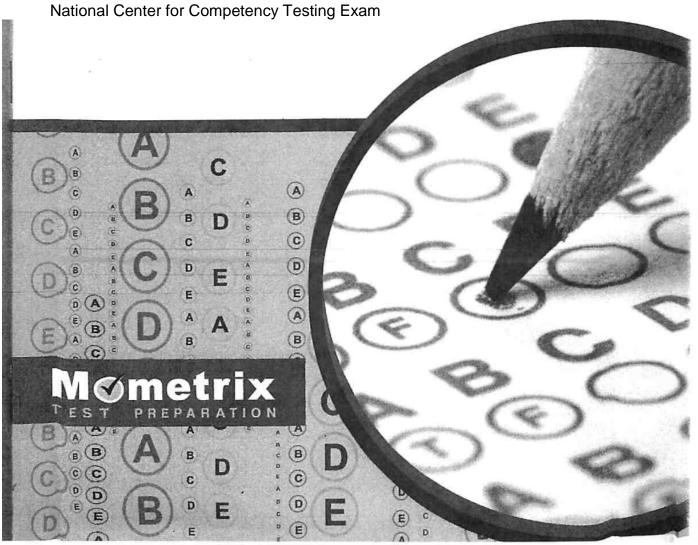


National Certified Phlebotomy Technician Exam Practice Questions

NCCT Practice Tests & Review for the National Center for Competency Testing Exam



Practice Test 2

Practice Questions

1. When an infection is spread through droplets, the phlebotomist is at risk when within	
a. 3 feet	
b. 5 feet	
c. 8 feet	
d. 10 feet	
2. Physician office laboratories are most often accredited by	
a. CLIA	
b. COLA	
c. CAP	
d. The Joint Commission	
3. If a lab sample is to be shipped to a reference laboratory for diagnostic studies, the required packaging is	
a. Single-container	
b. Double-container	
c. Triple-container	
d. Quadruple-container	
4. Considering the order of the draw, which collection tube/bottle should be filled first?	
a. Light blue-capped tube	
b. Green-capped tube	
c. Red and black-capped tube	
d. Yellow-capped SPS tube	
5. When taking collection tubes with blood specimens from an isolation room, the specimens should be	
a. Sealed in a leak-proof plastic bag	
b. Covered with a sterile drape	
c. Placed in a labeled paper bag	
d. Transported as usual	
6. When using micro-collection tubes for a finger stick, the collection tube that should usually be filled first	is
a. Gray-capped	
b. Lavender-capped	
c. Green-capped	
d. Yellow-capped	
7. In the United States, all laboratory testing, except for research, is regulated by	
a. CMS	
b. FDA	
c. CAP	
d. OSHA	
8. If a vein collapses during a blood draw, the initial action should be to	
a. Rotate the needle	
b. Insert the needle further into the vein	

9. The laboratory test that is most affected by hemolysis is a. TP b. Ca c. Acid phosphatase d. K
10. If a physician has ordered venipuncture for blood C&S, CBC, and BMP for an adult patient, what is the correct order of the draw (first to last)? a. C&S, CBC, BMP b. C&S, BMP, CBC c. CBC, BMP, C&S d. CBC, C&S, BMP
11. Which of the following is permitted in the laboratory? a. Eating food b. Applying makeup c. Using the telephone d. Changing contact lenses
12. Mouth pipetting of a blood sample is a. Used for skin punctures only b. Optional c. Reserved for pathologists only d. Prohibited
 13. If the phlebotomist drops an unused glass collection tube, causing it to break and scatter pieces of glass, the phlebotomist should a. Clean up the glass with a wet paper towel b. Ask the nursing staff to clean up the glass c. Guard the area and notify housekeeping d. Notify a supervisor
14. If the laboratory institutes policy and procedural changes, the phlebotomist should expect to a. Be consulted b. Receive a salary increase c. Receive appropriate training d. Evaluate the procedures
15.A phlebotomist who wears contact lenses should a. Avoid wearing them in the laboratory b. Wear only hard lenses c. Wear only soft lenses d. Wear protective goggles in the laboratory
16. An indication that a localized infection has progressed to septicemia is

