Blood transfusion

Definition: giving blood or plasma platelets to the patient who need that.

- Blood transfusion reaction:

A. **Hemolytic reaction**: When this happened it caused the following sign:

1-Fever. 2- Chilling. 3- Headache.
4-Back pain. 5- Oliguria. 6- Jaundice.
7- Chest pain. 8- Cyanosis. 9- Hypotension.

Nursing intervention:

1. Observe the patient for first 10 minute.
2. Discontinue blood transfusion immediately.
3. Notify the physician.
4. Notify the laboratory.
5. Maintain (I.V) infusion with 5% dextrose in water or saline.
6. Monitor vital signs every 15 minute.
7. Record fluid intake and out put.

B. Fibril reaction: the signs and symptoms of this are.
1- Fever. 2- Chilling 3- Diarrhea 4- Warm and flushed skin
5- confusion and delirium.

Nursing intervention:

1. Observe the patient for first 30 minute.
2. When the case become sever stop transfusion.
3. Monitor vital signs every 30 minute.
4. Notify the physician.
5. Implement therapy as order of doctor.
6. Apply alcohol sponges for fever if necessary.

C. Allergic reaction: the signs and symptoms are:

1. itching
2. Nasal congestion.
3. Bronco spasm.
4. Sever dyspnea .

Nursing intervention:

1. Monitor vital signs.
2. Notify the physician.
3. In severe cases stop transfusion