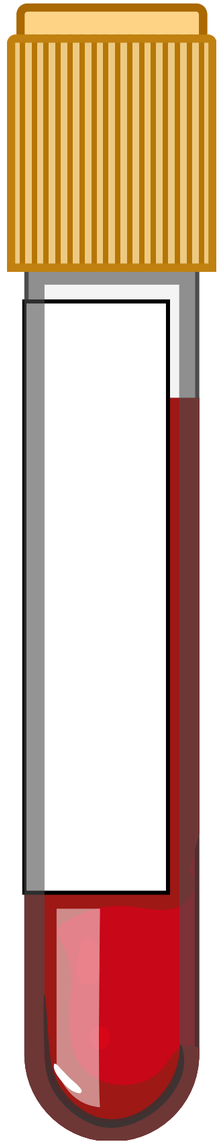


1. SPS – for Blood cultures ACD- for cellular studies

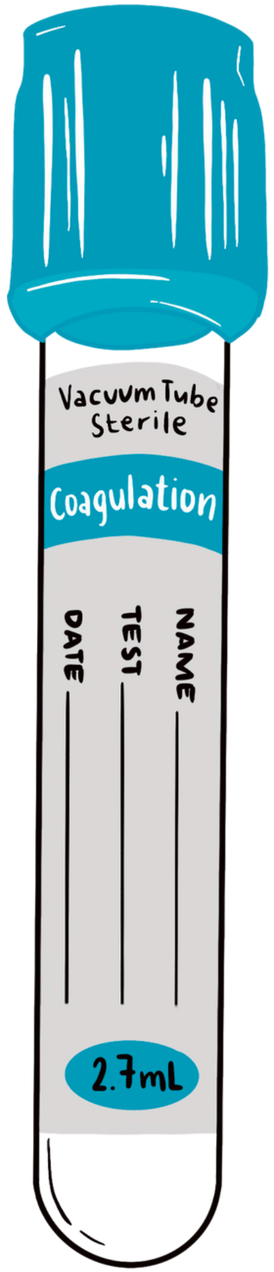
2. The additives are used as anticoagulants

3. HLA (Human Leukocyte Antigen-Allergy), Paternity Testing, DNA

4. specialty

5. 8-10, gently to avoid hemolysis

6. to mix the additive with the blood



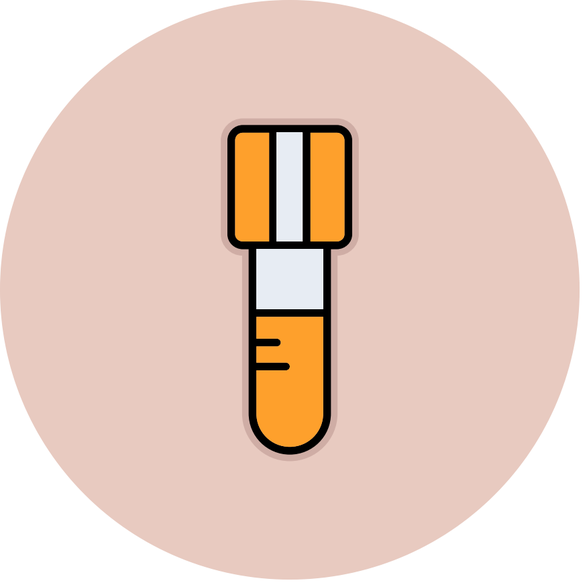
1- What are the additive(s)? Buffered sodium citrate 3.2% or 3.8% CTAD – Citrate Theophyline Adenosine Dipyridamole