c. Apply pressure above the venipuncture site d. Slightly withdraw the needle

C	o. Erythema c. Localized edema d. Bradycardia
a k	aboratory accreditation agencies generally require that laboratories follow the standards of the
a k	Thich of the following should NOT result in a lawsuit for negligence? a. Doing a fingerstick on a 6-month-old infant b. Providing information about a test to a child's mother c. Misidentifying a patient d. Lowering a bedrail and leaving it down
a k	Thich of the following information does NOT have to be provided to as part of informed consent? a. Methods b. Risks c. Benefits d. Cost of testing
a l	ΓAT blood tests are often performed on plasma rather than serum because a. Serum requires longer processing time b. Plasma provides better accuracy c. Plasma collection is easier d. Plasma tests are less expensive
dr a k	patient with an order for blood tests has clamped PICC line in the left arm, so the phlebotomist should raw blood from the a. Right arm b. Left arm, distal to the PICC line c. Left arm, proximal to the PICC line d. PICC line
a k	n most states, the qualifications of phlebotomists are determined by a. State licensing requirements b. Accreditation agencies c. Employers d. CLSI
liv a k	Which of the following panels of tests may provide the best information about a patient with suspected ver dysfunction? a. BMP b. CMP c. Lipid Profile d. Electrolyte panel

a. Chills and fever

24. The prin	nary function of RBCs is to
a. Trans	sport O ₂ and CO ₂
b. Fight	infection
c. Aid ii	n blood clotting
d. Preve	ent blood clotting
25. Lipid pro	ofiles may be completed on
a. Whol	e blood only
b. Serur	
c. Plasm	•
d. Serui	m or plasma
	pecimen of blood is removed from the body, it will normally clot in about
a. 5 min	
b. 10 mi	
c. 20 mi d. 30 mi	
u. 30 m	nutes
27 The σrea	test risk when a tube breaks during centrifugation is
_	solization of sample
	rations/Puncture wounds
	oment damage
d. Elect	ric shock
28. Which of	f the following tests/panels is NOT part of dementia screening?
a. HIV a	antibody test
	ey function panel
•	pid function panel
d. Liver	function panel
	ital laboratory is accredited by CAP, how frequently is the accreditation reviewed?
a. Annu	•
	y 2 years
	7 3 years
u. Every	y 4 years
-	a is needed for a chemistry test, the blood may be collected in a tube containing
	ım heparin ım fluoride
c. Na ₂ I	
d. Clot	activator
	f the following is NOT part of the WBC count and differential?
a. Neut	•
b. Basoj	
c. Mono	
d Thro	mbocytes

a. Paper bag b. Hazardous waste container c. Bedside wastebasket d. Sharps container 44. Which of the following is NOT part of the renal system? a. Adrenal glands b. Kidneys c. Bladder d. Ureters 45. A blood specimen for a CBC should be collected in a tube that contains a. No additive b. ACD c. Na2 EDTA d. Clot Activator 46. Which of the following WBC counts is within the normal range of values? a. 4,000 cells/mm³ b. 8,000 cells/mm³ c. 11,000 cells/mm³ d. 20,000 cells/mm³ d. 20,000 cells/mm³ d. 20,000 cells/mm³ e. The myocardial infarction panel does NOT include a. Troponin 1 b. Myoglobin c. CK-MB d. Creatinine 48. A blood sample in a gray-capped evacuated collection tube should be inverted a minimum of a. 5 times b. 6 times c. 8 times d. 12 times	32. The most effective means of reducing the risk of infection during venipuncture is a. Skin antisepsis	
d. Rapid processing 3. Following venipuncture, bloodstained gauze should be placed in a a. Paper bag b. Hazardous waste container c. Bedside wastebasket d. Sharps container 44. Which of the following is NOT part of the renal system? a. Adrenal glands b. Kidneys c. Bladder d. Ureters 55. A blood specimen for a CBC should be collected in a tube that contains a. No additive b. ACID c. Na2 EDTA d. Clot Activator 66. Which of the following WBC counts is within the normal range of values? a. 4,000 cells/mm³ b. 8,000 cells/mm³ c. 11,000 cells/mm³ d. 20,000 cells/mm³ 37. The myocardial infarction panel does NOT include a. Troponin 1 b. Myoglobin c. CK-MB d. Creatinine 88. A blood sample in a gray-capped evacuated collection tube should be inverted a minimum of a. 5 times b. 6 times c. 8 times d. 12 times 99. A viral infection may result in increased a. Neutrophils	b. Disinfection of environment surfaces	
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d. 12 times 39. A viral infection may result in increased a. Neutrophils		
39. A viral infection may result in increased a. Neutrophils		
a. Neutrophils	a. 12 times	
	39. A viral infection may result in increased	
p. Lympnocytes	•	
c. Monocytes		

