

**Simulation-Based Training Program
Effect on Pediatric Nurses' Knowledge
and Performance Regarding Heel-
Prick during Newborn Blood Screening
Test (Appendixes)**

Appendix 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the studied nurses

A. Socio-demographic Characteristics

Age:years

Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

Residence: Rural ☐ Urban ☐

Working place:

- Hospitals
- Primary health care center

Education level:

- Postgraduate education
- Bachelor's education
- Others

- Years of experience:.....years

Appendix 2: Nurses' knowledge regarding heel-prick for newborn bloodspot screening test

Please answer the following questions:

1. What's the meaning of newborn screening test?

.....

.....

.....

2. What's the timing of the test?

.....

.....

.....

3. What's the nurses' responsibility prior to collection?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. What are the general sampling guidelines?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. What are the methods of heel-prick technique?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

6. What are the methods of documentation?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7. What are the methods of sending samples?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Appendix 3: Observational checklist criteria of the Victorian Clinical Genetics Services (VCGS) for heel-prick technique in newborn bloodspot screening sample collection

Observational criteria	Not done or wrong done	Done correctly
1) Preparation step is obtains consent from the parents, also, apply ways to reduce the child's pain with ensure heel is warm using warm hands.		
2) Determine which side of the card should have blood applied on it.		
3) Clean heel by an aseptic solution.		
4) With the use of an automated retractable lancet, pierce the heel at the planter surface's edge, then; wipe away the initial blood drop to get rid of any debris and tissue fluid.		
5) Squeeze the heel gently to release a huge drop of blood next, apply the blood drop to the first circle on the card; finish this circle before applying blood to the next.		
6) Avoid soaking from both sides or covering areas as this might cause layering and excessive blood collection.		
7) Circles don't have to be filled; two thirds of the circle should do, and if gathering is challenging, three decent circles should be plenty.		
8) Moist card must keep away from anything that could contaminate it.		
9) For four hours, air dry the card horizontally at room temperature, out of the direct sun or heat.		
10) To send the dried card to the lab, place it in a paper envelope.		
11) Send the sample to the lab as soon as possible to avoid delays.		