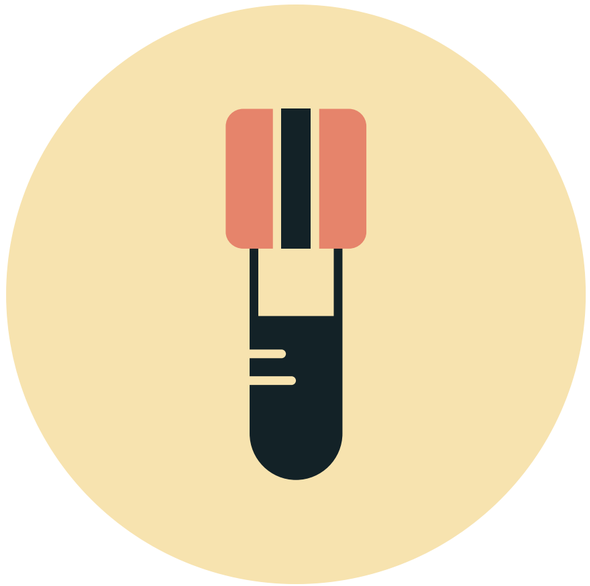
2- What are the additive used for? Both are anticoagulants. The citrate binds with the calcium in the blood. (Calcium is needed for clotting) Since the calcium is bound, the blood cannot coagulate(clot)

3- What types of test are ordered for the light blue tube ? Routine Coagulation tests. Coumadin levels (INR) Prothrombin Time (PT) Fibrinogen

4- How many times do you invert the tube immediately after drawing blood? 3-4

5- And, why do you invert this tube? To evenly distribute the additive to blood mixture



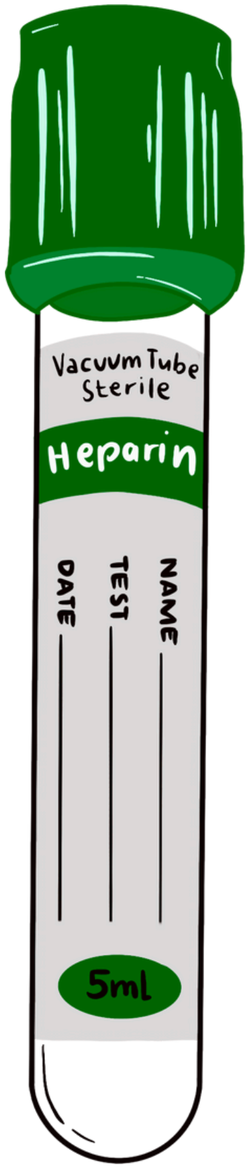


Gold & Tiger tops

1 – No additive / has a gel serum separator with clot activator (silica among other things) Other name is SST tube or Serum Separation Tube

2 - Tests ordered : Various chemistry serology & immunology tests. Triglycerides, liver function, SGPT, SGOT Pregnancy tests, CMP (comprehensive metabolic panel), BMP (Basic metabolic panel)

3 – Invert 5x’s, then you let stand 30minutes then centrifuge.



Dark Green or Light green top tube (Heparin) Heparin is an anticoagulant.

Additives are:

Sodium Heparin: Used in determining endocrine and metabolic disorders and is acceptable for Immunology testing. Only Sodium Heparin is acceptable for Cytogenetic cultures and Flow Cytometry testing

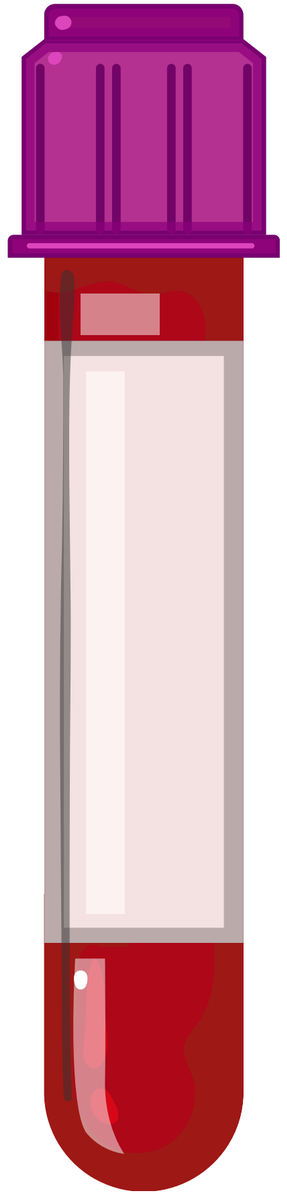
Lithium Heparin: Used in determining endocrine and metabolic disorders and is suitable for most chemistry assays, but NOT lithium drug levels. Important Note: Lithium heparin is the recommended form of heparin to be used because it is least likely to interfere when performing tests for other ions.