d. Thrombocytes
40. An electrolyte panel includes
a. CO ₂ , Cl, K, and Na
b. CO ₂ , Cl, Ca, and K
c. Cl, K, Na, and PO4
d. CO ₂ , PO ₄ , Na, and K
41. Which of the following evacuated collection tubes should NOT be used to collect a specimen for a BMP' a. Red-capped with clot activator b. Red/Black SST c. Lavender-capped d. Green-capped
42. The primary reason that specimens are rejected in the lab is because of a. Breakage b. Overfilling c. Incorrect additive d. Hemolysis
43. To aliquot a specimen means to a. Divide the specimen into potions b. Dilute a specimen c. Concentrate a specimen d. Centrifugate the specimen
44. If asked to transport a urine specimen to the laboratory, the phlebotomist should realize the longest the specimen can be stored at room temperature is a. 30 minutes b. 1 hour c. 1.5 hours d. 2 hours
45. If 3 tubes, each containing 2 mL of CSF, are collected, which collection tube should be used for C&S? a. First b. Second c. Third d. Order doesn't matter
46. The type of fluid that is collected with a thoracentesis is a. Peritoneal b. Pericardial c. Pleural d. Synovial
 47. A patient hospitalized for chemotherapy for renal cancer would most likely be treated in which department? a. Oncology b. Hematology c. Endocrinology

d. Cardiology
48. Which of the following may violate the chain of custody for a forensic specimen? a. Signing the chain of custody form b. Asking a nurse to temporarily store the specimen c. Placing the specimen in a transfer bag d. Documenting the patient's identification
49. Blood draws for a GTT are usually done at a. 60 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, and 4 hours b. 30 minutes, 60 minutes, 90 minutes, and 2 hours c. 2 hours, 4 hours, 6 hours, and 8 hours d. 30 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, and 3 hours
50. Using a foot vein for a blood draw a. Is prohibited b. Poses no increased risks c. Increases risk of blood clots d. Is negligent
 51. If a patient has severely impaired circulation in the legs and has had a recent bilateral mastectomy, the best choice for a blood draw is probably a. Foot or ankle veins b. Artery c. Dominant arm d. Nondominant arm
52. The organization that develops and publishes the National Patient Safety Goals is a. The Joint Commission b. COLA c. CAP d. CLIA
53. If a puncture is very thin with prominent veins that require a low needle angle for venipuncture, the best choice is probably a. 21-gauge needle with tube holder b. Winged infusion set with syringe c. 21-gauge needle with syringe d. 23-gauge needle with syringe
54. If protocol for blood C&S requires skin antisepsis with alcohol (isopropyl 70%) followed by tincture of iodine (2%), but the patient is allergic to iodine, an acceptable alternate procedure is a. Wash with soap and water and cleanse once with alcohol b. Cleanse twice with alcohol c. Cleanse 3 times with alcohol d. Wash with soap and water and cleanse twice with alcohol
55. If a patient complains of feeling faint and appears suddenly pale and shaky during a venipuncture, the initial response should be to a. Complete blood draw

b. Call for help c. Remove needle d. Tell patient to place head between legs
 56. The maximum volume of blood that may be drawn from a 20 lb infant in a 1-month period (or less) of hospitalization is a. 20 mL b. 60 mL c. 100 mL d. 140 mL
57. Handwritten patient ID labels are often used instead of preprinted labels for a. Blood bank testing b. Cost saving c. Genetic testing d. C&S
58. For a patient receiving warfarin (Coumadin), the INR is usually maintained at a. 0.5 to 1 b. 1 to 2 c. 2 to 3 d. 3 to 4
59. Which of the following is NOT an example of a preanalytical error? a. Incorrect patient ID on printed lab results b. Blood drawn from an edematous arm c. Incorrect additive in specimen d. Tourniquet left in place for 3 minutes
60. Which of the following is NOT usually required on a computer-generated requisition for a blood tes a. Patient's name and birthdate b. Patient allergies/sensitivities c. Test status (specific guidelines) d. Patient's address
61. The primary purpose of therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM) is to a. Identify optimal dosing b. Determine abuse of drugs c. Wean patient off of drugs d. Prevent adverse effects
62. A specimen for a bilirubin test should be a. Processed within 15 minutes b. Maintained at body temperature c. Protected from light d. Chilled immediately
63. The artery that carries the blood directly from the heart to other vessels and parts of the body is the a. Carotid

