

Dermal Capillary Puncture Review

- Q: What type of blood is obtained in a dermal puncture?
- Q: Preferred site for dermal puncture in adults?
- Q: Maximum depth for infant heel puncture?
- Q: Why is the first drop of blood wiped away?
- Q: Which test cannot be done with capillary blood?
- Q: What is the correct capillary order of draw?
- Q: What happens if you excessively squeeze a puncture site?
- Q: Why warm the site before puncture?
- Q: Two complications of improper dermal puncture?
- Q: Why avoid thumb and index finger?
- Q: Newborn heel bleeds excessively after puncture—likely cause?
- Q: Phlebotomist milks finger heavily to get more blood—effect?
- Q: Should coagulation studies (PT, INR) be collected via dermal puncture?
- Q: What happens if first drop of blood is not wiped away in glucose testing?
- Q: What happens if povidone-iodine is used for potassium testing?
- Q: Heel puncture performed in arch of foot—risk?
- Q: Finger cold and not warmed—specimen effect?
- Q: Repeated squeezing of heel but little blood—what should be done?
- Q: CBC collected last instead of first—problem?
- Q: Child clenches fist tightly and sample hemolyzed—why?
- Q: Capillary bilirubin sample placed in sunlight—result?
- Q: Small sample collected but both CBC and electrolytes ordered—what do you prioritize?
- Q: Adult severely dehydrated—effect on capillary sample?