

10. Reactions associated with massive transfusion produce varying manifestations

Possible Nursing Diagnosis

1. Ineffective breathing pattern
2. Decreased Cardiac Output
3. Fluid Volume Deficit
4. Fluid Volume Excess
5. Impaired Gas Exchange
6. Hyperthermia
7. Hypothermia
8. High Risk for Infection
9. High Risk for Injury
10. Pain
11. Impaired Skin Integrity
12. Altered Tissue Perfusion

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Planning and Implementation

1. Help prevent transfusion reaction by:

- ★ Meticulously verifying patient identification beginning with type and cross match sample collection and labeling to double check blood product and patient identification prior to transfusion.
- ★ Inspecting the blood product for any gas bubbles, clots, or abnormal color before administration.
- ★ Beginning transfusion slowly (1 to 2 mL/min) and observing the patient closely, particularly during the first 15 minutes (severe

- The patient remains free of infection.
- The patient maintains good skin integrity, with no lesions or pruritus.
- The patient maintains or returns to normal electrolyte and blood chemistry values.

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