b. Vena cava	
c. Iliac	
d. Aorta	
64. If the needle hits the median nerve during an antecubital venipuncture, the most common patient	
complaint is	
a. Numbness	
b. Dull aching pain	
c. Muscle twitching	
d. Severe shock-like pain	
65. Which of the following equipment is NOT part of that needed for routine venipuncture?	
a. Cotton balls	
b. Gauze sponges	
c. Tube holders	
d. Needles	
66. Which of the following procedures is NOT used to help visualize superficial veins?	
a. Tap the vein	
b. Apply warm, moist compress	
c. Raise the arm	
d. Massage (distal to proximal)	
67. If a physician has ordered 4 different blood tests for a patient, the first thing that the phlebotomist should	
consider is	
a. The time needed for venipuncture	
b. The order of the draw	
c. The needle size	
d. The equipment needed	
68. When collecting a blood specimen from a 2-month-old infant, the primary interactions will be between the	e
phlebotomist and the	
a. Infant	
b. Nurse	
c. Parent	
d. Physician	
69. If blood must be drawn from a 3-year-old child, the phlebotomist should	
a. Ask the parent to wait outside the room	
b. Explain the procedure to the parent only	
c. Ask a nurse to hold the child	
d. Explain the procedure to the child	
70. When preparing to do a venipuncture on an Asian patient, the phlebotomist notes that the patient avoids	
eye contact, probably indicating	
a. Fear	
b. Anger	
c. Dishonesty	
d. Cultural norm	
71. If a venipuncture is required from an elderly patient with obvious tremors of the upper extremities, the	
best solution is to	

 a. Ask the patient to keep the arm still b. Ask a nurse to assist in stabilizing the arm c. Use an ankle or foot vein d. Refuse to do the venipuncture 72. Which of the following governmental agencies requires the use of needleless blood transfer devices? a. CMS b. FDA c. CDC d. OSHA 	
73. If a person is donating blood at a blood bank, the maximum volume of blood that the person can donate one time is a. 200 mL b. 250 mL c. 500 mL d. 650 mL	a
74. The organ that lies in the RUQ of the abdomen, superior to the intestines, is the a. Liver b. Stomach c. Pancreas d. Kidney	
75. A preservative used in the laboratory is categorized as which type of hazard? a. Biologic b. Chemical c. Physical d. Explosive	
76. Which type of fire extinguisher can be used to put out an electrical fire? a. Type A (water) b. Type AB (foam) c. Type D (dry metal power) d. Type ABC (ammonium phosphate)	
77. Phlebotomists are most likely to develop sensitivity to latex because of a. Exposure to latex tourniquets b. Wearing latex gloves c. Cross-reactivity to food allergies d. Exposure to latex-capped collection tubes	
78. The HIV test is an example of which type of laboratory test? a. Immunologic b. Chemical c. Microbiological d. Coagulation	
79. According to the American Hospital Association's <i>The Patient Care Partnership</i> , patients do NOT have the right to expect a. Clean, safe environment b. Privacy protection c. Cost-effective care	

d. Involvement in care
80. If, after filling a collection tube, the phlebotomist notes blood on the outside of a collection tube, the correct action is to a. Discard the specimen in a biohazard waste container b. Wipe tube with disinfectant and seal in a biohazard bag c. Discard the specimen in a sharps container d. Transport to lab in gloved hand
81. Bandages are usually avoided in children younger than 2 years because a. They are not needed b. Toddlers often have latex allergies c. They may cause contact dermatitis d. They pose a choking hazard
 82. Which equipment poses the greatest risk of transfer of bacteria in a hospital? a. Floors b. Bedside table c. Bedrails d. Door handles
83. The highest normal value for hemoglobin is usually found in a(n) a. Neonate b. Child (6 years) c. Adult male d. Adult female
84. PEP after needlestick injury is available for a. HIV and HCV b. HIV and HBV c. HBV and HCV d. HIV only
85. Blood is supplied to the myocardium (heart muscle) by the a. Aorta b. Vena cava c. Coronary arteries d. Coronary veins
86. Which of the following is NOT one of the three main vessel types? a. Venules b. Capillaries c. Veins d. Arteries
87. In the GI tract, most absorption of nutrients, such as vitamins and proteins, occurs in the a. Mouth b. Stomach c. Large intestine d. Small intestine

