



**University of Nebraska Medical Center
School of Allied Health Professions
Clinical Laboratory Science Program
Nebraska Methodist Hospital Medical Technology Program**

Course Title: Clinical Immunohematology II

Course Number: CLS 423

Credit Hours: 3 semester hours

Prerequisites: Enrollment in the Clinical Laboratory Science Program and satisfactory completion of CLS 422 Clinical Immunohematology I.

Semesters offered: Semester II

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Class Days, Times, Location: Established for each student at multiple clinical locations.

Course Description: This course builds on the theory, practical application, technical performance and evaluation of immunohematology procedures required for the collection, processing, storage and transfusion of blood and blood components and management of immunohematologic conditions introduced in CLS 422 Clinical Immunohematology I.

Instruction: Instructional methods will include independent reading assignments, lectures, small group discussions, case studies, worksheets, online synchronous and/or asynchronous delivery, archived presentation sessions, simulations, self assessments, and clinical experience.

Course Goals: Upon successful completion of Clinical Immunohematology II, the Clinical Laboratory Science student will:

1. Demonstrate a working knowledge of standard laboratory procedures performed in transfusion medicine.
2. Demonstrate a working knowledge of quality control procedures and their application in clinical immunohematology.
3. Explain principles of antigen-antibody reactions applied in immunohematology.
4. Evaluate findings in routine and special immunohematology procedures in an accurate and efficient fashion to provide quality patient care.
5. Efficiently solve a given problem to obtain accurate results.

6. Demonstrate the ability to effectively communicate with the healthcare team, peers, patients and the public.
7. Effectively utilize clinical information systems to access and process patient data.

Required Textbook: 1. Harmening DM. (2005). *Modern Blood Banking and Transfusion Practices* (5th ed.). Philadelphia, PA: F.A. Davis Company. ISBN: 978-0-8036-1248-8

Major References: 1. Department Procedure Manual.

Additional References: 1. American Association of Blood Banks (AABB). (2011). *Standards for Blood Banks and Transfusion Services* (27th ed.).
 2. (AABB). (2008). *Technical Manual* (16th ed.).

Grading System: 60% of the final course grade is based on theoretical aspects, assessed by written exams and quizzes.
 40% of the final course grade is based on technical laboratory performance, assessed by laboratory practicals and a technical evaluation.

Evaluation of professional behaviors shall be structured so that the faculty and the student can assess behavioral and professional traits. Results of this evaluation are used in counseling for professional development.

Grading Scale:	A+	= 97.00-100.00	B-	= 80.00-82.99
	A	= 93.00-96.99	C+	= 77.00-79.99
	A-	= 90.00-92.99	C	= 73.00-76.99
	B+	= 87.00-89.99	C-	= 70.00-72.99
	B	= 83.00-86.99	Failing	= Below 70

Grade Requirements: Satisfactory completion of the course requires each of the following:

1. An overall average of $\geq 70\%$ on all written examinations. An overall written exam average of $< 70\%$ requires successful completion ($\geq 70\%$) of a comprehensive final exam.*
 - a. $< 70\%$ earned on any single exam will require successful completion ($\geq 85\%$) of remedial work.
 - b. All remedial work must be completed to the satisfaction of the faculty/site coordinator or instructor. Repeated submissions of unsatisfactory remedial work will lead to a discussion with UNMC/NMH faculty and may be documented on the Professional Behaviors Evaluation.
 - c. Successful completion of remedial work will not alter the original earned exam score.
2. A $\geq 70\%$ on all practical examinations. If a score is $< 70\%$, make-up work will be required.*

3. Achieving no less than the minimum performance level for each skill listed on the Technical Evaluation.
4. Successful completion of all components as stated on the Professional Behaviors Evaluation. If a student does not successfully meet all components, they may be placed on non-academic probation.
5. For students who are not showing satisfactory progress in the course, additional assignments may be made at the discretion of the course faculty and administration.

*Once the required work has been successfully completed, the student will obtain an altered score or average of 70%. If the required work is not successfully completed, the student may be put on academic probation and be required to demonstrate acceptable progress to remain in the program.

ADA Accommodations:

It is the policy of the University of Nebraska Medical Center to provide flexible and individualized accommodation to students with documented disabilities. To receive reasonable accommodations, students must complete a Request for Services application and provide documentation to the Services for Students with Disabilities office. Information is available at the Counseling and Student Development Center website at www.unmc.edu/stucouns/ You may contact Ronda Stevens, MSW, Coordinator of Services for Students with Disabilities at 402-559-5553 or rstevens@unmc.edu. The office is located in Bennett Hall, 6001 within the Counseling and Student Development Center. Meetings are by appointment. Adequate time for processing, up to four weeks, is recommended.

