



P.A.C.E.[®] Continuing Education Credit Exam for the Basic Venipuncture video

1. According to the standards, the proper order of draw is:
 - a. blood culture tubes or vials; sodium citrate tubes; serum tubes with or without gel or clot activator; heparin tubes; EDTA tubes; oxalate/fluoride tubes
 - b. blood culture tubes or vials; serum tubes with or without gel or clot activator; sodium citrate tubes; EDTA tubes; heparin tubes; oxalate/fluoride tubes
 - c. EDTA tubes; oxalate/fluoride tubes; sodium citrate tubes; serum tubes with or without gel or clot activator; heparin tubes; blood culture tubes or vials
 - d. blood culture tubes or vials; serum tubes with or without gel or clot activator; EDTA tubes; oxalate/fluoride tubes; sodium citrate tubes; heparin tubes
2. The order of draw is established to prevent:
 - a. hemoconcentration
 - b. excessive anticoagulation
 - c. underfilling tubes
 - d. additive carryover
3. Drawing areas should include:
 - a. a gurney or cot
 - b. a sharps disposal unit
 - c. a comfortable chair with arm rests
 - d. all of the above
4. Wet alcohol
 - a. stings the patient upon needle insertion
 - b. makes needle insertion smoother
 - c. could hemolyze the red blood cells
 - d. a and c
5. If the conditions surrounding the venipuncture indicate that only a small quantity may be obtained:
 - a. perform a skin puncture
 - b. have smaller-volume tubes available so that completely filled tubes will be submitted for testing
 - c. use a syringe
 - d. submit underfilled specimens and document that the draw was difficult
6. The antecubital area is most commonly used for venipunctures because:
 - a. it is most convenient for the patient
 - b. it is the least painful area to draw blood from
 - c. accessible veins are prominent
 - d. draws to other areas are less likely to yield accurate results

7. Do not allow patients to pump their fist because:
 - a. this activity has been shown to increase the levels of potassium and ionized calcium
 - b. it makes finding a vein more difficult
 - c. pumping the fist makes needle insertion more painful
 - d. it can induce syncope
8. The median veins:
 - a. are on the outside aspect of the antecubital area
 - b. generally run parallel with the arm through the center of the antecubital area
 - c. are on the inside aspect of the antecubital area
 - d. should be avoided because they come in close proximity with the brachial artery
9. When a tourniquet is left on longer than one minute, the concentration of many analytes begins to change due to:
 - a. hemolysis
 - b. hemoconcentration
 - c. vasoconstriction
 - d. hematoma formation
10. Winged collection sets are used:
 - a. whenever possible
 - b. when larger quantities of blood are required, for example, blood cultures in addition to routine lab work
 - c. on difficult veins that require precise needle placement
 - d. b and c
11. If the bracelet is not attached to the patient:
 - a. do not draw the specimen until the arm bracelet is attached or the patient is identified by a caregiver
 - b. ask the patient to state his/her name
 - c. ask the patient to state his/her name and compare the information given with the information on the detached arm bracelet
 - d. draw the patient and document that the arm bracelet was not attached to the patient
12. If blood cultures are ordered, prep the site with iodine or chlorhexidine, allowing the antiseptic to remain in contact with the skin:
 - a. for atleast 30 seconds
 - b. for no longer than 10 seconds to prevent absorption into the skin
 - c. for two minutes after scrubbing
 - d. if the skin is excessively soiled
13. Avoid using cotton balls to apply pressure because:
 - a. some patients are allergic to cotton fibers
 - b. cotton is not sterile
 - c. cotton fibers may become embedded into the fragile fibrin plug and, upon removal, reopen the puncture
 - d. all of the above
14. For small or fragile veins, a _____ may be necessary in order to control the vacuum pressure being applied to the interior of the vein.
 - a. tube holder
 - b. syringe
 - c. winged blood collection set
 - d. second tourniquet
15. Allowing the patient to bend the arm up as a means of applying pressure to the puncture site:

- a. is an acceptable means of preventing hematoma
 - b. should only be permitted if the patient is willing
 - c. should only be permitted on pediatric patients
 - d. is not an acceptable means of preventing hematoma
16. Before bandaging, one should observe for hematoma formation. If observed:
- a. apply additional pressure until you are certain that bleeding beneath the skin has stopped
 - b. release the patient and notify the patient's physician
 - c. apply a pressure bandage and release the patient
 - d. document the hematoma formation on the test request form
17. Lateral (side-to-side) needle relocation:
- a. is often the best way to access a vein
 - b. should only be conducted with the patient's permission
 - c. does not risk injury in the antecubital area
 - d. should never be attempted in an effort to access the basilic vein, since nerves and the brachial artery are in close proximity

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