	<i>Those who use drugs and have non-relationships are entitled to Legal or homosexual blood donation?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13	<i>The donor's weight, health status, and age affect the donor's health The case for donating blood?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14	<i>Pregnant women have the right to donate blood?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15	<i>People who use blood thinners such as: Aspirin or warfarin to donate blood?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16	<i>Does a smoker have the right to donate blood to a non-smoker?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17	<i>It keeps me from not eating for a while 10-15 hours to donate blood?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18	<i>You believe that blood transfusion is one of the causes of transmission infection HIV and hepatitis virusB (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV).</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19	<i>Blood transfusion is done for several reasons, including surgery or injury Diseases or bleeding disorders and cases of pregnancy and childbirth?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
20	<i>Check vital signs and provide care Nursing responsibilities after blood transfusion?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

With sincere thanks and appreciation.

استبانة بحثية
في اطار بحث علمي بعنوان :

(معرفة وعي الممرضين و الممرضات تجاه عملية نقل الدم في مستشفيات الحلة التعليمية)

نرجو منكم الإجابة على الأسئلة الواردة أدناه بوضع علامة [X] على الاجابة التي تراها مناسبة بنظرك ،مع جزيل الشكر والامتنان...

الجزء الاول:- المعلومات الاجتماعية و الديموغرافية

العمر	سنة	
الجنس	ذكر	
	انثى	
الحالة الاجتماعية	اعزب	
	متزوج	
	مُطلق	
	ارمل	
التحصيل الدراسي	اعدادية	
	دبلوم	
	بكلوريوس	
	شهادة عليا	
سنوات الخبرة	سنة	
السكن	ريف	
	مدينة	

الجزء الثاني:-

معارف الممرضين و الممرضات عن عملية نقل الدم

لا اوافق	اوافق	العبارات
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	❖ هل تعتبر بأهمية إبلاغ المريض بأسباب نقل الدم و التفاعلات التي ممكن ان تحصل ومخاطر نقل لدم؟
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	❖ في الردهة بعد الحصول على كيس الدم هل سيتم بدأ عملية نقل الدم على الفور؟
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	❖ ان أفضل وقت يتم فيه نقل الدم هو ١٦:٣٠ ساعة؟
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	❖ الحد الأقصى للوقت الذي يمكن أن تخرج فيه وحدة من الدم من ثلاجة بنك الدم قبل بدء نقل الدم هو ١٠ دقائق؟
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	❖ يمكن أن يكون نقل وحدة من الدم على مدى ثلاث ساعات بأمان ينفذ من خلال طريق وريدي مركزي ينتهي في أو بالقرب من الأذنين الأيمن دون تدفئة الدم؟
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	❖ يتم اتخاذ العديد من الاحتياطات قبل البدء في نقل الدم للوقاية من تفاعلات الحساسية مثل الحكة والاختناق.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	❖ الأشخاص المصابين بارتفاع لزوجة الدم لا يستطيعون التبرع بدم
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	❖ الإجراء اللازم الذي يجب أن يقوم به الممرض لحماية نفسه ضد عدوى المرض عن طريق نقل لدم هو ارتداء القفازات و استخدام حاوية الأدوات الحادة واستخدام محلول مطهر؟
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	❖ المرضى المصابين بأمراض القلب يجب أن يأخذوا في نضر الاعتبار في عملية نقل الدم واعطائه ببطيء؟
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	❖ هل يمكن خلط محلول ملحي عادي ٠,٩% مع نقل خلايا الدم الحمراء المكدسة؟
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	❖ هل يحق للمصابين بفيروس كورونا ٢٠١٩ التبرع بالدم؟
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	❖ يجوز للشخص المصاب بعامل التخثر الخلقي أن يتبرع بالدم؟
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	❖ يحق لمن يتعاطى المخدرات ولديه علاقات غير مشروعة أو مثلية التبرع بالدم؟

❖ يؤثر عامل وزن المتبرع والحالة الصحية والعمر على حالة التبرع بالدم؟

❖ يحق للمرأة الحامل التبرع بالدم؟

❖ يُسمح للأشخاص الذين يستخدمون مميعات الدم مثل الأسبرين أو الوارفارين بالتبرع بالدم؟

❖ يحق للشخص المدخن التبرع بالدم لغير المدخنين؟

❖ يمنعني عدم الأكل لمدة ١٠-١٥ ساعة من التبرع بالدم؟

❖ تعتقد ان عمليه نقل الدم احدى اسباب عدوى انتقال فيروس نقص المناعة البشرية وفيروس التهاب الكبد C (HCV) وفيروس التهاب الكبد B (HBV)

مع جزيل الشكر و التقدير...

Official approval of the College of Nursing, University of Babylon

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
جامعة بابل
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

University of Babylon
College of Nursing

جامعة بابل
كلية التمريض
شعبة الشؤون العلمية

Ref. No. :
Date: / /

العدد : ٢٩٩
التاريخ : ١٠ / ١٢ / ٢٠٢٣

(استئثار الطاقة النظيفة طريقنا نحو التنمية المستدامة)
الى / مستشفى الحلة التعليمي
م / تسهيل محمه

تحية طيبة ..
يطيب لنا حسن التواصل معكم ورجى تفضلكم بالموافقة على تسهيل محمه طلبة كليتنا المدرجة اسمائهم
ادناه لغرض جمع عينات بنجهم الموسوم (knowledge and awareness among nurses toward blood
transfusion procedure at hilla teaching hospitals)
(معرفة وعي المرضين والمرضات اتجاه عملية نقل الدم في المستشفيات الحلة التعليمية)

١- بهاء الدين حازم مهدي
٢- حسن عظيم فاخر
٣- جعفر صادق
٤- حسين حميد

شاكرين تعاونكم معنا ... مع الاحترام ..

د. نهاد محمد قاسم
معاون العميد للشؤون العلمية والدراسات العليا
٢٠٢٣/١/١٠

نسخة منه الى //

- مكتب السيد العميد المحترم للتفضل بالاطلاع مع الاحترام
- شعبة الشؤون العلمية مع الاولويات
- الصادر

بسمه ١/٢٢

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جامعة بابل
كلية التمريض



المعرفة والوعي بين الممرضين والمرضات تجاه إجراء نقل الدم بمستشفيات الحلة التعليمية

مشروع تخرج مقدم لكلية التمريض جامعة بابل ضمن متطلبات الحصول على درجة
البكالوريوس في التمريض

مشروع مقدم من:

بهاء الدين حازم مهدي

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حسن عظيم فاخر

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