

PHLEBOTOMY WINTER, TEST 1

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

**1. Being a phlebotomist is a rewarding career. The correct term for the procedure that the phlebotomist performs is known as.....**

- a. Removing blood
- b. Venipuncture
- c. Intrapuncture

**2. The most important single action that a phlebotomist can take to prevent the spread infection is...**

- a. Wearing gloves
- b. Sanitizing their hands
- c. Washing their hands after each draw

**3. Phlebotomist are constantly faced with the danger of needle sticks in the health care area, which can transmit.....**

- a. Hepatitis B and or Hepatitis C
- b. HIV
- c. Blood borne pathogens
- d. All of the above

**4. Inversion is a technique which the phlebotomist performs on each tube of blood a specific number of times for which of the following reasons?**

- a. To enhance its clotting properties
- b. To prevent clots from forming
- c. To mix the preservative with the blood
- d. A and B
- e. B and C

**5. The human heart has how many chambers?**

- a. 3
- b. 2
- c. 4

**6. Blood flows to the heart from the \_\_\_\_\_ and from the heart through the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. Veins, arteries
- b. Arteries, veins
- c. Capillaries, arteries

**7. In the incident of a needle stick, the phlebotomist should immediately .....**

- a. Wrap the affected area with gauze
- b. Vigorously cleanse the area with antiseptic soap under warm running water and with gentle pumping action attempt to remove as much blood from the area until no further blood can be removed.
- c. Wash area with soap and water, then dry.

**8. The hepatitis B vaccine is recommended for health care workers who have increased risk of needle sticks. The hepatitis B vaccine is given in a series of...**

- a. Two immunizations over a period of 2 months.
- b. Four immunizations over a period of 3 months.
- c. Three immunizations over a period of 6 months.

**9. When preparing to draw blood, the needle should be ....**

- a. Bevel down
- b. Bevel up
- c. Bevel sideways

**10. The size of the bevel is called the needle gauge. Needle gauges vary. Given the following gauges, list them in order of largest to smallest.**

- a. 23g, 18g, 21g, 20g
- b. 23g, 21g, 20g, 18g
- c. 18g, 20g, 21g, 23g
- d. All of the gauges are the same, it is only the length that varies.

**11. The needle gauge of choice for most phlebotomist is a 21 gauge. The reason for this is which of the following?**

- a. A 21 gauge needle works better.
- b. There is less suction.
- c. It is a small gauge that can readily fill a tube of blood.

**12. You are preparing to draw blood on a patient. You notice that the patient is holding their arms close to their side. You smile and introduce yourself, asking how the patient is doing today. The patient replies that they are fine and smiles faintly back to you. Observing the patients non-verbal actions, you assume the following.**

- a. The patient is fearful of having their blood drawn, but is afraid to say anything.
- b. The patient is not afraid of having their blood drawn.
- c. The patient is just shy.

**13. It is important to have two phlebotomists in the room when drawing blood on a toddler or younger child because....**

- a. You may need the other phlebotomist to stabilize the child's arm while you draw the blood.
- b. To help with moral support.
- c. To engage the child's attention away from the needle.

**14. When preparing to draw a patient's blood it is important to help make them feel relaxed. Some of the ways of doing this is with.....**

- a. A warm smile
- b. Genuinely caring about their feelings, inquiring about their health.
- c. Always ask if you may inspect their arms
- d. Ask if they are comfortable
- e. Being calm and relaxed yourself
- f. All of the above

**15. List the following procedures in order for drawing a patient's blood.**

a. Greet the patient by name, ask them how they are feeling, ask if you may inspect their arms, wash your hands, sanitize your hands, look for a visible vein, apply the tourniquet, cleanse the area with an alcohol wipe, prepare needle and vacutainer, verify order of draw with the labs on the form, don gloves, palpate for vein, using bevel up at a 30 degree angle gently push needle into vein, insert blood vial let fill, take gauze and place gauze directly above the needle, gently remove the needle while simultaneously rolling gauze down over site, apply gently pressure until bleeding stops, cover with tape, thank the patient.

b. Greet the patient by name, ask them how they are feeling, wash your hands, ask the patient their name, and date of birth, match this with their lab slip, ask if you may inspect their arms, cleanse the area with an alcohol wipe, prepare needle and vacutainer, verify order of draw with the labs on the form, don gloves, palpate for vein, using bevel up at a 30 degree angle gently push needle into vein, insert blood vial let fill, take gauze and place gauze directly above the needle, gently remove the needle while simultaneously rolling gauze down over site, apply gently pressure until bleeding stops, cover with tape, thank the patient.

c. Greet the patient by name, ask them how they are feeling, wash your hands then sanitize, ask the patient their name, and date of birth, match this with their lab slip, ask if you may inspect their arms, apply tourniquet, palpate for vein and look for a landmark, cleanse the area with an alcohol wipe, let dry, prepare needle and

vacutainer, verify order of draw with the labs on the form, don gloves, using bevel up at a 30 degree angle gently push needle into vein, insert blood vial, let fill, remove vial, take gauze and place gauze directly above the needle, gently remove the needle while simultaneously rolling gauze down over site, apply gently pressure until bleeding stops, cover with tape, thank the patient, dispose of needle in sharps container, and dispose of vacutainer.

**16. When the blood vial is punctured prior to insertion of the needle, the suction...**

- a. Remains the same
- b. Is broken and no longer be used
- c. Can be reused since no blood entered the tube

**17. When going into an isolation room the healthcare worker must don personal protective equipment in which of the following orders?**

- a. Gloves, gown, goggles, mask
- b. Gown, gloves, goggles, mask
- c. Gown, mask, goggles, gloves

**18. When leaving the isolation room the healthcare worker must doff their equipment in which of the following orders?**

- a) Gown, gloves, goggles, mask
- b) Goggles, mask, gloves, gown
- c) Mask, gloves, goggles, gown

**19. When using a blue top tube, the following can be inferred.**

- a) The patient is a bleeder.
- b) The lab could be a PT (Prothrombin Time) or PTT (Partial Thrombin Time) and the patient may have bleeding tendencies.
- c) It is the first tube to be used if no blood cultures are ordered. The lab could be a PT (Prothrombin Time) or PTT (Partial Thrombin Time) and the patient may have bleeding tendencies.

**20. The needle gage indicates the...**

- a) The size of the bevel
- b) The length of the needle
- c) The thickness of the needle

**21. Answer the following questions based on the diagram.**

- A. Via what vessel does blood enter the heart from the body?
- B. Blood passing through the right atrioventricular valve passes into which chamber of the heart?
- C. What is the function of the pulmonary valve?
- D. Does the pulmonary artery carry deoxygenated or oxygenated blood?
- E. The walls of the heart are made of what tissue?

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- F. Does the aorta carry deoxygenated or oxygenated blood?

