

HEELSTICK AND FINGERSTICK

PEDIATRICS

EQUIPMENTS



SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. Before performing the procedure, assess the child sign of poor perfusion, local edema, Infection at the intended puncture site and impaired blood coagulation.
2. Rotate the puncture sites, heelstick should be 2 mm apart.



3. Keep the wound dry.

4. Massage to lessen the pain.

PATIENT AND PARENT TEACHING



-Give written

Instruction and return demonstration.

COMPLICATIONS



-infection,scarring, calcified nodules, pain, hematoma, necrosis, bruising .

DOCUMENTATION

Document the time and date of procedure.



Document the site, number of punctures and Child's tolerance to the procedure.

1. Verify the Doctor's order.
2. Gather the equipments.
3. Perform handhygiene.
4. Confirm the child's identity using 2 identifiers.
5. Explain the procedure to child and parents.
6. Prepare the child based on cognitive and developmental level.
7. Know any coagulation problem in the family.
8. Parents to remain with the child during procedures.
9. Select puncture site for 0-6 months use heel and fingers for older children.
10. Apply warm compress for 5-10 minutes.



11. Collect the blood with appropriate container. If using test strip, drop the blood to the entire area covered.
12. Apply firm pressure to the puncture site.
13. Properly disposed contaminated equipment.
14. Label the sample with child's name, number date and time of collection.
15. Place the sample in biohazard bag.
16. Evaluate the site for any continuous bleeding.
17. Remove and discard gloves.
18. Perform hand hygiene.
19. Provide developmentally reward and praise.
20. If using bedside laboratory testing monitor, clean and disinfect the monitor.
21. Perform hand hygiene.
22. Transport the specimen to the laboratory.
23. Document the procedure.

Reference:

Lippincott Nursing Procedures