	Which of the body's organs is the largest? a. Liver b. Lung c. Skin d. Heart
	Which of the following is NOT commonly associated with nosocomial infections? a. Staphylococcus aureus b. Mycobacterium tuberculosis c. MRSA d. Clostridium difficile
n	During a venipuncture, if the needle goes through the vein and a hematoma begins to rapidly develop, the ext step is to a. Complete the blood draw and then apply pressure b. Remove the needle and tourniquet and elevate the arm c. Complete the blood draw and apply an ice compress d. Remove the needle and tourniquet and apply pressure
bo	f a patient is extremely obese and the phlebotomist cannot palpate or locate to the veins in the arms, the est solution is to a. Call for assistance b. Estimate vein position and do venipuncture c. Request change to arterial blood draw d. Use feet and/or ankle veins
	Venipuncture of which of the following veins poses the greatest risk of accidental puncture of an artery? a. Median cubital vein b. Cephalic c. Basilic vein d. Metacarpal vein
re	When entering a room to draw blood from an individual on contact precautions, which PPE is generally equired? a. Gloves only b. Gloves and gown c. Gloves, gown, and face shield d. Gloves, gown, face shield, and respirator
	Underfilling a green-capped evacuated collection tube may result in a. Low test results b. Clotting c. Cell morphology changes d. No adverse effects

95. If the phlebotomist must don PPE to enter an airborne isolation room, in which order should PPE be

	a. Respirator, face shield, gloves, gown b. Face shield, gloves, gown, respirator c. Gown, gloves, respirator, face shield d. Gown, respirator, face shield, gloves
96. V	With the exception of the label, the AABB pink-capped evacuated collection tube is the same as the
	a. Green-capped
	b. Light blue-capped
	c. Lavender-capped d. Red-capped
	Before a blood specimen is collected from a newborn for routine screening for inborn errors of metabolism
()	IEM), the infant should
	a. Have been nursed or bottle-fed for at least 12 hours b. Have been nursed or bottle-fed for at least 24 hours
	c. Avoided nursing or bottle-feeding for at least 24 hours
	d. Avoided nursing or bottle-feeding for at least 4 hours
98. V	Which type of microorganism is usually the causative agent in sepsis?
	a. Viruses b. Parasites
	c. Fungi
	d. Bacteria
99. <i>I</i>	After using a needle and tube holder to collect a blood specimen, the tube holder should be
	a. Separated from the needle for reuse
	b. Separated from the needle for disposal in the hazardous waste container
	c. Disposed of as one unit with the needle in the sharps container
	d. Separated from the needle and disposed of in open waste container
100.	For which of the following evacuated collection tubes is the minimal acceptable draw volume 100%?
	a. Light blue- and yellow-capped
	b. Red- and lavender-capped
	c. Green- and gray-capped d. Yellow- and green-capped
101.	To prevent transmission of pathogenic organisms, natural nails should NOT be longer than
	a. 1/16 inch
	b. 1/8 inch
	c. 1/4 inch
	d. 1/2 inch
102.	Which of the following items requires disinfection?
	a. Surgical instruments
	b. Blood pressure cuffs
	c. Furniture in the waiting area d. Windows
103.	Which of the following tests are NOT usually part of the workup for DIC, a coagulation disorder?
	a. Hgb and Hct
	b. PT, aPTT, and TT

donned (first to last)?

	c. D-dimer and fibrinogen d. ESR and BUN
104.	. A blood disease that results in abnormally shaped RBCs that block vessels and cause severe pain is
_	a. Sickle cell disease b. Pernicious anemia c. Iron deficiency anemia d. Myelopathic anemia
105.	The phlebotomist should evaluate the risk of violence with a. Confused patients b. All patients c. Inebriated patients d. Angry patients
106.	Blood should never be drawn on a patient who is a. Unconscious b. Confused c. Upset d. Asleep
107.	Which of the following is an acceptable part of professional behavior? a. Pointing out an error in collection tube selection b. Using the telephone during a meeting c. Failing to greet coworkers when entering the lab d. Arriving to a meeting late
108.	Which of the following is a health hazard as opposed to a physical hazard? a. Compressed gas b. Combustible liquid c. Explosive material d. Corrosive chemical
109.	. Which of the following is an example of an immunologic test? a. LD b. RF c. BUN d. MCH
110.	Exchange of information contained in electronic health records is regulated by a. FCC b. FDA c. HIPAA d. CDC
111.	The normal pH of the blood should be in the range of a. 7.25 to 7.3