Course Topics:

CLS 423 Clinical Immunohematology II	
Topics	Associated Learning Objective Categories
Blood Donation and Processing	Blood Components and Derivatives Blood Collection and Donor Standards
Adverse Effects of Transfusion	Human Leukocyte Antigens (HLA) Adverse Effects of Blood Transfusion
Advanced Antibody Detection and Identification	Advanced Antibody Detection and Identification
Hemolytic Anemia	Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia and Drug Induced Hemolytic Anemia
Quality Management in Blood Banking	Quality Management in Blood Banking

In addition to the above topics, students are responsible for the following course topics addressed in CLS 422 Clinical Immunohematology I:

Introduction to Blood Bank	Basic Immunology Blood Components and Derivatives
Blood Group Systems	The ABO System The Rh System Other Blood Group Systems
Immunohematology Testing	The Antiglobulin Test Pretransfusion Compatibility Testing Antibody Detection and Identification Absorption and Elution
Problems in Transfusion Medicine	ABO Discrepancies Hemolytic Disease of the Fetus and Newborn

Statement of Academic Integrity:

The University of Nebraska Medical Center has established a policy on academic integrity and professional conduct. This policy may be found in the UNMC Student Handbook. All students are expected to adhere scrupulously to this policy. Cheating, academic misconduct, fabrication, and plagiarism are viewed as serious matters and will lead to disciplinary action as described in the UNMC Student Handbook under Procedural rules Relating to Student Discipline. Additional materials related to Responsible Conduct in Research can be found in the UNMC Student Handbook. Selected sections from the UNMC Student Handbook follow:

CHEATING: A general definition of cheating is the use or attempted use of unauthorized materials or information for an academic exercise. Examples of cheating include but are not limited to:

1. using unauthorized materials such as books, notes, calculators or other aids during an examination or other academic exercises;
2. receiving unauthorized assistance from another person during an exam or exercise such as copying answers, receiving answer signals, conversation or having another person take an examination for you;
3. providing assistance to another person during an exam or exercise, such as allowing your answers to be copied, signaling answers or taking an exam for someone else;
4. obtaining answers and/or other information without authorization from someone who has previously taken an examination;
5. including all or a portion of previous work for another assignment without authorization;
6. appropriating another person's ideas, processes, result, or words without giving appropriate credit, i.e. an appropriate attribution or citation (plagiarism). For example, a student who quotes verbatim the results of a previous student's work in a required term paper, but fails to credit the individual through citation. The work is recent and thus cannot be considered common knowledge.

ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT: Academic misconduct is defined as the falsification of official documents and/or obtaining records, examinations or documents without authorization. Several examples of academic misconduct are:

1. the unauthorized acquisition of all or part of an unadministered test;
2. selling or otherwise distributing all or part of an unadministered test;
3. changing an answer or grade on an examination without authorization;
4. falsification of information on an official university document such as a grade report, transcript, an instructor's grade book or evaluation file or being an accessory to an act of such falsification;
5. forging the signature of an authorizing official on documents such as letters of permission, petitions, drop/add, transcripts, and/or other official documents;
6. unauthorized entry into a building, office, file or computer data base to view, alter or acquire documents.

Research misconduct has been defined by the Federal DHHS Office of Research Integrity (ORI) and UNMC subscribes to this definition: **“Research misconduct is defined as fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results.” Research misconduct does not include honest error or differences of opinion. It is important that every student understand the meaning of fabrication, falsification, and plagiarism.**

Fabrication is making up data or results and recording or reporting them. Some examples are:

1. indicating a laboratory experiment had been repeated numerous times or
2. done in a controlled environment when it had not, thus leading to an invented or uncorroborated conclusion.

Falsification is manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting data or results such that the research or academic performance is not accurately represented in the research or academic records.

Some examples are:

1. altering an original source document, misquoting or misrepresenting a source to support a point of view or hypothesis;
2. Using computer software to change research images so they show something different than the original data.

Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit, i.e. an appropriate attribution or citation. An example is:

1. In the methods section of a thesis, a graduate student describes a procedure used in research for the thesis. The procedure was developed by a fellow graduate student in the laboratory of their major professor; however, neither the student who developed this procedure nor the major professor was given credit in the thesis. This implies that the author had himself developed the procedure.
2. In the background section of a thesis, a graduate student quotes verbatim the results of a previous investigator's work but fails to credit the individual through citation. The work is recent and thus cannot be considered common knowledge.