

PACE® Continuing Education Exam

D) all of the above

<u>Video title:</u> Successful Strategies for Difficult Draws

Choose the one best answer to the questions or statements below

1)	A) hemolyzed B) lipemic C) contaminated D) both A & C
2)	Factors that lead to difficult draws include: A) dehydration B) loss of patency C) low blood pressure D) all of the above
3)	Solutions for difficult draws include: A) lowering the arm B) applying a warm compress C) slapping the patients antecubital D) both A&B
4)	When faced with a difficult draw, phlebotomist should consider: A) capillary punctures B) using a smaller gauge needle C) using short-draw tubes D) all of the above
5)	When performing a pediatric draw, phlebotomist may use which method(s) to help soothe the child? A) leg massage B) parental hugging hold C) skin-to-skin positioning

Applied Phlebotomy Video Series

6)	It is acceptable to pop the stopper off of a tube and mix contents. True or False
7)	Veins that are very difficult to find can be marked by: A) taking a pen and putting a dot where the needle should be inserted B) using an alcohol wipe as a pointer above where the needle should be inserted C) a drop of iodine D) either A or C
8)	A tourniquet left on longer than one minute should be released for how many minutes before putting it back on? A) 5 B) 3 C) 1 D) 2
9)	If a physician has ordered EMLA cream to be applied to an infant during a venipuncture, when should it be applied? A) 10 minutes prior to the draw B) just before inserting the needle C) one hour before the venipuncture D) 30 minutes before the draw
10)	EMLA cream is most effective on children over 7 years of age. True or False
11)	If no veins are accessible in the antecubital area, the is also an acceptable site. A) back of the hand B) top of the foot or ankle C) thumb-side of the wrist D) either A or C

Applied Phlebotomy Video Series