

## Phlebotomy Career Training

### Test

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Being a phlebotomist requires a great amount of concentration. Given the following situations select the best response.



1.

A child in the emergency room has an order for a blood draw. You would approach the child in which of the following scenarios?

- a. Request that the parents leave the room and explain to them that you need to draw their child's blood. Request that another phlebotomist accompany you and have a treat for the child.
- b. Introduce yourself to the child, and ask permission to perform a blood draw. Explain that you have to draw some blood. Show the child on your own veins and allow the child to touch them. Then ask the child if you can see their veins. Allow the child to familiarize themselves with some of the equipment. Show them the butterfly needle, hub, alcohol wipes and tubes. Tell the child that it may hurt a little but it will be over quickly and provide a treat that the child can hold on to during the procedure.
- c. Inquire with the parents the child's name, date of birth and ask the parents to spell first and last name of child. Allow the child to inspect the equipment. Let the child talk about why they are in the hospital. Make sure that you bring another phlebotomist in before the draw.

2. When entering hospital room filled with family and friends it is correct procedure for the phlebotomist to do which of the following?

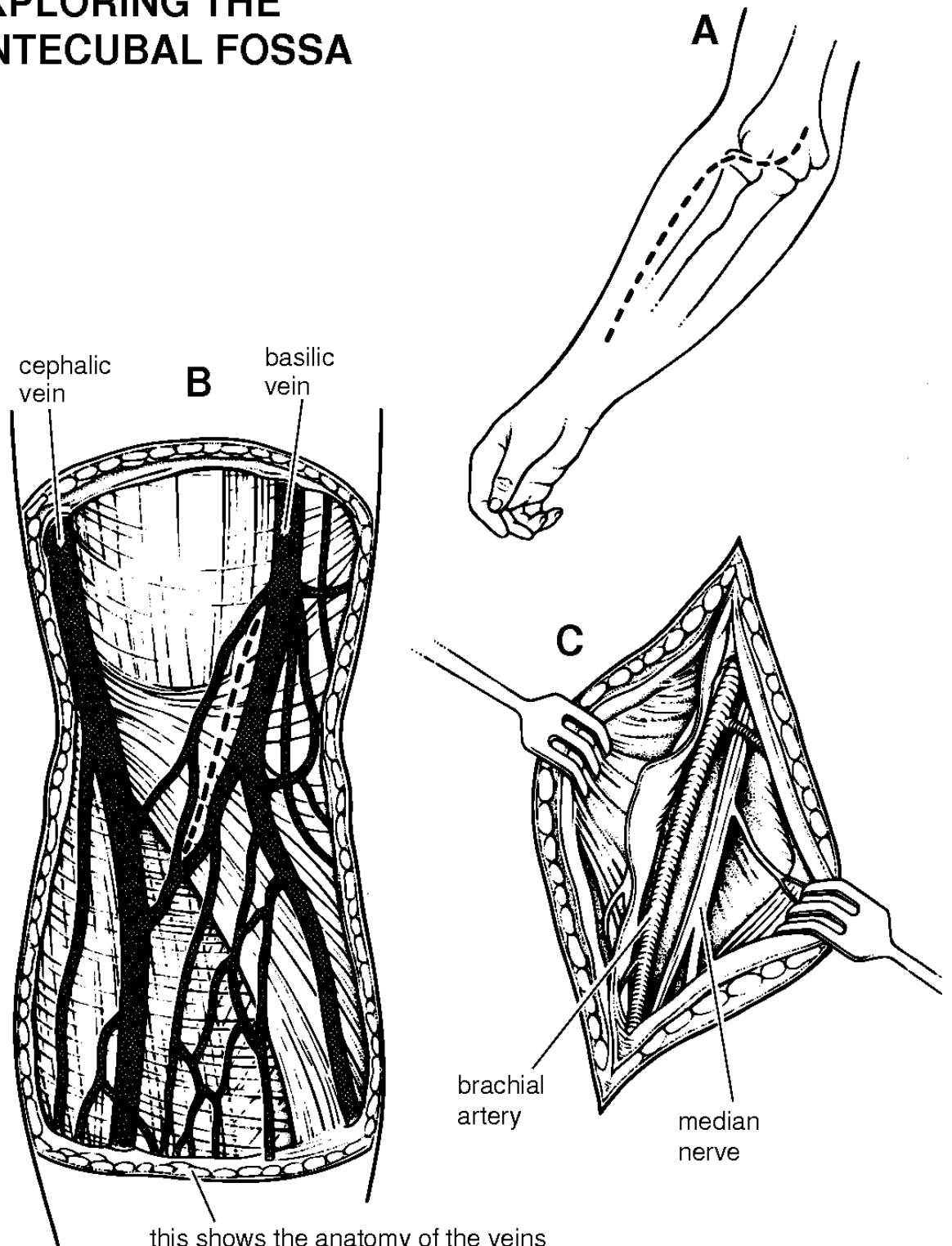
- a. Ask the family and friends to step out into the hall while you prepare to do a venipuncture.
- b. Ask permission from the patient to perform a blood draw and request if they would like some privacy during the procedure. If not then perform the blood draw with everyone in the room.
- c. Request the nurse in charge explain to the family that they have to leave the room so that the phlebotomist can perform a venipuncture.