Ammonium heparin: Used in Toxicology testing

Types of green tubes: Light Green-Top Tube (lithium heparin): This tube contains lithium heparin and gel separator– used for the collection of heparinized plasma for routine chemistry tests. Due to the gel separator, this tube is also known as a PST (Plasma Separator Tube)

Dark Green-Top Tube (sodium heparin): This tube contains sodium heparin – used for the collection of heparinized plasma or whole blood for special tests.

Invert tube at least 8-times to ensure adequate mixing.



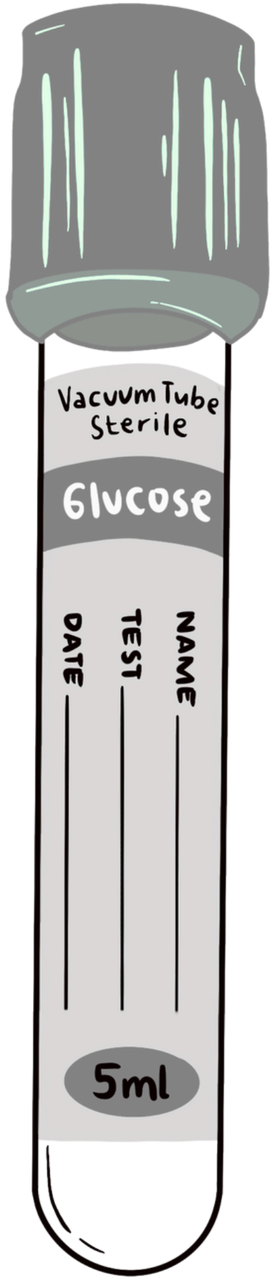
Additives: - Liquid K3 EDTA for glass tubes (Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid) - or - Spray coated K2 EDTA for plastic tubes

Additive is Used for: - stopping or slowing down coagulation by binding to calcium in the specimen

What tests are ran using this tube: - Whole blood hematology procedures-

- CBC – complete blood count
- h&h -hemoglobin & hematocrit
- WBC count
- RBC count
- Platelet count
- CBC – includes ALL: RBC,WBC,Platelet,h&h
- ESR – Erythrocyte Sedimentation rate
- Sickle cell test
- hemoglobin A1C

Inverted: 8-10 times



Additives:

- Potassium Oxalate / Sodium Fluoride -
- Sodium Fluoride / Na2 EDTA
- Sodium Fluoride

Additive is Used for:

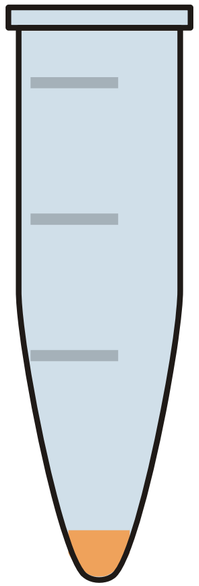
- Oxalate and EDTA are anticoagulants
- Sodium fluoride is not an anticoagulant, it is a stabilizer to slow or prevent the glucose in the blood to break down

What tests are ran using this tube:

- Glucose levels
- Blood Alcohol Levels
- Lactate
- Bicarbonate

Inverted: 8 times

Urine Tests

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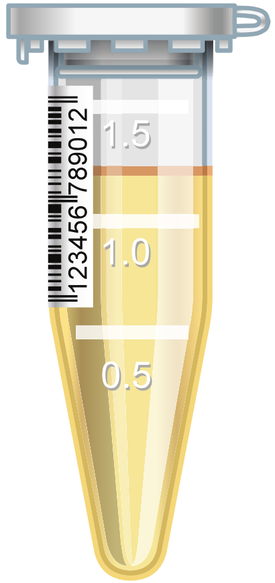
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