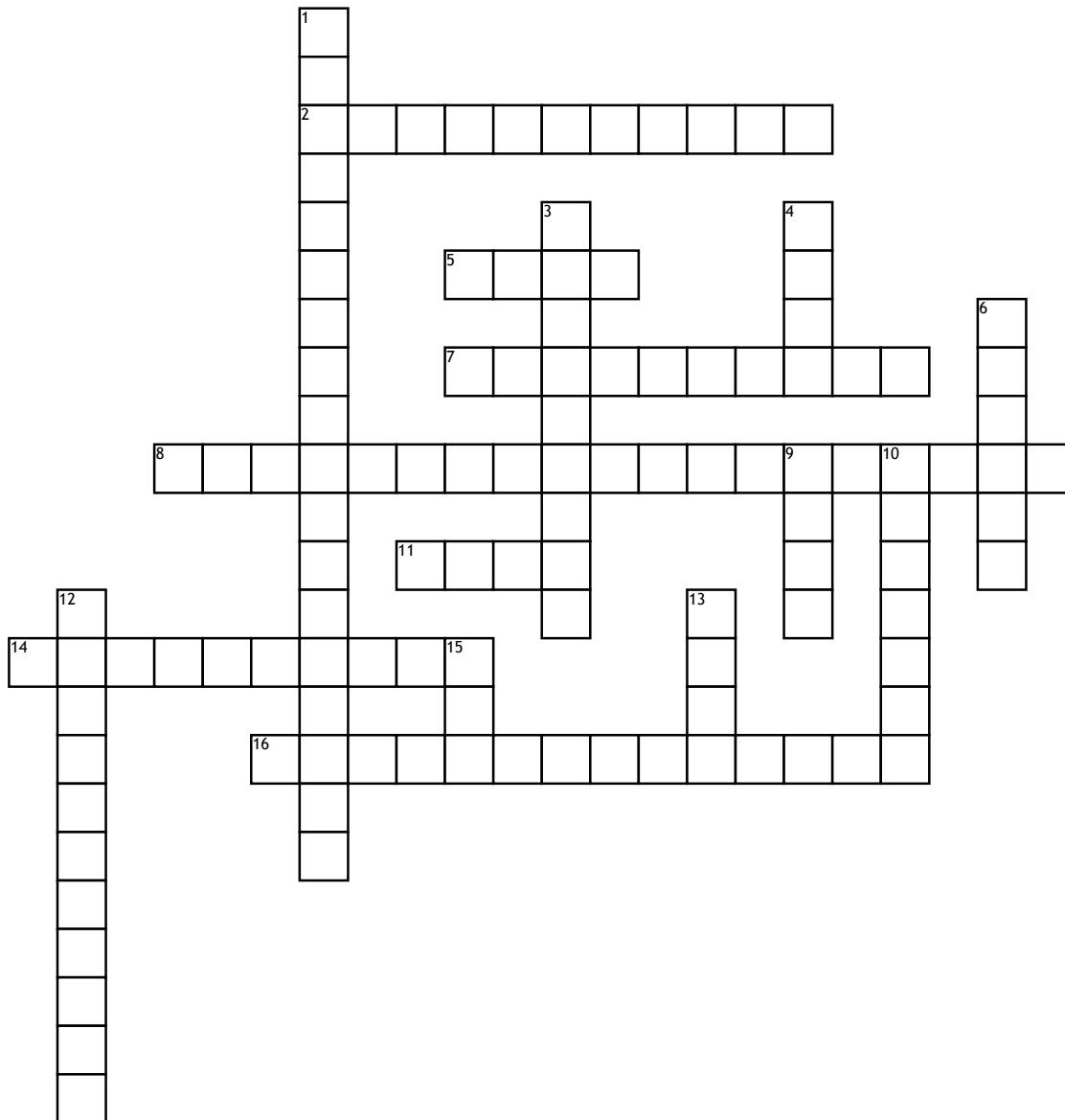


# Phlebotomy Acts, Agencies and Safety



## Across

2. Quality control (QC) that allows for detection of clinically significant changes in laboratory results.

5. Requires that hands be washed with soap and water every third time the hands are cleaned with waterless antiseptic agent.

7. Hospital acquired infections.

8. According to the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard, an \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (in crossword as one word- no spaces) must meet certain criteria: It must be written specifically for each facility. It must be reviewed and updated at least yearly (to reflect changes such as new worker, positions or technology used to reduce exposures to blood or body fluids)

11. Categorizes laboratory tests according to the level of complexity of the testing procedure and risk for patient if errors are made.

14. Anemia caused by large amounts of blood loss due to specimen collection.

16. Tests that are complex to perform and may allow for reasonable risk of harm to the patient if the results are inaccurate. Usually performed by pathologist or Ph.D. level scientist.

## Down

1. Tests that are simple to perform but may involve more risk to patient if results are inaccurate.

3. CLIA mandates that critical values are reported by the laboratory to \_\_\_\_\_ in a timely manner.

4. Created order of draw standards to prevent cross-contamination from one tube to another.

6. What solution is used in the event of a blood spill? Hint: 1:9 \_\_\_\_\_:water ratio

9. Mandates Labels, the Right to Know Law and the MSDS for chemicals in the clinical laboratory.

10. Patient confidentiality and \_\_\_\_\_ are regulated by HIPAA

12. Tests that are the easiest to perform, least susceptible to error and least risky to patients.

13. Color of Health Hazard

15. Designed Standard Precautions to decrease the risk of transmission of microorganisms from both recognized and unrecognized sources of infection in hospitals.