3. Infection control must be observed regularly for the phlebotomist to remain safe from accidental needle sticks. If you have a patient that is prone to seizures it is best to do which of the following.
  - a. Maintain standard precautions as with all patients but keep a particularly close eye on the patient's facial expressions and behavior to determine if they are going to have a seizure. Allow the patient to lie down if they prefer.
  - b. Wear an extra pair of gloves and have another phlebotomist in the room when you draw to assist in restraining the patient if they go into a seizure.
  - c. Ask a more experienced phlebotomist to draw on a patient prone to seizures.
  
4. Which of the following scenarios is the best example of therapeutic approach?  
When approaching a patient who is sitting in a wheelchair scheduled for a blood draw the phlebotomist should...
  - a. Kneel down to their level and introduce themselves.
  - b. Take the patient to their room
  - c. Stand next to the patient and ask them to spell their name.
  
5. Your patient arrives at their scheduled time for their draw. They tell you that they think that they may have cancer and the lab tests ordered are going to determine if it is so. As a medical professional you would.....
  - a. Begin requesting the patient's name, date of birth and correct spelling.
  - b. Sit down with the patient and ask them if they would like to talk about their concerns.
  - c. Let the patient know that the doctor will call them with the lab results as soon as possible.
  
6. It is a busy day at the draw site and the waiting room is full. You are by yourself. The doctor calls and informs you that one of his patients who is scheduled to have their blood drawn needs another test and tells you to go ahead and draw a Lipid Profile.
  - a. Realizing how busy you are, you go ahead and draw the lipid profile for the doctor and explain to the patient that they don't have to come back for another draw.
  - b. Realize that you are not licensed to take a doctor's order, you would explain that the doctor should fax a prescription of the lab test required.
  - c. Write down the order, and draw the lab.
  
7. You are performing a venipuncture and notice that you have drawn the tubes out of order. Realizing that this patient is a difficult draw you would...
  - a. Finish your draw and turn in the tubes.
  - b. Remove the needle, discard the tubes and explain to the patient that you have made a mistake in the order of draw. Apologize to them and explain the importance of having

- the blood drawn in the correct order. Request if they would like another phlebotomist to perform the venipuncture and record your error as well as inform your lab supervisor.
- c. Apologize to the patient and request permission to perform another venipuncture.
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8. You are to perform a draw on a patient who is diabetic. You are in E.R. and notice that their antecubital fossa has not been cleaned.....you would...
    - a. Wash the area with warm soap and water prior to sterilizing the site with the patient's permission.
    - b. Clean the site with betadine and alcohol as per standard procedure
    - c. Request that the patient go to the sink and wash.
  
