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BIRTHING EXPERIENCES OF T’BOLI MOTHERS  
(Ma. Claire N. Clar; Galvin Guy G. Heyres; Retzie F. Manjares; & Aude D. Tuazon, 2012)

Abstract

The study aimed to describe the birthing experiences of T’boli mothers. Specifically, it sought to answer specific questions regarding the respondent's profile, which includes the age, religion, educational attainment and socioeconomic status and obstetrical history; lifestyles of T’boli mothers according to physical, emotional and spiritual; and, birth setting. This study was based on Culture Care Diversity and Universality Theory of Madeleine Leininger, and Erik Erikson's Psychosocial Theory. This study was a descriptive-qualitative of phenomenological type. A non-probability purposive sampling was employed which involved T'boli mothers residing at Purok Manumboy, Barangay Lamsugod, Surallah, South Cotabato. Thirty (32) mothers who biologically gave birth regardless of age were taken as respondents. Data were collected through in-depth interview. Findings show that 56 percent of the respondents were young adults (19-40 years old); significant number of the respondents had acquired elementary level of education - while none had reached college level; a big number of respondents were below the poverty line, having a monthly income of below Php 6,273.99 (National Statistical Coordination Board, 2006). The obstetrical history of the respondents shows that the highest number of respondents was multigravida and multipara. In the respondents’ lifestyle, most of the respondents verbalized “gapang limpyo sa panimalay” (housekeeping) as part of their instrumental activities of daily living (IADL). T’boli mothers performed their usual tasks even pregnant. Their diet is generally dependent on what’s readily available in the area, such as: rice, vegetables, fruits and root crops. In terms of emotional lifestyle, their immediate family members (husband, children, siblings and parents) were considered as their social support. Their most important religious practice and symbol are “praying to God” and the “Bible” respectively. Majority of T’boli mothers are still observing some of their traditional childbirth beliefs and practices during and after childbirth, such as: the use of T’boli herbal concoction to prevent “bughat” or relapse of condition and the burying of placenta at the area where the water falls from the roof so that the child will not be sickly. Most T’boli mothers prefer to give birth at home assisted by a traditional birth attendant. The choice of lying-in and birth setting was influenced by difficulty of maternal condition. Generally, if they have difficulties and complications during childbirth, they seek the attention of professional health practitioner. Considering the findings of the study the researchers recommend the following: preservation of Tboli cultures specifically those favorable ones; implement mothers’ class program; information-dissemination of the benefits of prenatal check-up to the T’boli mothers; provision of additional budget for the IP programs; and conduct further study on the correlation between birthing experiences and the identified factors.
FACTORS AFFECTING THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY OF PEDIATRIC PATIENTS
(Omega Shane Lechonsito; Brainee Derl Elizares; Liezel Mae Pastrana; & Junielyn Alquizalas, 2012)

Abstract

This study aimed to describe the factors affecting the level of anxiety of pediatric patients admitted at South Cotabato Provincial Hospital. A quantitative research design was utilized to determine the extent of relationship between variables by determining how changes in the factors (age, gender, treatment/medication, disease of pediatric patients, and gender and length of service of the registered nurses) are related to the changes in the level of anxiety of pediatric patients. The subjects of this study were the pediatric patients aging 2-6 years old who were admitted at South Cotabato Provincial Hospital. To draw out sufficient information, incidental sampling was employed in selecting for the registered nurses assigned at the pediatric ward as respondents of the study. Frequency and percentage distributions were used as statistical tools in treating the data. The study reveals that the age, gender, disease, treatment/medication of pediatric patients, and the gender and length of service of the staff nurses exposed to pediatric patients are affecting the level of anxiety of the pediatric patients. As this condition occurs among children, the need for immediate intervention from hospital administrations is necessary particularly in the area of nursing services. The nurses should be provided with continuing program on how to handle the anxiety of pediatric patients; communication skills; assessment and history taking that would help them determine the level of anxiety of pediatric patients. There is also a need for the nursing education to strengthen the skills of the nursing students in related learning experiences, emphasize the role of the nursing students in caring for pediatric patients, and enhance the skills on how to handle the anxiety of the pediatric patients. Future studies on the factors affecting the level of anxiety of pediatric patients with different settings or institutions are also recommended.
FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERFORMANCE STUDENT NURSES IN THE OPERATING ROOM

