

**APPENDIX 1
FEBRILE NEUTROPENIA QUESTIONNAIRE****I. INTRODUCTION**

Dear graduate (or) we greet you very cordially, we are conducting research in order to obtain information on febrile neutropenia. In this sense, we request your collaboration, answering the questions honestly and truthfully, the answers are anonymous. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

II. INSTRUCTIONS

Read each question carefully, then fill in the blanks or mark with a cross (x) the answer that you think is appropriate.

III. GENERAL DATA

Age: _____ years

Gender: Female () Male ()

Work experience in the Emergency area of INEN

- a. Older than 1 years
- b. 3 months to 1 years
- c. Less than 3 months

Nursing training level

- a. Degree in nursing
- b. Graduate Specialist in Oncology
- c. Graduate Specialist in others, specify: _____

Received training on Febrile Neutropenia

- a. In the service where he works.
- b. Courses on febrile neutropenia at INEN.
- c. Training outside the institution.
- d. did not receive training

| N° | Statements | True | False |
|----|---|------|-------|
| 1 | Febrile neutropenia is an oncological emergency | | |
| 2 | Febrile neutropenia is characterized by the association of fever and decreased neutrophils in the blood. | | |
| 3 | Neutrophils are a type of white blood cell that act as the last line of defense against bacteria and fungi. | | |
| 4 | Fever is considered in neutropenia: isolated temperature measurement ≥ 38.3 °C or two separate doses for 1 hour ≥ 38 °C. | | |
| 5 | A patient is classified as having mild neutropenia when their neutrophil count is less than 500mm^3 | | |
| 6 | One of the first treatment measures for patients with febrile neutropenia is to provide empirical antibiotic treatment in the first hour after arrival at the emergency service, after taking blood cultures. | | |
| 7 | Febrile neutropenia is not common in patients with hematologic malignancies. | | |
| 8 | The patient's own flora is the most likely source of infection in neutropenic patients. | | |
| 9 | Neutropenia is the factor that least frequently predisposes to infection in cancer patients. | | |
| 10 | The most common sites of infection in febrile neutropenia are the oropharyngeal and respiratory tracts. | | |
| 11 | Auxiliary tests to consider in patients with febrile neutropenia are: complete blood count, urine and blood cultures, and chest X-ray. | | |
| 12 | Febrile neutropenia is the main risk factor for developing sepsis of bacterial and/or fungal origin. | | |
| 13 | Febrile neutropenic patients should be treated empirically with broad-spectrum antibiotics | | |
| 14 | Febrile neutropenia occurs mostly in patients with oncohematological diseases | | |
| 15 | For the care of patients with neutropenia, the nurse must wear a cap, mask, apron and gloves. | | |
| 16 | For the management of venous access in patients with febrile neutropenia, strict aseptic measures must be followed. | | |
| 17 | Constant handwashing of the nursing staff is recommended during the care of the neutropenic patient. | | |
| 18 | Neutropenic patients should not bathe every day. | | |
| 19 | Care of the oral cavity of neutropenic patients includes rinsing with sodium bicarbonate solution. | | |
| 20 | Stomatitis can often occur on the oral mucosa of neutropenic patients. | | |
| 21 | Enemas can be used for constipation in neutropenic patients. | | |
| 22 | The skin and mucous membranes of neutropenic patients should be assessed daily and documented. | | |
| 23 | The room of the patient with neutropenia should be cleaned after finishing the cleaning of the other environments of the service. | | |
| 24 | Drinking tap or tap water is recommended for neutropenic patients. | | |
| 25 | The diet of neutropenic patients includes many raw vegetables and fruits. | | |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| 26 | The patient with febrile neutropenia has decreased ability to properly digest, absorb, and metabolize nutrients. | | |
| 27 | Neutropenic patients should consume 1.5 to 2 liters of boiled or bottled water per day. | | |
| 28 | Visitors should be restricted to patients with febrile neutropenia. | | |
| 29 | Nurses must educate the neutropenic patient and family about the warning signs and hygiene measures. | | |
| 30 | Nurses must maintain asepsis when preparing parenteral and oral medications. | | |

**APPENDIX 2
CHECK LIST****Observation of nursing care for patients with febrile neutropenia**

| Nº | Items | Yes | No | Observations |
|----|---|-----|----|--------------|
| 1 | She introduces herself to the patient. | | | |
| 2 | Wear apron, cap, mask and gloves when caring for the patient. | | | |
| 3 | Perform hand hygiene before and after contact with the patient, procedure and/or contact with the environment. | | | |
| 4 | Disinfect with 70% alcohol the thermometer, the diaphragm of the stethoscope before using it with the patient. | | | |
| 5 | Perform control of vital functions. | | | |
| 6 | Prepare parenteral and oral medications without breaking asepsis. | | | |
| 7 | Verifies daily patient bathing in the shower and/or bed. | | | |
| 8 | Evaluates the skin, mucous membranes, natural orifices, and venous access insertion sites. | | | |
| 9 | Assesses and applies oral cavity care such as mouthwashes. | | | |
| 10 | Performs the change of intravenous access and equipment according to service standards. | | | |
| 11 | Ensures that the room of the patient with neutropenia is cleaned before the rest of the service environments. | | | |
| 12 | Make sure the patient eats cooked food and drinks boiled or bottled water. | | | |
| 13 | Prevents and monitors adequate intestinal elimination. | | | |
| 14 | The patient and family are educated about the importance of consuming cooked foods as many fruits and/or vegetables during their neutropenia process. | | | |
| 15 | Offers education to patients and relatives on warning signs and hygiene measures. | | | |