

Marley Bubar

Objective week 4

MA119

1. Describe how to properly remove serum from a clot tube.

After spinning, you take a pipette and carefully take the top layer from the tube, which is the serum, without getting the buffy coat or red blood cells.

You transfer into a transport tube and label it correctly.

2. Why should you wipe away the first drop of blood when performing a capillary puncture?

So you don't get any tissue or debris contaminating the sample.

3. Capillary punctures are also done for point-of-care testing. Give an example of two POC tests that use capillary samples.

Glucose testing and A1C testing.

4. Infant heelstick samples are used for newborn screening tests known as a(n).

PKU test.

5. List the four most common problems that occur with a venipuncture.

Fainting, hematoma, nerve injury, arterial puncture.

6. Why is blind probing NOT recommended as a phlebotomy technique.

This can cause damage and pain to the patient. You could hit a nerve, tendon or artery by doing this.

7. Why are WBC counts performed on a patient sample.

To see how many WBC there are, an abnormal amount could mean an infection, illness or even cancer.

8. Describe a differential and why it is performed on patient samples.

This is done to count each individual type of WBC, because an abnormal amount of the different types can mean different diseases or illnesses.

9. What is a normal platelet count for a health person.

150,000-400,000 platelets per micro-liter.

10. Why is blood typing not a CLIA-waived test.

Because it can be very dangerous, even deadly if the wrong result was given to the patient.

11. What is the most frequently tested chemical analyte in the blood.

Serum.

12. What factors affect a person's cholesterol level.

Diet, exercise, age, smoking, diabetes.

13. What two liver enzymes are indicators of liver damage.

AST, ALT.

14. What two hormones produced by the thyroid gland affect body metabolism.

T3 and T4.

15. Describe a chemistry panel.

This is a test that give you a general idea of how your body is functioning.

Testing to look at your general health and can show where further test may need to be done.