

THESIS TOPICS

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Name of the supervisor:	András Oláh PhD, Dorina Pusztai
Workplace of the supervisor:	PTE ETK
Theme title:	The effect of the practical order of the blood sampling tubes on the examined parameters
Problem identification:	During the blood drawing the order of the sampling tubes must be kept because active agents can appear from one tube into another and these agents can change specific parameters. The aim of the research is to bare the correlation between the practical order of the tubes, the difference of the parameters from normal region and sampling error. Implementation: making 2X30/person groups, where at least one anticoagulated and one non-anticoagulated tube is used. In the 1st group the sampling happens with the correct tube order, in 2nd group with incorrect order; compare the two group's results
Item number:	100 person
Relevant research methods:	experiment, observation, document analysis
Necessary and relevant statistic methods:	descriptive (mean, standard deviation, frequency) and mathematic statistics (chi-square test, t-test, ANOVA)
Number of the thesis what may be submitted:	2
Which major/specialization can advertise the theme:	Nursing and Patient Care major Nursing specialization, BSc nursing, MSc nursing

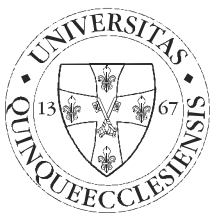
Name of the supervisor:	András Oláh PhD, Dorina Pusztai
Workplace of the supervisor:	PTE ETK
Theme title:	The effect of the time of the tourniquet on the examined parameters during blood drawing
Problem identification:	During blood drawing the hemolysis of body elements can happen, if the tourniquet stays longer time on time on the arm. Permanent staying of the tourniquet may cause the sample's hemolysis, so the intracellular elements can appear into the extracellular space and increase the K ⁺ LDH, GOT and GPT values. The aim of the research is to bare the practical time of the tourniquet on the blood sampling parameters. At different time depending on how increase that risk of hemolysis occurs. Implementation: making groups with 30 people, after put on the tourniquet blood taking is necessary. 1st group in 30 sec, 2nd group in 60 sec, 3rd group in 90 sec, 4th group 120 sec, 5th group 150 sec, 6th group 180 sec. Compare the results.
Item number:	180 person
Relevant research methods:	experiment, observation, document analysis
Necessary and relevant statistic methods:	descriptive (mean, standard deviation, frequency) and mathematic statistics (chi-square test, t-test, ANOVA)