(Patricia Jean B. Billoga; Eden Mae S. Llandino; Lou Angelie P. Gazo; & John Philip F. Utod, 2012)

Abstract

This study was designed to determine the level of performance of student nurses and the psycho-emotional factors affecting them based on their performance level in the operating room department of the hospital. It used descriptive research design. Purposive sampling was utilized in selecting for the Level IV student nurses of Notre Dame of Marbel University as respondents of the study. The selected respondents were those who were exposed to the operating room of South Cotabato Provincial Hospital during the first (1st) semester and Summer of school year 2010 – 2011. Data were drawn out through the aid of the survey instrument constructed by the researchers which were gathered within the premises of Notre Dame of Marbel University. Percentage/frequency distribution was used as the statistical tool. Findings show that majority of the respondents have performed Above Average (88%), while the rest have performed High Average (12%). The psycho-emotional factor that motivated the 86 percent of those who have performed Above Average in the operating room is positive motivation; while those who have performed High Average in the operating room were observed to have influenced by their confidence, positive motivation, positive awareness of the situation, and fear of committing mistakes. Based on the results, the researchers have formulated some recommendations, such as: inclusion of the discussion of psycho-emotional factors and its effects in performance; implementation of programs on counseling and other related strategies that would manage psycho-emotional factors; and further researches that would consider: larger population, other affiliating hospitals, performance level based on individual skills/knowledge/attitude scores, and the effects of the psycho-emotional factors in performance.
FACTORS AFFECTING THE SELF CONFIDENCE OF 4th YEAR STUDENT NURSES IN CLINICAL SETTING
(Roland Cresenciano T. Non,III; Faihanah M. Hadji Malic; Judah Jjane S. Loria; & Liezel F. Valero, 2012)

Abstract

This study was designed to find out the factor that greatly influences the self-confidence of student nurses in the clinical setting. A descriptive research design using survey method was utilized to describe the student nurses’ socio-cultural profile and the factors that greatly influenced their self-confidence. The subjects of the study were the fourth year student nurses of Notre Dame of Marbel University (NDMU) exposed to the operating room, delivery room, and ward. The data gathering was done in the premises of NDMU through the survey questionnaires administered to the fourth year student nurses. The results of the data showed that sixty-seven percent (67%) of the student nurses’ self-confidence is greatly influenced by their emotional status when performing a clinical procedure. With such finding, the researchers recommend the following: Student Nurses should identify the cause of their anxiety and perform self-motivating activities; Nursing Educators should provide several techniques and offer motivation to students; Nursing School Administrators should include a short program regarding management of anxiety; Nursing Service Administrators should conduct trainings and seminars to enhance confidence of staffs; and Future Researchers should conduct studies on the different cause of anxiety of students, the effectiveness of different programs on self-confidence, and the relationship of self-confidence to the performance of the student nurses in the clinical setting.
FACTORS THAT AFFECT PROVIDING PRESENCE AS A SPIRITUAL CARE PRACTICE
(Sittie Rezhmeen P. Macabaning; Christer Jose Ray D. Ruiz IV; Giselle U. Balictar; & April Rose T. Faba, 2012)

Abstract

The study aimed to determine the factors that affect providing presence as a spiritual care practice. To gather the needed data, a descriptive survey questionnaire was used. Respondents of the study were the 41 fourth year nursing students of Notre Dame of Marbel University. Percentage distribution was used in analyzing the answers of the respondents. An interview guide was also used in determining the factors that affect providing presence. Results show that the student nurses usually encourage their patients to talk when they see their patients sad or depressed. They usually talk and interact with their patients in order to build rapport before the administration of the interventions. It was also found out that they tend to skip faith history due to lack of knowledge on how to provide spiritual care with their patients. The study concluded that one factor that affects the providing presence of student nurses is their lack of knowledge about spiritual care. Since nursing care must be given holistically, the researchers recommend that the student nurses of Notre Dame of Marbel University must give importance on providing holistic care to their patients which involves the physical, emotional, mental, physiological and spiritual aspects.
HAND HYGIENE PRACTICES OF STUDENT NURSES IN THE CLINICAL Setting
(Florianne D. Inocente; Karen Ann P. Arcega; Eryl Kaye B. Mesias; Mariel C. Castro; & Riza Jean B. Vilda, 2012)

