

1. Describe how to properly remove serum from a clot tube. After you centrifuge your clot tube for 10 minutes you will have your packed red blood cells on the bottom, the middle is the buffy coat which contains your WBC's and platelets, the top layer is your serum. You place your tube in a tube holder. Make sure you have your full PPE on which includes your gloves, gown, and face shield. Remove cap from your clot tube, take a pipet and place just in the top part of your tube, squeeze and remove your serum on the top layer. Then place this liquid into a specimen container. Label the container with the patient's name, DOB, time, date, amount of specimen retrieved, and your initials.
2. Why should you wipe away the first drop of blood when performing a capillary puncture? You should wipe away the first drop of blood when performing a capillary puncture because the first drops of blood contain tissue, which can alter your test results.
3. Capillary punctures are also done for point-of-care testing. Give an example of two POC tests that use capillary samples. Two examples of POC tests that use capillary samples are blood glucose test and hemoglobin A1C testing.
4. Infant heelstick samples are used for newborn screening tests known as a(n). Infant heelstick samples are used for newborn screening tests known as a dermal puncture which then the samples of blood are put on a Gurthrie card used to test babies for metabolic disorders.
5. List the four most common problems that occur with a venipuncture. The four most common problems that occur with a venipuncture are hematomas, nerve damage, fainting, and specimen rejection usually caused by hemolysis. Failure to obtain blood is also a common problem found in venipuncture.
6. Why is blind probing NOT recommended as a phlebotomy technique? Blind probing is not recommended as a phlebotomy technique because it can cause nerve damage which can be very painful for the patient. Blind probing can also result in a hematoma from excessive probing.
7. Why are WBC counts performed on a patient sample? WBC counts are performed on a patient sample because the WBC counts give the provider an estimate of the number of

leukocytes in a patient's blood. This helps the provider determine if this is caused by an infection or something more serious like leukemia.

8. Describe a differential and why it is performed on patient samples. A differential is a count of the number of specific WBCs in a sample of the patient's blood. This helps gather the information needed on the WBCs about their cell size, internal structure and density. This helps the provider determine the kind of infection or disease process that the patient may have.
9. What is a normal platelet count for a healthy person? The normal platelet count for a healthy person is 150,000-450,000/mm<sup>3</sup>.
10. Why is blood typing not a CLIA-waived test? Blood typing is not a CLIA-waived test because the consequences of performing the blood typing test incorrectly can be life threatening.
11. What is the most frequently tested chemical analyte in the blood? The most frequently tested chemical analyte in the blood are chemistry panels which determine a patient's overall health such as electrolytes which keep the body in balance and functioning properly.
12. What factors affect a person's cholesterol level. The factors that affect a person's cholesterol levels are genetics, diet, and level of physical activity.
13. What two liver enzymes are indicators of liver damage. Two liver enzymes that are indicators of liver damage are Alanine aminotransferase and Gamma glutamyl transferase.
14. What two hormones produced by the thyroid gland affect body metabolism. The two hormones produced by the thyroid gland that affect the body's metabolism are triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxine (T4).
15. Describe a chemistry panel. A chemistry panel is blood testing that analyzes a patient's overall health by testing certain analytes that can provide information about the overall function of a certain organ system, the major ones. This can direct a provider to what system maybe not running correctly an example would be a liver panel.