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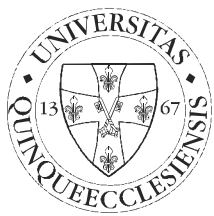
Name of the supervisor:	András Oláh PhD, Dorina Pusztai
Workplace of the supervisor:	PTE ETK
Theme title:	The effect of the place of the tourniquet on the examined parameters during blood drawing
Problem identification:	<p>Permanent staying of the tourniquet may cause the sample's hemolysis, so the intracellular elements can appear in the extracellular space and increase the K⁺ LDH, GOT and GPT values. Must avoid the puncture points what are near to the tourniquet (from the puncture point the tourniquet must be 7.5 cm), because of the intense stasis the hemolysis of the red blood cells and the not-filtering elements (cell elements, proteins, protein twitter elements) concentration increase.</p> <p>The aim of the research is to bare the place of the tourniquet on the blood sampling parameters. Implementation: to place the tourniquet from the puncture point from 1 to 10 cm (1-2-3-4-5-6-7-7,5-8-9-10 cm). Make 11 groups (30-30 person), change the place of the tourniquet in each group, take blood and compare the results.</p>
Item number:	330 person
Relevant research methods:	experiment, observation, document analysis
Necessary and relevant statistic methods:	descriptive (mean, standard deviation, frequency) and mathematic statistics (chi-square test, t-test, ANOVA)
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Name of the supervisor:	András Oláh PhD, Dorina Pusztai
Workplace of the supervisor:	PTE ETK
Theme title:	Through printing of the blood from syringe to close sampling tubes with traditional and modern technique
Problem identification:	<p>Phlebotomy into syringe, than its through printing into close sampling tubes is taboo because of the hemolysis and the risk of infection and contamination.</p> <p>The aim of the research is to compare the traditional, the modern and the needle-used techniques effect on hemolysis of the sensible parameters, not-coagulated samples.</p>
Item number:	100 person
Relevant research methods:	experiment, observation, document analysis
Necessary and relevant statistic methods:	descriptive (mean, standard deviation, frequency) and mathematic statistics (chi-square test, t-test, ANOVA)
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Name of the supervisor:	András Oláh PhD, Dorina Pusztai
Workplace of the supervisor:	PTE ETK
Theme title:	For the purpose of blood gas analysing, effect examination of the conditions of sample storage from arterial blood and examination of the sample analysing time on the specific parameters
Problem identification:	<p>The blood gas parameters are very sensitive to the conditions of storage and the time between the drawing and analysing. The suggested storage temperature is: 4-25 degree. The sample must not be in sunshine. Some of the active elements (CTDA) after 12 hours in sunshine will deactivate. The warrant of the tubes is 2 years. The transgression of the suggested storage temperature and warranty time can worsen the quality of the tubes e.g. reduce of vacuum, drying-up of liquid additives. The astrup sample storage time in room-temperature is 15 min, in ice it is 1 hour.</p> <p>The aim of the raserch is to bare the time intervallum effect from the punction until the analysing and sample storage on the examined parameters.</p>
Item number:	30-30 person
Relevant research methods:	experiment, observation, document analysis
Necessary and relevant statistic methods:	descriptive (mean, standard deviation, frequency) and mathematic statistics (chi-square test, t-test, ANOVA)
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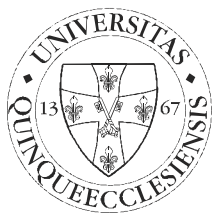
Name of the supervisor:	András Oláh PhD, Dorina Pusztai
Workplace of the supervisor:	PTE ETK
Theme title:	The examination of waste tubes before refill blood sampling tubes focusing on the sensible parameters
Problem identification:	<p>The use of the tourniquet, the different blood drawing techniques (fist pumping, patting of the punction point) and also the punction itself can cause the sensible parameters changing and hemolysis. The air get into the winged-needle's wire cause less sample.</p> <p>The aim of the research is to compare the element results in case of using waste tube or not.</p> <p>Implementation: making 4 groups (30-30 person)</p> <p>1st group: first tube is the purple EDTA</p> <p>2nd group: first tube is the waste tube</p> <p>3rd group: tube with hemolysis- sensitive elements</p> <p>4th group: waste tube goes first</p>
Item number:	120 person
Relevant research methods:	experiment, observation, document analysis
Necessary and relevant statistic methods:	descriptive (mean, standard deviation, frequency) and mathematic statistics (chi-square test, t-test, ANOVA)
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Name of the supervisor:	András Oláh PhD, Dorina Pusztai
Workplace of the supervisor:	PTE ETK
Theme title:	Comparative research of the practice of peripheral short catheters and midline catheters
Problem identification:	The midline catheter is 7.5-25 cm long and it's capable to give the same solutions like the peripheral short catheter (since it's is also peripheral). The advantage compared to short catheters that there is no need to change the catheter in every 72 hours and with the use of midline catheters the risk of phlebitis is decreasing. The aim of the research is to how the consequences occur in the cases of the catheter types and how often happen the change for those.
Item number:	100 person
Relevant research methods:	observation, document analysis
Necessary and relevant statistic methods:	descriptive (mean, standard deviation, frequency) and mathematic statistics (chi-square test, t-test, ANOVA)
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Name of the supervisor:	András Oláh PhD, Dorina Pusztai
Workplace of the supervisor:	PTE ETK
Theme title:	Comparative research of the intramuscular injection's place, technique and consequences
Problem identification:	With intramuscular injection we can give solution in muscle tissues. Because of the better blood circulation of the muscle tissues we can apply bigger amount of solutions. In usual we can say that the knowledge of the nurses is deficient eg. puncture point, needle sizes, consequences, proportionment. The aim of the research is to measure the choice of the puncture point, technique and the possible consequences, to map the knowledge of the nurse in connection with the intramuscular injection.
Item number:	100 person
Relevant research methods:	observation, document analysis, questionnaire
Necessary and relevant statistic methods:	descriptive (mean, standard deviation, frequency) and mathematic statistics (chi-square test, t-test, ANOVA)
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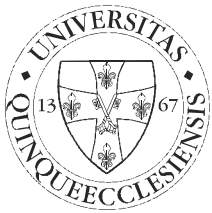
Name of the supervisor:	András Oláh PhD, Dorina Pusztai
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Workplace of the supervisor:	PTE ETK
Theme title:	Relationship examination between bloodpressure measurment, operating principle of the devices and the bloodpressure values
Problem identification:	The oscillometric device is capable to measure arterial midpressure as well, however the systolic and diastolic value's determination happens with calculations. Because of this the calculation the the systolic and diastolic values can be false. The risk of the false values increase when the parameters of the patients are different from the average eg. arrhythmia, hypertonia, arteriosclerosis. On the principle of the oscillometric devices wok the automatic, semi-automatic and ABPM devices. The aim of the reaserch is to compare the different techniques and results.
Item number:	100 person
Relevant research methods:	observation, document analysis
Necessary and relevant statistic methods:	descriptive (mean, standard deviation, frequency) and mathematic statistics (chi-square test, t-test, ANOVA)
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Name of the supervisor:	András Oláh PhD, Dorina Pusztai
Workplace of the supervisor:	PTE ETK
Theme title:	The impact of the work order on psychosocial state and biological rhythms
Problem identification:	Nowadays many workers works not just in day-shift, but in shift work schedules or only in night-shift. Particularly true is this for health-system workers. According to literatures changes in the normal biorhythm have effect on the mental and somatic health. Often the different work orders strip the normal biorhythm. The aim of the research is to measure the psychosocial state of workers in different work orders, to bare the relationship between work orders and possible mental and somatic plaints.
Item number:	100 person
Relevant research methods:	observation, questionnaire
Necessary and relevant statistic methods:	descriptive (mean, standard deviation, frequency) and mathematic statistics (chi-square test, t-test, ANOVA)
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Name of the supervisor:	András Oláh PhD, Dorina Pusztai
Workplace of the supervisor:	PTE ETK
Theme title:	National practice of nursing plan, with particular regard to meet the international criteria systems



Problem identification:	Comparative research of the nursing anamnesis, diagnosis, goals, implementation, expected outcomes, effectiveness criterias, entire elements of a nursing plan with a sample plan, between specific patients and medical documents.
Item number:	100 person
Relevant research methods:	document analysis
Necessary and relevant statistic methods:	Necessary and relevant statistic methods:
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Date:

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