

## PHLEBOTOMY EXAMINATION

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. contamination
  - b. control plan
  - c. universal precautions
  - d. sterilization
  
2. Examples of special protective clothing and equipment are
  - a. gloves, face masks, eye shields, lab coats
  - b. street clothes
  - c. catheters
  - d. arterial sticks
  
3. The virus that causes AIDS can be transferred by infected body fluids such as
  - a. blood, breast milk
  - b. semen, vaginal fluids
  - c. a and b
  - d. none of the above
  
4. Infection control practices include
  - a. handwashing
  - b. wearing face masks
  - c. wearing protective eyewear
  - d. all of the above
  
5. A test that measures the number of red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets is called a
  - a. hematology test
  - b. biology exam
  - c. immunology
  - d. skin test

6. The process of removing or destroying bacteria is called
  - a. isolation
  - b. examination
  - c. decontamination
  - d. vaccines
  
7. The process by which blood cells form clots to stop bleeding is called
  - a. coagulation
  - b. immune system
  - c. circulation
  - d. respiration
  
8. Blood serum is normally which color?
  - a. bright red
  - b. bluish red
  - c. white
  - d. straw-yellow
  
9. All specimen tubes should be clearly marked with the following information
  - a. the patient's full name, date of birth, date of draw, and phlebotomist initials
  - b. name
  - c. time
  - d. physician
  
10. The following sites should be avoided if possible when drawing blood
  - a. an area with thick scar tissue
  - b. the arm on same side as mastectomy
  - c. an arm with an IV
  - d. all of the above
  
11. The site where blood is drawn from should be cleaned in which way
  - a. in a circular motion from the site outward
  - b. left to right
  - c. top to bottom
  - d. sideways

12. Once the blood is drawn, used needles should be
- recapped and put in the trash
  - broken and thrown away
  - disposed of in a sharps container
  - cleaned and reused
13. A blood collection tube with a lavender top has which additive?
- EDTA
  - SST
  - serum
  - fluoride
14. A tube with sodium heparin as an additive has a \_\_\_\_\_ top.
- blue
  - dark green
  - red
  - yellow
15. Blood must not be drawn from \_\_\_\_\_ an IV infusion/ transfusion site.
- over
  - below
  - higher
  - during
16. After blood collection, evacuated tubes with additives must
- Not be mixed
  - be inverted and mixed gently and thoroughly
  - be still
  - none of the above
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
  - all of the above

18. Infection control guidelines are set in part by the following agency.
- a. OSHA
  - b. ABA
  - c. JCAHO
  - d. APA
19. The virus that causes AIDS is
- a. salmonella
  - b. fungus
  - c. HIV
  - d. mold
20. The primary source for the spread of viruses in the healthcare setting is
- a. blood
  - b. spinal fluids
  - c. vomit
  - d. saliva
21. A gown contaminated with dried blood should go in
- a. the bathroom trash can
  - b. the sharps container
  - c. the biohazard waste container
  - d. the shredder
22. The study and application of moral values and judgments as they apply to the field of medicine is called
- a. medical ethics
  - b. history
  - c. research
  - d. sociology
23. The evaluation of services and outcomes in healthcare using acceptable standards is the practice of
- a. supply and demand
  - b. quality assurance
  - c. confidentiality
  - d. competition

24. In healthcare, negligence is a type of
- a. malpractice
  - b. evidence
  - c. contract
  - d. fraud
25. A patient's full understanding of all known possible risks, outcomes, and alternatives to a specific treatment is needed for
- a. consent to treatment
  - b. privacy
  - c. duty to report
  - d. none of the above
26. Under the standards of reasonable care, a healthcare worker may be legally protected when they act
- a. within the expected standards of similar health care professionals.
  - b. negligently
  - c. below standards
  - d. all of the above
27. Patient privacy is legally protected and requires consent for
- a. use of personal information and medical records
  - b. negligence
  - c. malpractice
  - d. battery
28. Factors that affect the patient's capacity to make medical decisions are
- a. life threatening emergencies
  - b. mental incompetence
  - c. mental illness
  - d. all of the above
29. The following facts are true about capillaries
- a. they branch off of arterioles
  - b. they are part of the body's microcirculation system
  - c. the capillary cell is one layer thick
  - d. all of the above

30. Capillaries circulate blood from
- the arterioles to venules to veins
  - glands
  - the urinary tract
  - digestion
31. The circulation of blood through the capillaries does the following
- provides oxygen and nutrients to the cells
  - removes waste and carbon dioxide
  - controls body temperature and acid balance
  - all of the above
32. The cardiovascular system includes the following
- the blood
  - the heart
  - blood vessels
  - all of the above
33. Hand hygiene is a very important method of
- infection control
  - evidence
  - birth control
  - waste management
34. A sphygmomanometer measures
- pulse
  - respiratory rate
  - blood pressure
  - resting rate
35. The number that represents the most amount of contraction in a heart beat cycle is
- systolic blood pressure
  - diastolic blood pressure
  - pulmonary pressure
  - palpation

36. In a blood pressure reading, the bottom number represents
- a. diastolic blood pressure
  - b. blood pressure
  - c. hypertension
  - d. gravity
37. The concept of asepsis is being free of
- a. contaminants
  - b. bacteria
  - c. viruses
  - d. all of the above
38. Isolation practices include
- a. placing a patient in a private room
  - b. noise reduction
  - c. diagnosis
  - d. none of the above
39. Communicable diseases are spread
- a. from person to person contact
  - b. in air
  - c. in water
  - d. none of the above
40. An example of heat sterilization is
- a. autoclaving
  - b. bleach
  - c. alcohol
  - d. washing
41. Physical or chemical methods that remove any trace of microbial life is
- a. sterilization
  - b. infection
  - c. transmission
  - d. contamination

42. The process of removing or destroying disease-causing pathogens is called
- decontamination
  - light treatment
  - chemicals
  - heat
43. On evacuated tubes, the rubber top that allows for multiple samples from one draw is called a
- multiple sample sleeve
  - test tube
  - seal
  - cannula
44. A tube with a red color top is used for
- a serum draw
  - additives
  - plasma
  - none of the above
45. Symptoms of shock include
- shallow breathing
  - pale, cool, or clammy skin
  - rapid or weak pulse
  - all of the above
46. The tourniquet is removed before
- the needle is removed
  - after the needle is removed
  - after 3 minutes
  - all of the above
47. Problems with centrifugation occur when
- tubes are overfilled
  - tubes are centrifuged too quickly
  - improper mixing
  - all of the above

48. Healthcare employees should always use infection control procedures
- a. in the laboratory
  - b. with instruments
  - c. with patients
  - d. all of the above
49. Whole blood contains all of the following
- a. red blood cells, platelets, white blood cells, and plasma
  - b. only plasma
  - c. only red cells
  - d. only red and white cells
50. A finger prick is
- a. used for small samples of blood
  - b. is also called a capillary sample
  - c. can be taken from the finger or heel of the foot
  - d. all of the above

**Certification will be issued when the state requirements have been verified  
by a phlebotomy trainer or externship supervisor on  
The Verification of Performance form.**