

1. Where should needle holders be placed directly after completing the venipuncture **The needle along with needle holder goes directly into a sharps container after use.**

2. What are the most common needle sizes used with the butterfly assembly?

21-23 gauge.

3. Immediately following an accidental needle stick, what is the first thing that should be done?

Immediately wash the wound with soap and water.

4. What are 3 D's of vein selection?

Depth, direction and durability.

5. What is the maximum amount of time a tourniquet should stay in place on a patient's body before it should be removed?

It shouldn't be on longer than one minute.

6. What are the special precautions that should be taken after a venipuncture for a patient who is on Anticoagulants?

Make sure the site has pressure and a good bandage on it, and monitor the patient a little longer to make sure the bleeding isn't excessive.

7. What preventative measures need to be followed to avoid potential nerve damage?

Choose a good vein, make sure you anchor the vein securely and use a smaller needle.

Marley Bubar
MA119
Objective 2

8. As a rule, how many venipuncture attempts should you limit yourself to per patient?

Three

9. If a patient has had a mastectomy, why should you not draw blood from the same side as the mastectomy?

It can be harder for the patient to get rid of infection on that side because of the removal of the lymph nodes on that side.

10. Why is it important to wipe away the first drop of blood when performing a capillary puncture?

Because it could be contaminated with different things like debris or some tissue from the initial puncture.

11. Why should blood not be drawn from an arm that also has an IV in place?

Because the blood that is taken could be diluted by whatever is in the IV.

12. When you need to perform a venipuncture on a pediatric patient, what are some things you should remember?

Make sure they are comfortable, and go along with most of their wishes if able to, take them to a quieter place and see them calm in engaging in conversations with them.

13. Why is it important to know how to handle the specimen correctly after the venipuncture has been performed?

So you don't mess up the specimen and then it isn't able to be used. Then you would have to have the patient come back and be redrawn.

Marley Bubar
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14. What is something you can tell a patient to ease their fears of a blood draw?

I would let them know that it doesn't take very long, it takes longer to get ready than the initial poke, and that is normal to feel a little nervous.

15. Capillary collection containers are sometimes too small for a label. What should you do if this happens?

Connect a secure label that will fit all of the information.