

Self infusion and home treatment in hemophilia: experience of the hematology department of Constantine, Algeria



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❖ INTRODUCTION

❖ OBJECTIVES

- Assessment of learning potential of haemophilia patient and determination of an educational program fits.
- Teaching self-treatment antihemophilic product.
- Regular evaluation of the daily practice of self-treatment.
- Maintain and/or improve the quality of life.

Self infusion and home treatment existed since 1960s. They allow patients to rely less on hospital care by increasing independence and promoting early treatment of bleeds. It can decrease costly and time consuming emergency room visits and allow for more normal home life. The aim of this study is to evaluate the learning potential of patients with hemophilia and to determinate an appropriate educational program.

❖ ACTION PLAN

- Wach hand.
- Preparation environment/ produits.
- Practice of injection.
- Safety.

❖ The educational process

- Science takes place at the service of hematology.
- It is provided by medical and paramedical staff of hematology.
- Language : presentations including written in french-arabic, their orresentation in spoken arabic language appropriate to the level of understanding of participants.
- Participation is voluntary;
- Presentation an surrender of the different pedagogical documents.



Wache hand

Wash hands with soap

Mild soap 15 à 30 secones



Wet hands Pour a dose of soap in the palm of a hand Lather hands, the interdigital spaces Rinse 15 seconds minute Dry hands Dabbed with a disposable towel Turn off the faucet with dispoa ble towel

Rubbing hands with alcoh gel



- Hands must be clean and dry.
- Fill the palm of your hand with the hydro-alcoholic solution.
- Spread largely the product on hands and wrists.
- Hand rub.
- Do not flush, do not wipe.

Benefitd of hydro-alcoholic gel



- Gain time
- Cleaner, faster.
- Disinfects better than soap.

ENVIRONEMENT

- Products out of the refrigerator 20mn before use.
- Check the date of, dosing, product quality .
- Prepare the plan of work : cleaning with an absorbent paper and alcohol . will apply the tourniquet timer, book, collector and a referred , the small sachet waste.



HYGIENE

- To rewash hands
- Or redo friction with the gel



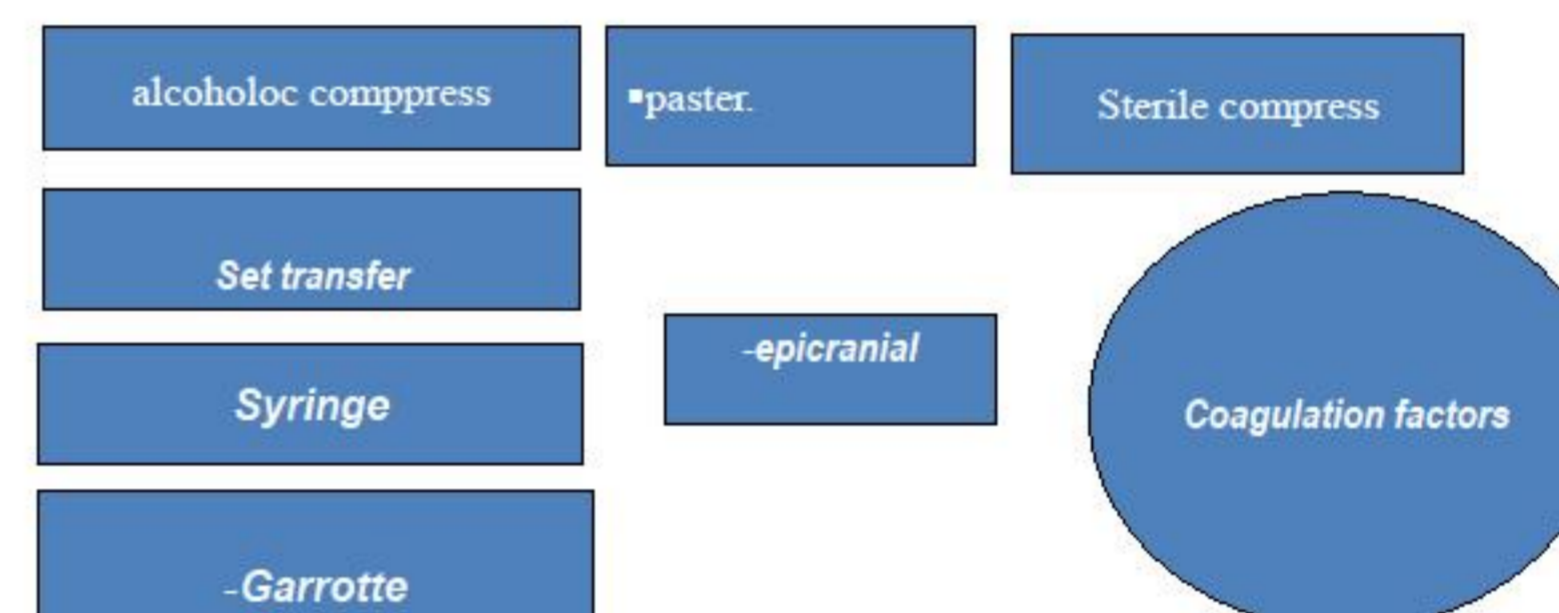
ORGANIZE

Deconditioning all the hardware and to ordre:

- alcoholoc compress.
- Sterile compress,
- paster.
- Epicranial.
- Set transfer.
- Syringe.
- coagulation factors.
- Garrotte.



ORGANIZATION PLAN



PREPARE THE DRUG INJECTING

How to prepart in safety ?

- Heating the powder capsule blank and the solvent stringe.
- Remove the cap.
- Disinfects the bottle.
- Remove the paper covering the transfer set.
- Do not exit transfer set by firmly packing.
- Fix the transfer set the bottle cap.
- Partially opening the packaging of the syringe and remove the syringe carefully.



- Remove the cap attached to the white cap from the syringe.
- keeping syringe aside for laterand ululation.
- Avoid touching the tip of the syringe with your hands or other surface

Attention :

- Gently screw the syringe on the vial of powder.
- Inject the solvent into the powder vial.



HANDS

- Wash or rub the hands and forearm.



- To avoid introducing bacteria into the blood by :
 - needle,
 - skin,
 - hands.



STING AND INJECT SAFELY

- Pose a garrotte.
- Disinfecting the skin over the vein .
- Prick with butterfly needle check fliw of blood in the tubing
- remove the cap from the tube and adjust the syringe.
- craft a garrotte.



- Slowly inject (2-3 minutes).
- Remove the needle and squeeze 3 minutes with a sterile gauze.
- Set the tape.



security

- Always dispose of the used needle in the needle and collector compress and syringe if soiled with blood,
- Throw empty containers in the trash bag,
- Clean up work,



- Wash hands
- Let nothing,
- If the cooler is filled report pharmacist



MONITORING TREATMENT

- Compleat the book carefully :

- Date,
- hours,
- Pattern and seat,
- left,
- right,
- Label uses



❖ RESULT

- January 2009 to october 2014, 8 healt education sessions were provided to the hematology department for the benefit of 82 patients and their parents sor younger.
- the number of patients who self-inject is 25 adults (85%) of participants and 18 parents (48%)/

❖ comments

- Training and support to self treatment of patients is an ongoing process.
- exemption is a moral contract between the medical staff and the patients and their parents.
- The vein problem in young children with hemophilia is ask.
- The home treatment does not replace the care provided by a physician.

❖ CONCLUSION

- The indisputable role in the management of hemophilia.
- It gives the patient liberty of action and some improvement in quality of life.
- Improves the relationship between the caregivers and the patient and to create a climate of trust

