Multiple Choice: Choose the Best Answer

1. Which type of anticoagulant is normally used to collect a specimen for a complete blood count?
   a. EDTA
   b. Heparin
   c. Sodium citrate
   d. No anticoagulant

2. Blood Collected in a red stopper tube:
   a. May be used for most coagulation tests
   b. Will not clot
   c. Yields plasma and cells
   d. Yields serum and clotted red cells

3. What is the purpose of the rubber sheath/sleeve that covers the multiple sample needles?
   a. Enables smooth tube placement and removal of evacuated tubes
   b. Maintains sterility of the sample
   c. Prevents leakage of blood during tube changes
   d. Protects the needle and keeps it sharp

4. The part of the evacuated tube holder that is meant to aid in smooth tube removal is called the:
   a. Barrel
   b. Flange
   c. Hub
   d. Sleeve

5. The purpose of sodium citrate in specimen collection is that it:
   a. Accelerates clotting
   b. Inhibits glycolysis
   c. Preserves glucose
   d. Protects coagulation factors

6. A royal-blue top tube with a green label contains
   a. EDTA
   b. Heparin
   c. No additive
   d. Sodium Citrate
7. In which instance is recapping the needle recommended?
   a. After collecting a specimen in a syringe
   b. After collecting a specimen in the emergency room
   c. After collecting blood gases
   d. Recapping is never recommended.

8. When disposable latex tourniquets become soiled with blood, it is best to:
   a. Autoclave them before reuse
   b. Throw them away
   c. Wash them in bleach
   d. Wipe them clean with alcohol

9. Which of the following should not be used on children under 2 years of age?
   a. Adhesive bandage
   b. Evacuated tube
   c. Isopropyl alcohol
   d. Tourniquet

10. The slanted tip of the needle that enters the vein is called the:
    a. Bevel
    b. Gauge
    c. Hub
    d. Lumen

11. When collecting specimens for a CBC, PTT and BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen), what is the proper order of draw using evacuated tubes?
    a. Lavender, light-blue, red stopper
    b. Light-blue, red, lavender stopper
    c. Red, lavender, light-blue stopper
    d. Light-blue, lavender, red stopper

12. When collecting specimens for a glucose, lead, and CBC, what is the proper order of draw using evacuated tubes?
    a. Royal blue, light-blue, grey stopper
    b. Royal blue, lavender, grey stopper
    c. Red, grey, lavender stopper
    d. Grey, light-blue, red stopper

13. Which of the following prevents the metabolism of glucose?
    a. EDTA
    b. Heparin
    c. Sodium Citrate
    d. Sodium Fluoride
14. Which of the following actions is performed first?
   a. Needle is removed from the vein
   b. Pressure is applied to the site
   c. Tourniquet is removed
   d. Tube is labeled

15. You are about to draw blood from a patient. You touch the needle to the skin, but change your mind and pull the needle away. What do you do next?
   a. Clean the site with alcohol and try again using the same needle
   b. Immediately try again using the same needle
   c. Obtain a new needle before trying the procedure again
   d. Wipe the needle across the alcohol pad and try again.

16. Labeling collection tubes should occur:
   a. outside the patient’s room after collection
   b. at the bedside immediately after collection and before band-aid.
   c. in the laboratory after collection
   d. after removing gloves and washing your hands.

17. An example of improper disposal of venipuncture supplies and equipment is:
   a. Placing gauze and alcohol pads in the biohazard container
   b. Placing the contaminated needle into the sharps container
   c. Placing paper towels used for hand washing in the waste basket
   d. Placing the plastic needle cover in the waste basket.

18. The safest, most economical method for performing a routine venipuncture is using the:
   a. Winged infusion needle system
   b. Syringe system
   c. Butterfly needle system
   d. Vacutainer system

19. After filling the first tube of a three-collection, blood does not flow into the second tube. The phlebotomist should try which of the following:
   a. Withdraw the needle slightly because you may have gone too deep
   b. Quickly withdraw the needle and immediately stop the venipuncture
   c. Have the patient raise their arm
   d. Try using a syringe
20. You are in the process of collecting a blood specimen. Blood flow has been established. As the tube is beginning to fill, you hear a hissing sound and there is a spurt of blood into the tube and then blood flow stops. What most likely has happened?
   a. Bevel of the needle came partly out of the skin causing the tube to lose its vacuum
   b. Needle penetrated all the way through the vein and out the other side
   c. Tourniquet came off the patient’s arm
   d. Tube had no vacuum because it was cracked

21. You are in the process of collecting a specimen. The needle is inserted but the blood is filling the tube very slowly. You see a hematoma forming very rapidly. What most likely has happened is the:
   a. Needle is up against the vein wall
   b. Needle is not completely inserted into the vein
   c. Tube has lost its vacuum
   d. Needle was inserted bevel down

22. What is the most critical error a health care provider drawing blood (phlebotomist) can make?
   a. collecting a timed specimen late
   b. failing to obtain a specimen from a patient
   c. giving a patient a hematoma
   d. misidentifying a patient specimen

23. What is the purpose of waiting 30 seconds for the alcohol to dry before needle insertion?
   a. allow the evaporation process to help destroy microbes
   b. to avoid stinging sensation
   c. to prevent hemolysis of the specimen
   d. all of the above