b. 7.3 to 7.35 c. 7.35 to 7.45 d. 7.45 to 7.5	
112. Distal refers to being a. Farthest from the point of reference b. Nearest to a point of reference c. Above a point of reference d. Below a point of reference	
113. The anatomical plane that divides the body horizontally into upper an lower portions is the a. Sagittal b. Frontal c. Midsagittal d. Transverse	
114. The heartbeat originates in the a. AV node b. SA node c. bundle of His d. intermodal pathway fibers	
115. The most common pattern for antecubital veins is a. H-shaped b. B-shaped c. N-shaped d. M-shaped	
116. The vein that returns deoxygenated blood to the right atrium from the upper part of the body in a. Aorta b. Saphenous c. Superior vena cava d. Inferior vena cava	s the
117. The least common blood type (ABO system) is a. A b. B c. O d. AB	
118. Which of the 4 stages of hemostasis occurs first? a. Formation of platelet plug b. Vasoconstriction c. Fibrinolysis d. Formation of fibrin clot	
119. In a collection tube of separated whole blood, the buffy white coat is composed of	

a. WBCs and platelets b. RBCs c. Plasma d. Lipids
120. Which of the following blood cells does NOT contain a nucleus?a. Neutrophilb. Lymphocytec. Erythrocyted. Platelet
121. Which of the following hazardous label colors is used to indicate a substance that is reactive, normally stable but may become unstable and dangerous if heated? a. Blue b. White c. Yellow d. Red
123. Which of the following is NOT a good solution to the dealing with nonstandard shift work, such as 11 PM to 7 AM? a. Maintain different sleep patterns for working and nonworking days b. Schedule regular naptimes c. Avoid caffeinated beverages up to 6 hours before scheduled bedtime d. Use room-darkening shades while sleeping
124. Lymph fluid is similar in compensation to a. Bile b. Plasma c. Chyme d. Serum
 125. If a phlebotomist develops dermatitis from all types of gloves, the best solution is to a. Stop wearing gloves b. Double wash the hands only c. Use glove liners or barrier cream d. Wear gloves as briefly as possible
126. Alcohol-based antisepsis is more commonly used than providone-iodine-based antisepsis because a. Alcohol is more effective b. Alcohol is less expensive c. Providone-iodine is more irritating to the skin d. Providone-iodine is more likely to cause allergic response
127. What is the purpose of a Vein Entry Indicator Device (VEID)? a. Indicate when a needle penetrates a vein b. Identify the pattern of veins c. Differentiate arteries from veins

d. Prevent hematomas from venipuncture

a. Activ b. Activ c. May l	of the following is NOT a characteristic of a safety feature for a venipuncture needle? ation is from behind needle ation requires one hand only be detachable des permanent containment
	20°C
the best s a. Trans b. Redra c. Redra	nlebotomist underfilled one collection tube (A) and overfilled another (B) with the same additive, olution is to fer some blood from tube B to tube A we blood for both tubes aw for tube A we for tube B
a. 38°C b. 40°C c. 42°C d. 44°C	perature of a heel-warming device used to increase blood flow in a neonate should not exceed
a. Seal ti b. Colle c. Cond	lings ("fleas") may be used with capillary blood glass collection tubes to he tube ends ct the blood sample uct the heel stick blood with anticoagulant
indicates a. Accid b. High c. Blood	ipuncture is done on the basilica vein and the blood returns bright red and appears to pulse, this ental arterial draw blood pressure abnormality essful blood draw
a. Exces b. Exces c. Inade	nic anemia in a neonate is caused by sive bleeding sive blood draws quate nutrition tic disease
135. The bes a. Noon b. Midn c. 5 AM d. 8 PM	ight

