

Alexandria Allen

Week 4 objective questions

October 3rd, 2020

1. Describe how to properly remove serum from a clot tube. **You properly remove serum from a clot tube after the tube has been sitting for 30-60 minutes in order for clotting to take place and then once the sample has been centrifuged down after letting the sample sit, you can then pipette the serum off of the top of the sample.**
2. Why should you wipe away the first drop of blood when performing a capillary puncture? **You should always wipe away the first drop of blood when performing a capillary puncture in order to ensure that the sample is not contaminated with debris or unwanted skin cells.**
3. Capillary punctures are also done for point-of-care testing. Give an example of two POC tests that use capillary samples. **Glucose and A1c testing.**
4. Infant heelstick samples are used for newborn screening tests known as a(n). **Capillary sample.**
5. List the four most common problems that occur with a venipuncture. **Hematoma, Hemolysis, nerve damage, syncope.**
6. Why is blind probing NOT recommended as a phlebotomy technique. **It can cause a wide range of different problems, nerve damage, hematomas, etc...**
7. Why are WBC counts performed on a patient sample. **It helps to screen for different conditions and diseases. It also helps in diagnosing inflammatory diseases or infections.**
8. Describe a differential and why it is performed on patient samples. **A differential is a test that measures the percentage of each type of white blood cell that is found in your blood. This is done in order to find out if the cells are abnormal or not.**
9. What is a normal platelet count for a health person. **A normal platelet count is 150,000 to 450,000 mm³.**

10. Why is blood typing not a CLIA-waived test. **Blood typing is not a CLIA-waived test because the consequences can be very dangerous or even fatal if not done correctly.**
11. What is the most frequently tested chemical analyte in the blood. **Serum**
12. What factors affect a person's cholesterol level. **Poor diet, obesity, lack of exercise, smoking, etc...**
13. What two liver enzymes are indicators of liver damage. **AST and ALT enzymes.**
14. What two hormones produced by the thyroid gland affect body metabolism. **Hormones T3 and T4.**
15. Describe a chemistry panel. **A chemistry panel is a group of testing that is done regularly in order to determine someone's general health status.**