Abstract

This study aimed to determine hand hygiene practices of student nurses in the clinical setting. Specifically, it described the following: percentage of student nurses who adhere and do not adhere to the medical hand washing; other hand hygienic practices other than medical hand washing; and factors affecting the non-adherence to medical hand washing. Hand hygiene practices are vital in preventing and controlling transmission of pathogen. Through this study, student nurses will be able to protect themselves from infection, prevent the spread of microorganisms from one patient to another, and most especially to render quality nursing care to their patients. A descriptive method of design was utilized in the study. It was conducted at Notre Dame of Marbel University, College of Health Sciences- Nursing Department. Purposive sampling was used in selecting the 152 student nurses; thirty (30) from Level II, thirty-five (35) from Level III and, eighty-seven (87) from Level IV. A modified questionnaire patterned from the Hand Hygiene Guidelines set by World Health Organization (2009) was used to gather pertinent data from the student nurses. The responses were treated through percentage and mean score. For problem one, the percentage were compared. For problems two and three, the mean scores were ranked from highest to lowest. Results show that majority of the respondents (76%) do not adhere to medical hand washing. From the different hand hygiene practices listed, most of the student nurses used alcohol-based handrub, some used plain water only, and the least used plain water and soap. The availability of the resources is the major factor affecting to the non-adherence to medical handwashing, followed by the attitude, and least is the knowledge. To maximize hand hygiene practice in the clinical setting, the researchers recommend for the provision of sinks and hand hygiene products in the areas. Moreover, to evaluate the degree of compliance to such practice, the researchers also recommend for the conduct of similar study to other health care providers in the locality.
MOTHERS’ FEEDING PRACTICES AND THE INCIDENCE OF CHILDHOOD DIARRHEA

(Janina Loren A. Neyra; Jeneviev C. Balansay; Edcel John P. Celiz; & Laila Mae C. Inot, 2012)

Abstract

The study attempted to determine the feeding practices of mothers and the incidence of childhood diarrhea at South Cotabato Provincial Hospital within May – July 2011. The respondents of the study were the 50 mothers whose children, aging 2 months up to 5 years old, experienced diarrhea. The respondents were given one set of questionnaire to answer. The statistical tools used in treating the data were frequency and percentage. Results of the socio-demographic profile of the mothers show that, 74 percent of them are young adults aging 18 to 35 years old; 46 percent have reached high school level; and 92 percent are unemployed. Majority of the respondents (74%) claimed that the incidence of diarrhea occurred to infants at ages 0 – 8 month old. Bottle feeding is the usual cause of diarrhea as claimed by most of the mother-respondents (38%). The study concludes that the incidence of diarrhea in South Cotabato Provincial Hospital from May 1 to July 15, 2011 indicates that most children with diarrhea are infants.
NURSE-PATIENT INTERACTION AND PSYCHO-EMOTIONAL ASPECT OF HEALTH
(Mary Lou Z. Estrebilla; Jerold Jirx B. Lagmao; April Lim P. Aujero; & Jeffrey P. Penafiel, 2012)

