

Review Collection of Non-Blood Specimens

Why is a clean-catch urine specimen preferred for culture and sensitivity testing?

What is the main reason for collecting a 24-hour urine specimen?

Why should sputum be collected in the morning?

What is the purpose of collecting amniotic fluid?

How should CSF tubes be handled after collection?

Clean-catch midstream –

24-hour urine –

Catheterized specimen –

First-morning specimen –

Random urine –

Sputum –

CSF (Cerebrospinal Fluid) –

Amniotic fluid –

Semen analysis –

Fecal occult blood test (FOBT) –

The preferred method for collecting a urine specimen for culture is the _____ method.

A 24-hour urine collection begins by having the patient _____ the first urine specimen.

The first morning urine is best for pregnancy testing because it is the most _____.

A urine specimen collected any time of day without special preparation is called a _____ specimen.

A urine specimen collected using a sterile tube inserted into the bladder is a _____ specimen.

For urine drug screening, a _____ form must accompany the specimen.

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A stool specimen used to detect hidden blood is called a _____ test.

A sputum sample should be collected from the _____, not the mouth or throat.

CSF is collected from the _____ space by a physician.

CSF specimens are always handled as _____ because results are time-sensitive.

Amniotic fluid must be protected from _____ to prevent bilirubin breakdown.

A semen sample should be kept at _____ temperature and delivered to the lab within one hour.

Stool samples for ova and parasite testing must be delivered to the lab _____.

Synovial fluid is collected from the _____ space to evaluate joint disorders.

Pleural fluid is obtained from the space around the _____.

The color and clarity of urine are part of a _____ examination.

The presence of glucose in urine may indicate _____.

The presence of protein in urine is often associated with _____ disease.

The test used to detect hidden blood in stool is the _____ test.

The medical term for the collection of amniotic fluid is _____.

Urine for culture and sensitivity must be collected in a _____ container.

When collecting a sputum specimen, the patient should take a deep breath and _____ to produce the sample.

Semen specimens should not be collected in condoms containing _____.

CSF is divided into _____ numbered tubes during collection.

The presence of bilirubin in urine may cause it to appear _____ in color.

A cloudy synovial fluid sample may indicate _____.

The most common reason for collecting a stool sample is to check for _____ or parasites.

Urine specimens should be analyzed within _____ hours of collection or refrigerated.

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The abbreviation FOBT stands for _____.

Before collecting a midstream urine specimen, the patient should _____ the genital area to prevent contamination.