

BLOOD TRANSFUSION CHECKLIST



SUPPLIES



Normal Saline IV Bag
(250 or 500mL)



Administration set (specific to the blood product)



Alcohol Pad



Vital Sign Machine



10 mL Syringe

Checklist

1. Obtain baseline vital signs.
2. Assess respiratory and cardiovascular systems to obtain baseline status.
3. Use the two-person verification process to check the blood product and verify client identity.
4. Perform hand hygiene.
5. Put on new gloves.
6. Prime the administration tubing with normal saline.
7. Spike the blood product.
8. Place the administration tubing into the infusion pump.
9. Use an alcohol pad to scrub the hub of the peripheral IV tubing.
10. Flush the peripheral IV with normal saline using a 10 mL syringe.
11. Attach the administration set to the peripheral IV tubing.
12. Label the tubing near the client for quick identification.
13. Begin infusion at a low rate (30-50mL/hr) and remain at bedside for 15 minute monitoring period.
14. Stay with the client during the first 15 minutes of infusion to monitor for transfusion reactions.
15. After 15 minutes, perform respiratory and cardiovascular assessments and recheck the vital signs of the client. After the first 15 minutes, monitor the client per agency protocols.
16. Increase the infusion rate as prescribed.
17. If a transfusion reaction or infiltration is observed, stop the infusion and notify the provider.

Pre-Procedure Checklist

- ✓ Ensure both individuals are qualified to verify the blood.
- ✓ Remain at the bedside with the client.
- ✓ Match the blood with the health-care provider's order.
- ✓ Verify the match between the name and date of birth on the client's wristband and client information on the blood bag.
- ✓ Verify the blood bag identification number.
- ✓ Verify the blood type.
- ✓ Verify Rh compatibility.
- ✓ Verify that the blood has not expired.
- ✓ Sign the transfusion form or the electronic record.

Transfusion Reactions



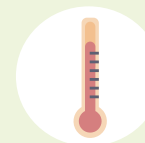
Respiratory

- Dyspnea
- Rales (lung sounds)
- Pulmonary edema



Cardiovascular

- Tachycardia
- Hypotension
- Jugular vein distention (JVD)



Others

- Fever
- Flank pain
- Pruritus
- Dermatitis

NCLEX TIP: DO NOT flush the line if patient transfusion reaction is suspected to avoid any further blood product administration

NOTES