Abstract

This study aimed to describe the nurse-patient interaction. It is anchored on Peplau’s theory of Interpersonal Relations that emphasizes the four phases of relationship: orientation, identification, exploitation, and termination phase. The independent variable of the study is the nurse-patient interaction which plays a major role in the psycho-emotional aspect of health. This study is limited in describing the nurse-patient interaction and psycho-emotional aspect of health. The study was conducted in the medical-surgical ward of General Santos Doctors Hospital and South Cotabato Provincial Hospital. The respondents were the patients aging 18 years old and above. The investigators choose the respondents as samples according to their convenience. The research instrument contained a 20-item questionnaire answerable by yes or no. Findings show that the most performed phase is orientation phase and the least performed phase by the student nurses is termination phase. In terms of the psycho-emotional aspect of the health which is the responses of the patients, most of the positive responses were on the orientation phase and the most of the negative responses were on the termination phase. The study specifically recommends that the nursing curriculum should give emphasis on the teaching of therapeutic communication particularly the psycho-emotional aspect of health. This will help nurses in establishing good communication with the patients.
This study is designed to find out and describe the relationship of the Nursing Care Management (NCM) and Nursing Mock Board Examination (MBE) Mean Grades of Notre Dame of Marbel University Graduates of Batches 2008 and 2011. A quantitative correlational research design was utilized in assessing the relationship of the two variables. The subjects of the study were the BSN Graduates of Notre Dame of Marbel University batches 2008 and 2011 who had taken Nursing Mock Board Examination. The NCM Grades were gathered from the Records’ Office while the Nursing MBE Results were sourced out from the Notre Dame Educational Association (NDEA). The statistical tools used in the study were Pearson-r and t-Test to ensure adequate representation of data. The study revealed that there is a significant relationship between the NCM and the Nursing MBE mean grades of the respondents as evidenced by the significant correlation of the two variables. The results of the study show that the NCM Grades are significant indicators of the academic performance of the respondents. Based on the findings of the study, the researchers recommend to consider the NCM Grades as an important tool in assessing the capabilities, skills, potentials of student nurses in predicting the Nursing MBE results.
Abstract

This study aimed to determine the practices of student nurses in terms of infection control on: Hand hygiene; Personal Protective Equipment (PPE); Needle sticks and sharps injury prevention, cleaning and disinfections; and the factors affecting the practices on infection control. The researchers used questionnaires and checklists in gathering the information needed for the study. The Level II and Level III student nurses of Notre Dame of Marbel University for school year 2011-2012 were selected by the researchers as their respondents because most of their duties were conducted in different wards of the hospital where they were assigned in. Findings of the study show that the standard precautions (hand hygiene, personal protective equipments, sharp and needle stick injury prevention, and cleaning and disinfection) were all practiced by most of the respondents. The study concludes that most of the student nurses of Notre Dame of Marbel University practice the infection control well, such as: hand hygiene, personal protective equipments, sharp and needle stick injury prevention, and cleaning and disinfection.
PERCEPTION ON EXTENSION DUTIES AMONG STUDENT NURSES IN THE CLINICAL SETTINGS

(Myka Regina O. Manguera; Hannah Marie S. Supremo; Maryschell D. Caspillo; & Jelisa Joy T. Capillo, 2012)

Abstract

This study was conducted in order to determine the perception on extension duties among student nurses in the clinical setting. Specifically, this research aimed to identify the profile of the student nurses as well as the perceptions of student nurses toward acquiring extension duties. Respondents of the study are the 125 student nurses. To gather needed data, a survey questionnaire was used. Weighted means, frequency and percentage distribution were computed to analyze the answers of the respondents. Results show that the male student nurses got the highest value than female student nurses; the fourth year student nurses got the uppermost incurrence of extension duties than the lower years; ward are most likely to get the extension duties from the student nurses, and students assigned in South Cotabato Provincial Hospital are most likely to get extension duties. The main factors that have caused for the students to incur extension duties are tardiness and incidental cases. Although some complained that extension duty is expensive, the respondents perceived that when they incurred extension duty it helped them to become more disciplined, improved, and enhanced in their time management and nursing skills. The researchers recommend that the student nurses of Notre Dame of Marbel University must review the basic procedures and concepts in the ward, delivery room, and operating room in order to prevent getting extension duties.
STUDENT NURSES' COMPETENCIES IN PROMOTING INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP
(Princess Hope G. Marabi; Rayzhel Jane V. Cocjin; Regine Rose H. Javier; Mary Leira P. Qguilar; & Liezle B. Vargas, 2012)

Abstract

Interpersonal relationships are the heart and soul of human experience. Interpersonal relationships are not only necessary for procreation, but also for the survival of our society. Healthy interpersonal relationships, i.e., relationships which are cooperative, interdependent, and supportive, contribute to our well-being according to D.W. Johnson. However, in the clinical setting nurse-patient relationship is a dynamic process that changes over time. It can be viewed in steps or phrases with characteristic behaviors for both patient and nurse.