  9. Your patient states that they are beginning to feel dizzy while you have the needle in their vein. You would.
    - a. Immediately remove the needle and prepare for the patient to faint.
    - b. Finish the draw and bandage the site, then help them to a lying position.
    - c. Finish the draw but only collect one tube instead of 3, and prepare a cot where they can lie down.
  
  10. You have just sustained a needle stick from a patient is positive for HIV. Knowing the standard procedure you would expect ....
    - a. To have follow up blood work immediately
    - b. Receive an immunoglobulin injection
    - c. Get counseling
    - d. All of the above
  
  11. Helping someone feel warm by getting them a blanket is fulfilling which of the following?
    - a. Maslows hierarchy of needs
    - b. Cognitive domain
    - c. Therapeutic communication
  
  12. Performing correct medical aseptic technique will help in preventing ....
    - a. Spread of infection
    - b. Nosocomial infections
    - c. Alleviate patients fears
    - d. All of the above

13. When you are explaining the blood drawing procedure you are relying on the patient using their..
- Cognitive domain
  - Affective domain
  - Psychomotor domain
14. The smaller the number.....
- The larger the bevel
  - The smaller the bevel
  - The larger the diameter
15. A tourniquet is the phlebotomists most dangerous piece of equipment for which of the following reasons.
- The tourniquet if left on too long can cause muscle, nerve and tissue damage
  - The tourniquet can cause an arm to be amputated in worst case secenario
  - The tourniquet can spread infection
  - The tourniquet can be incorrectly applied too tight and cause discomfort.
  - All of the above

# EXPLORING THE ANTECUBAL FOSSA



this shows the anatomy of the veins and is not part of the dissection!

16.

For the diagram above indicate the medial cubital vein.



17.

What vein is the person pointing too?

- a. Medial cubital
- b. Brachial cubital
- c. Cephalic

18. Refer to the picture above, look at the tourniquet.

- a. The tourniquet is too tight
- b. The tourniquet is not straight
- c. The tourniquet tie is over the antecubital fossa
- d. All of the above

19. A 18 gauge needle would be the needle of choice for a blood draw.

- a. True
- b. False

20. A 27 gauge would be used for a blood draw.

- a. True
- b. False

21.

22. What is a nosocomial infection?
23. How many vaccinations are needed for a Hepatitis B series?
24. What is MRSA?
25. What is the best way of preventing infection in a healthcare setting?
26. How does surgical hand washing differ from medical hand washing?
27. List one of the Phlebotomist Code of ethics.
28. Give one example of owning a patient's problem:
29. Why are HIPAA Laws important for patients?
30. List the four types of Hepatitis viruses:
31. What is the purpose of Universal Precautions?
32. List the steps of medical hand washing:
33. Why is sanitizing the hands important after hand washing?
34. What are the steps for donning isolation equipment
35. What are the steps for doffing isolation equipment
  
36. **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
  
37. **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

**38. 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

**39. 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

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

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

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

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

**42. 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.

**43. 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.

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

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

**45. 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.

**46. 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.

**47. 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.

**48. 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.

**49. 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

**50. 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 a 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 a 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 a alcohol wipe, let dry, prepare needle and

51. 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 tourniquet, 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.

**52. 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

**53. 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

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

- i. Gown, gloves, goggles, mask
- ii. Goggles, mask, gloves, gown
- iii. Mask, gloves, goggles, gown

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

- i. The patient is a bleeder.
- ii. The lab could be a PT (Prothrombin Time) or PTT (Partial Thrombin Time) and the patient may have bleeding tendencies.
- iii. 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.

**56. The needle gage indicates the...**

- i. The size of the bevel
- ii. The length of the needle
- iii. The thickness of the needle