136. The correct collection tube for ethanol level is a. Light blue-capped
b. Royal blue-capped
c. Gray-capped
d. Green-capped
137. If, when arriving in a patient's room to do a blood draw, the patient says the physician advised her she
would need no further blood tests, the phlebotomist should
a. Assure the patient the physician ordered the tests
b. Ask when the physician made the statement
c. Assume the patient is incorrect
d. Verify the orders with the physician
138. If serum appears milky, this likely indicates
a. Lipemia
b. Bacterial infection
c. Viral infection
d. Dehydration
139. The primary reason that a blood test is scheduled for a predawn hour when the patient is normally
sleeping is
a. Diurnal variation
b. Staff availability c. Error in order
d. Patient anxiety
a. I attent anxiety
140. The additive that is most effective at preserving coagulation factors is
a. Potassium oxalate
b. Lithium heparin
c. Na ₂ EDTA
d. Sodium citrate
141. Warning signs, such as "fall precautions," are usually placed on the
a. Foot of the patient's bed
b. Wall behind the patient's head
c. Patient's door
d. Patient's armband
142. If, after completing a venipuncture requiring fasting, the patient asks for a drink of water but none is
available at beside, the phlebotomist should
a. Get the patient a glass of water
b. Refer the request to a nurse
c. Tell the patient no water is available
d. Tell the patient he is not allowed water
143. "DNR" means
a. Do not record
b. Does not remember
c. Does not respond
d. Do not resuscitate
144. If a nationt states he has severe needle phobia, the phlobetemist should

b. Reassure the patient that the venipuncture will not hurt c. Tell the patient to take deep breaths	
d. Reassure the patient that the procedure is very fast	
145. If drawing blood from a metacarpal vein, the tourniquet should be placed a. Above the elbow b. Below the elbow c. Above the wrist bone d. Below the wrist bone	
 146. The C-hold (anchoring the vein with the index finger above the venipuncture site and with the below) a. Is used for rolling veins b. Increases risk of needlestick c. May collapse the vein d. Is an advanced technique 	ie thumb
 147. If a patient with rheumatoid arthritis has severe flexion contractures of both arms and hands, solution for selecting a venipuncture site is probably to a. Ask the patient b. Use the nondominant hand c. Use the foot or ankle d. Suggest an arterial draw 	the best
148. Which of the following is a method of preventing reflux? a. Allow back and forth movement in the tube while filling b. Maintain the arm in a downward position while filling the tube c. Maintain the arm in an upward position while filling the tube d. Hold the collection tube very still while filling	
149. Which of the following methods may prevent hemoconcentration during a venipuncture? a. Ask the patient to hold a fist during blood flow b. Thoroughly massage the vein prior to venipuncture c. Release the tourniquet with 2 minutes d. Advise the patient to avoid pumping the fist	
 150. If drawing a blood specimen from an adolescent, the phlebotomist should recognize that most are a. Self-conscious b. Belligerent c. Fearful d. Disinterested 	t adolescents

a. Have the patient lie flat for venipuncture

ANSWER KEY

35. C

1. A	51. B
2. B	52. A
3. C	53. B
4. D	54. D
5. A	55. C
6. B	56. B
7. A	57. A
8. C	58. C
9. D	59. A
10. B	60. D
11. C	61. A
12. D	62. C
13. C	63. D
14. C	64. D
15. D	65. A
16. A	66. C
17. B	67. B
18. B	68. C
19. D	69. B
20. A	70. D
21. D	71. A
22. C	72. D
23. B	73. C
24. A	74. A
25. D	75. B
26. C	76. D
27. A	77. B
28. D	78. A
29. B	79. C
30. A	80. B
31. D	81. D
32. C	82. C
33. B	83. A
34. A	84. B

85. C

103.D 104.A 105.B 106.D 107.A 108.D 109.B 110.C 111.C 112.A 113.D 114.B 115.A 116.C 117.D 118.B 119.A 120.D 121.C 122.B 123.A 124.B 125.C 126.D 127.A 128.C 129.B 130.B 131.C 132.D 133.A 134.B 135.B

101.C 102.B

36. B	86. A	136.C
37. D	87. D	137.D
38. C	88. C	138.A
39. B	89. B	139.A
40. A	90. D	140.D
41. C	91. A	141.C
42. D	92. C	142.B
43. A	93. B	143.D
44. D	94. A	144.A
45. B	95. D	145.C
46. C	96. C	146.B
47. A	97. B	147.A
48. B	98. D	148.B
49. D	99. C	149.D
50. C	100.A	150.A