This study was made to determine the competency skill of promoting interpersonal relationship by the student nurses towards their patient in the medical ward. It was based from the theory of Hildegard Peplau’s Interpersonal Relationship theory where promotion of interpersonal relationship was divided into four phases such as the orientation, identification, exploitation, and termination. Through this study, the profile of both student nurses and patients are known most especially their competency skill in each phases of interpersonal relationship.

It is said to be that the promotion of interpersonal relationship is the first way to gain trust from the respective patient to have a successful giving of health care aside from rendering medical and nursing management.

NO FINDINGS!!!!
Abstract

This study was conducted to assess the learning of the students on the intrapartal and immediate newborn care. Specifically, it sought to find out the student nurses' performance of the indicators, namely: Safe and Quality Nursing Care, Management of Resources, Equipment and Environment and Health Education in the Intrapartal and Immediate Newborn Care and the factors that have affected the students' performance. The researchers used the descriptive survey research design for the study. The subjects of this study were the 88 BSN IV students of Notre Dame of Marbel University for School Year 2011-2012. Pertinent data were gathered through the use of the formulated survey questionnaire that contained the checklist of variables. The questionnaire was submitted for validation by experts and data obtained were treated through frequency and percentage distributions. The study reveals that the students' areas for development are: communicating with the other members of the healthcare team; doing health education; and administration of oxytocin/methergine. Factors that hinder the students from performing the indicators are: the prohibition of the institutions and the lack of time to perform the indicators. The recommendation was for the students, nurse educators, and institution to consider the results of the study in enhancing the student nurses' performance on the Intrapartal and Immediate Newborn Care.
BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS AT VARIABLE FASTING PERIODS

(Oscar Anthony S. Danos; Irish Jeanne L. Cabaylo; Shaina E. Pascua; & Jonnell G. Flores, October 2011)

Abstract

Fasting blood glucose is a method of learning how much glucose (sugar) there is in a blood sample taken after an overnight fast. According to Bishop (2008), fasting blood glucose should be obtained in the morning after an approximately 8 to 10 hour fast, not longer than 16 hours. In fact, some Clinical Laboratories in Koronadal City reject blood sample for FBS if the patient fasted for more than 10 hours. The researchers conducted a study to determine the significance of blood sugar level at variable fasting period. The study was conducted at Notre Dame of Marbel University Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory in June 2011 to September 2011. The researchers chose 10 individuals to be their respondents who were instructed to fast for more than 10 hours. The researchers then collected blood simultaneously from the respondents after 10 hours, 12 hours, 14 hours and 16 hours of fasting. The samples were then measured. After collecting the data, the researchers then proceeded in doing the Paired t-test with the help of a statistician. The p-value between 10 hours and 12 hours of fasting is 0.014 which is less than 0.05, which indicates that the blood sugar levels after 12 hours is significantly different from the blood level value after 10 hours. The p-value between 10 hours and 14 hours of fasting which is 0.003 is less than 0.05, thus, blood glucose levels after 14 hours is significantly different from 10 hours of fasting. The p-value between 10 hours and 16 hours of fasting is 0.000 which is less than 0.05, thus, blood glucose levels after 16 hours is significantly different from 10 hours of fasting. Based on the findings, the following conclusion is drawn. The blood sugar value on varied fasting periods is significantly different. The findings contradicted the statement of Bishop (2008) who says that fasting blood glucose can be obtained up to 16 hours.
DIFFERENCE IN HEMOGLOBIN VALUES BETWEEN CAPILLARY AND VENOUS BLOOD
(Roxette Ann Marie D. Rosete; Vincent Noel P. Serenin; Crysle Jane E. Salazar; & Cheeneken P. Bato, October 2011)

