

# Nursing capstone phase 2

[Health & Medicine](#), [Nursing](#)



Informatics Use in Transforming Evidenced Into Practice INFORMATICS USE  
IN TRANSFORMING EVIDENCED INTO PRACTICE Introduction Ineffective  
communication among health-care staff, anesthetists, and hematologists  
may result in blood transfusion reactions. In addition, when they do occur, it  
is not always possible to identify them immediately. Informatics is one way  
of preventing the occurrence and severity of blood transfusion reactions.

#### Article 1

Gwaram et al (2012), in a study to determine the incidence, risk factors, and  
clinical presentations of acute blood transfusion reactions, found that there  
was a 3.6% incidence rate of ATRs, establishing that it resulted from age of  
stored blood and previous transfusion history. They concluded that whole  
blood therapy should be avoided and that only appropriate blood  
components should be transfused. Informatics systems, such as electronic  
health records, can be used in identifying patients who have already had  
blood transfusions for health-care staff and anesthetists, while also providing  
a blood tracking system for hematologists and health-care staff.

#### Article 2

Azizi et al (2014) set out to study the prevalence of complications in blood  
transfusion among patients at an Iranian hospital in a 2-year period. They  
find that there was a 0.4% incidence rate for acute transfusion reactions,  
especially related to restlessness, dyspnea, rigors, fever, chest pain, nausea,  
and palpitation. They conclude that there should be a well-structure  
program to monitor blood transfusion-associated adverse reactions. In this  
case, the hospital should use appropriate visualization and statistical  
applications that will alert healthcare staff to health event aberrations to

manage them as soon as possible.

### Conclusion

Execution of informatics implementation strategies will enable health-care staff to track adverse blood transfusion reactions, as well as track blood type and age and prior patient history, all of which will aid in either managing or preventing blood transfusion reactions.

### References

Azizi, S., Tabary, S., & Soleimani, A. (January 01, 2014). Prevalence of Acute Blood Transfusion Reactions in Mazandaran Heart Center, Sari, Iran, 2010-2012. *Medical Archives*, 68, 2, 137.

Gwaram, B. A., Borodo, M. M., Dutse, A. I., & Kuliya-Gwarzo, A. (January 01, 2012). Pattern of acute blood transfusion reactions in Kano, North-Western Nigeria. *Nigerian Journal of Basic and Clinical Sciences*, 9, 1, 27.