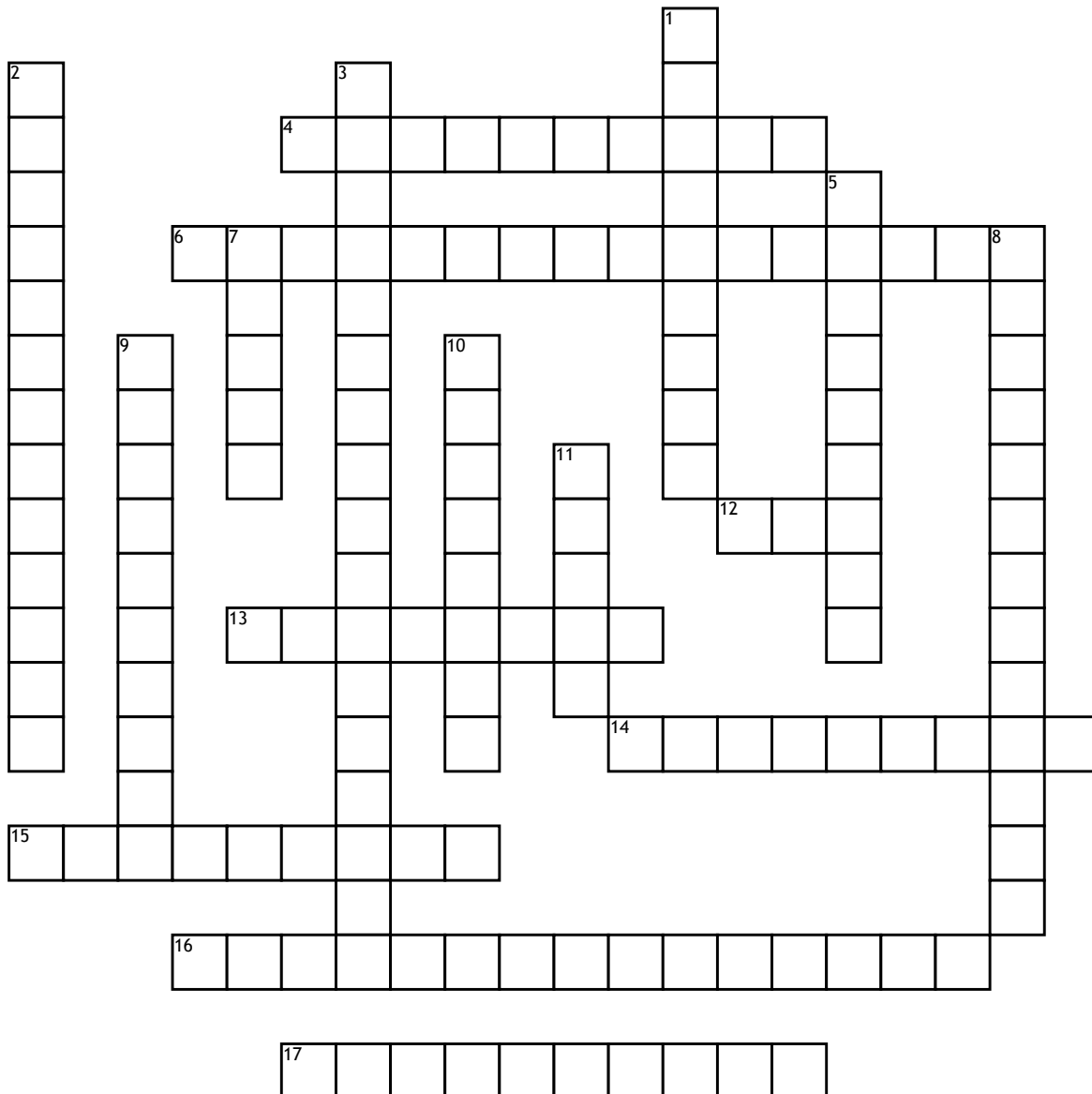


PHL Review



Across

4. Blood infection.
6. A blood clot formed within the vein causing inflammation of the vein.
12. Personal Protective Equipment
13. A bacterium, virus, or other microorganism that can cause disease.
14. Red disposal containers/bags used to dispose of any waste containing infectious materials or potentially infectious substances such as blood. Of special concern are sharp wastes such as needles, blades, glass pipetts, and other wastes that can cause injury during handling.
15. small (1-2 mm) red or purple spots on the skin, caused by a minor bleed from broken capillary blood vessels

16. A metabolic genetic disorder that all newborns in the U.S. are screened for as a standard of care. (PKU)

17. Midstream urine specimen

Down

1. Breakdown of red blood cells.
2. Having the effect of retarding or inhibiting the coagulation of the blood. Examples: EDTA, Sodium Citrate, Heparin, and ACD.
3. Leaving tourniquet on longer than 1 minute can result in this, increased quantity of RBS in the blood sample.
5. Clean (something), especially with a chemical, in order to destroy bacteria.

7. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996. Ensures patient privacy and confidentiality in healthcare.

8. Tube that must be filled 9/10ths at least and is second in order of draw.

9. Equipment that helps make veins full and easy to find. Can only stay on for up to 60 seconds.

10. Collection of blood outside of a blood vessel.

11. Area that blood flows through in needle and in vessel. In needles it's diameter is indirectly related to the gauge size.