

## **AUTHORIZATION TEST - VENIPUNCTURE**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date:

Circle the letter before the phrase that best completes each of the following statements.

- 1. Veins differ from arteries in having
  - a. higher pressure, thicker walls, valves, no pulse
  - b. lower pressure, thinner walls, valves, no pulse
  - c. no pressure, thinner walls, no valves, no pulse
  - d. lower pressure, elastic walls, valves, pulse
- 2. Essential safety measures for the phlebotomist include
  - 1. wear gloves
  - 2. wear a mask if the patient is in isolation
  - 3. dispose of needles in sharps disposal container
  - 4. use a syringe to transfer blood to specimen containers
  - 5. wash hands
  - 6. avoid bagging specimens
  - 7. glove the dominant hand only
  - 8. bag all specimens for transport to laboratory
    - a. 1, 2, 5, 6
    - b. 1, 3, 5, 8
    - c. 2, 4, 5, 8
    - d. 3, 4, 7, 8
- 3. Essential measures to ensure patient safety include
  - 1. complete identity check
  - 2. cleanse site
  - 3. do not allow antiseptic to dry at site prior to needle insertion
  - 4. do not re-palpate site once cleaned
  - 5. insert needle at 80° angle
  - 6. remove tourniquet after removing the needle
  - 7. apply pressure to site after needle withdrawal
  - 8. use the same site whenever possible
    - a. 1, 3, 7, 8
    - b. 2, 4, 5, 6
    - c. 2, 5, 6, 7
    - d. 1, 2, 4, 7



- 4. You can tell that a tourniquet has been secured too tightly by
  - a. absence of pulse distal to tourniquet site
  - b. distention of vein at proposed site
  - c. cyanosis above and below tourniquet site
  - d. collapse of vein at proposed site
- 5. Vein dilation may be achieved by all of the following except which of the following two (2):
  - a. having patient open and close fist
  - b. lowering the level of the limb to below the heart
  - c. applying warm compresses
  - d. tapping the vein
- 6. Three potential complications of venipuncture are
  - 1. infection
  - 2. extravasation
  - 3. pain

- 4. bleeding
- 5. clotting
  - 6. low blood pressure
- a. 1,2,5 b. 1,3,4
- c. 2,3,6 d. 3,4,6
- 7. To prevent the development of hematoma, the individual authorized in phlebotomy will insert the needle
  - a. with the bevel up
  - b. with the bevel down
  - c. parallel to the skin
  - d. with a rapid, deep thrust
- 8. To prevent the development of phlebitis, the individual authorized in phlebotomy will
  - a. wear gloves
  - b. rotate sites
  - c. use a tourniquet
  - d. apply pressure following needle withdrawal
  - 9. After the specimen has been taken
    - a. apply moderate pressure on the needle site during withdrawal
    - b. remove the needle as quickly as possible
    - c. use a 2x2 to apply pressure to site after withdrawal
    - d. release tourniquet after needle withdrawal



- 10 If possible, when a patient has an intravenous (IV) running, where should you select a site for venipuncture?
  - a. the opposite extremity
  - b. the same extremity above the IV site
  - c. dorsum of hand on same extremity
  - d. use the lower extremities

Mark: \_\_\_\_/ 10 = \_\_\_%