Abstract

The type of specimen to be used in laboratory testing is very important to acquire before the execution of any laboratory analysis since the type of specimen reflects the specimen integrity. Specimen collection belongs to the pre-analytical phase, thus, larger error may be accounted at this phase. That is why, it is important to determine the suited specimen to be used for any laboratory test. This study is centered on the very important part of pre-analytical phase which is specimen collection. It is focused on hemoglobin determination which is one of the routine tests requested under complete blood count or when anemia is suspected. However, the type of specimen to be used either capillary blood or venous blood is still a question to some researchers and laboratory analysts. In line with this, the researchers conducted an experimental research in order to determine the difference in hemoglobin values between capillary blood and venous blood. The researchers involved twenty (20) male young adults aged 17-21 years old as respondents. Venipuncture was first performed in obtaining venous blood sample, followed by capillary puncture in obtaining capillary blood samples. Each sample was treated for three times, then mean was determined. The two sets of data were compared and statistical computations were applied. Based on the results, it was found out that the capillary blood samples for hemoglobin determination gave higher values than that of venous blood sample.
The Magnesium serum level of occasional alcohol drinkers was studied. In this study all respondents in their adolescent stage were given 1000 ml of 14 proof (7%) alcoholic beverages per student. The serum magnesium values of the respondents prior to alcohol intake served as the control while those serum magnesium values taken after 1 hour and 3 hours after alcohol intake served as the values for comparison. Categorical data were analyzed using paired $t$-Test and the results showed a significant decreasing difference among the values with the paired $t$-Test result between control and 1 hour of -31.73, paired $t$-Test between control and 3 hours of -21.73 and paired $t$-Test between 1 hour and 3 hours of -17.10.
The greatest error that affects the integrity of specimen occurs in the pre-analytical phase. This study focused on the quality assurance of the samples prior to testing. Creatinine, as one of the biological markers that is used to assess renal function is affected by some variables including exercise. This research study determined the time when serum creatinine increases after exercise through jogging. The study used experimental method of analysis. Twenty (20) healthy male respondents were chosen using stratified sampling procedure. The age, body mass index, percent body fat, blood pressure, and lean body mass were determined 30 minutes prior to the actual jogging. Values for creatinine were taken before and after jogging at a speed of 2.77 – 2.94 m/s. From the results obtained, it was found out that in one minute after jogging the highest increase of 14.00-14.99 percent of serum creatinine values was experienced by 5 percent of the respondents and the lowest increase of 9.0 – 9.99 percent was experienced by 5 percent of the respondents. In ten minutes after jogging, 38 percent of the total respondents had the highest increase in serum creatinine value ranging from 26.00 – 31.99 percent, while 31 percent of them had the lowest increase with a range of 17.00 – 21.99 percent. With these findings, it is considered that there is a significant increase (p<0.000) at 0.05 significance level of creatinine concentrations for subjects one minute and ten minutes after jogging. It is therefore recommended that the health care providers must properly instruct the patients who will undergo serum creatinine testing to not allow having this examination after exercise because it will just give false serum creatinine level. For further studies, the researchers recommend that more respondents be included in the study to have higher accuracy, precision, and reliability of results. It is also recommended to determine not only the time when serum creatinine level will increase but also when it decreases in order to know when the patients can be submitted to such examination. Lastly, the muscle mass should also be determined if it directly influences serum creatinine levels during exercise.
USE OF TOURNIQUET: EFFECT ON POTASSIUM LEVEL IN BLOOD

(Learrie Faye B. Juaman, Janine Teza S. Villena, Gerlie Mae A. Sierra,
& Joanne C. Aljentera, October 2011)

Abstract

A clinical laboratory's major goal is to guarantee quality patient care and ensure accurate results embodied mainly under the pre-analytical phase as the most vital phase of the quality assessment program. Potassium, one of the test components, is highly affected by improper blood collection procedure giving rise to factitious results that would not basically reflect the quality performance of a clinical laboratory. In line with this, the researchers conducted a study to determine if there is significant increase on the result of the potassium level in the blood if a five-minute tourniquet is used against a standardized application of tourniquet vein at the antecubital fossa where blood is drawn in order to obtain serum as the test specimen. All of them underwent both one-minute and five-minute tourniquet applications at a constant pressure of 40 mmHg which resulted to an average potassium baseline value of 3.58 g/Dl and 3.87 g/Dl respectively. The result clearly showed an increase of 0.26 g/Dl in the application of a five-minute tourniquet. For further studies, the researchers recommend that blood extraction without the use of tourniquet must be applied as an additional test before the collection of blood using tourniquet within the standard time in order to determine if there is also a significant increase in the potassium level. For the blood collection practice, the researchers recommend that the standard time of tourniquet application must be strictly observed to avoid occurrence of false increase result of various analytes, specifically potassium.