

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Venipuncture

1. Identify the _____.
A. patient.
2. Check the order form and the patient's _____.
B. disposable gloves
3. Have the patient sit or lie down. Do not perform a ____ if the patient is _____. Some patients can have a strong physical reaction to venipuncture and lose consciousness.
C. gauze, firm, 15
4. Assemble the equipment, wash your hands, and put on _____.
D. fist, 1 minute, hemolysis
5. Locate a ____ vein.
E. suitable
6. Clean the ____ site.
F. 15, 30, force
7. Apply the _____.
G. stabilize, fingers, rolling
8. _____ the vein. Without touching the site you cleaned, use your _____ to spread the skin that is around the site. Doing so stabilizes the vein, prevents it from _____, and makes the venipuncture less painful.
H. chart.
9. _____ and inspect the needle. Remove the cap from the needle and _____ the tip. Look for _____, such as burrs and blunt edges.
I. tourniquet
10. Insert the needle at an angle that is between __ and __ degrees. Do not use too much __, and not too little. Always tell your patient that you are going to insert the needle and check on them several times during the procedure by looking at the patient and talking to the patient to make sure he/she is okay. You will know when it is in the vein, because you will feel a slight decrease in the resistance, and hear a "pop" or feel a slight give.
J. venipuncture
11. Release the tourniquet. If needed, tell the patient to unclench his/her _____. The tourniquet should NOT be left on for longer than _____. If you do leave it on longer, the specimen can undergo _____ which can cause that laboratory test result to be inaccurate and it could have a serious effect on the patient's care. Another complication that can occur is petechiae as well as hemoconcentration.
K. dressing, invert, color
12. Attach the collection _____ and collect the blood. Patients can become alarmed so reassure the patient by informing them that at most you are removing about 6 _____ of blood and that the body has at least 5 _____ of blood and that filling a tube takes about 5 seconds to fill.
L. uncap, inspect, flaws

13. After you remove the needle and apply _____ to the venipuncture site, _____ the tubes after you fill them. Point the bottom of the tube up and then point down. This helps prevent blood clots. The number of inversions varies depending on the _____ of the tube.

M. tubes, teaspoons, liters

14. Remove the needle. After last tub is filled, place _____ pad gently over the needle. Quickly remove the needle and immediately apply firm pressure to the venipuncture site. Use gauze pad and wear gloves. If possible have patient apply pressure. If the patient can't apply _____ pressure for 30 seconds then place and adhesive bandage over the gauze. Instruct patient to leave it on for _____ min. if patient has a bleeding disorder or takes aspirin or warfarin, apply pressure for about 5 min.

N. label, centrifuge

15. After you _____ each specimen, _____ those that require it, then store or transport the specimen in accordance with the testing.

O. venipuncture, standing