



**PHLEBOTOMY CERTIFICATION EXAM  
TEST PREPARATION POINTS**



1. In healthcare, the idea of treating all human blood and certain body fluids as if they are known to be infected is called a control plan.
2. Examples of special protective clothing and equipment are gloves, face masks, eye shields, lab coats.
3. The virus that causes AIDS can be transferred by infected body fluids such as blood, breast milk, semen, vaginal fluids.
4. Infection control practices include handwashing, wearing face masks, wearing proactive eyewear.
5. A test that measures the number of red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets is called a hematology test.
6. The process of removing or destroying bacteria is called decontamination.
7. The process by which blood cells form clots to stop bleeding is called coagulation.
8. Blood serum is normally white
9. All specimen tubes should be clearly marked with the following information: patient's full name, dob, date of draw, phlebotomist initials
10. The following sites should be avoided if possible when drawing blood: areas of thick scar tissue, same side as a mastectomy, an arm with an IV
11. The site where blood is drawn from should be cleaned in a circular motion from the site outward
12. Once the blood is drawn, used needles should be disposed of in sharps container
13. A blood collection tube with a lavender top has the additive EDTA

14. A tube with sodium heparin as an additive has a dark green top.
15. Blood must not be drawn over an IV infusion/ transfusion site.
16. After blood collection, evacuated tubes with additives must be inverted and mixed gently and thoroughly
17. OSHA requires the employer to provide the following to the employee:  
training and education on infection control, personal protection equipment,  
repair and replacement of PPE's
18. Infection control guidelines are set in part by OSHA
19. The virus that causes AIDS is HIV
20. The primary source for the spread of viruses in the healthcare setting is  
blood
21. A gown contaminated with dried blood should go in the biohazard waste  
container
22. The study and application of moral values and judgments as they apply to the  
field of medicine is called medical ethics
23. The evaluation of services and outcomes in healthcare using acceptable  
standards is the practice of quality assurance
24. In healthcare, negligence is a type of malpractice.
25. A patient's full understanding of all known possible risks, outcomes, and  
alternatives to a specific treatment is needed for consent to treatment
26. Under the standards of reasonable care, a healthcare worker may be legally  
protected when they act within the expected standards of similar health care  
professionals.

27. Patient privacy is legally protected and requires consent for use of personal information and medical records.
28. Factors that affect the patient's capacity to make medical decisions are life threatening emergencies, mental incompetence and mental illness.
29. The following facts are true about capillaries: they branch off arterioles, are part of the body's microcirculation system and are one layer thick
30. Capillaries circulate blood from digestion.
31. The circulation of blood through the capillaries provides oxygen and nutrients to the cells.
32. The cardiovascular system includes the blood, heart and blood vessels.
33. Hand hygiene is a very important method of infection control.
34. A sphygmomanometer measures blood pressure.
35. The number that represents the most amount of contraction in a heart beat cycle is systolic blood pressure.
36. In a blood pressure reading, the bottom number represents diastolic blood pressure.
37. The concept of asepsis is being free of contaminants, bacteria and viruses.
38. Isolation practices include placing a patient in a private room.
39. communicable diseases are spread from person to person, in air and water
40. an example of heat sterilization is autoclaving

41. physical or chemical methods that remove any trace of microbial life is sterilization
42. the process of removing or destroying disease-causing pathogens is called decontamination
43. on evacuated tubes, the rubber top that allows for multiple samples from one draw is called a multiple sample sleeve
44. a tube with a red color top is used for a serum draw
45. symptoms of shock include shallow breathing; pale, cool or clammy skin; rapid or weak pulse
46. the tourniquet is removed before the needle is removed
47. problems with centrifugation occur when there is improper mixing
48. healthcare employees should always use infection control procedures in the laboratory, with instruments and patients
49. whole blood contains red blood cells, platelets, white blood cells and plasma
50. a finger prick, also called a capillary sample, is used for small samples of blood and can be taken from the finger or heel