



National Medical Certifications Services, Inc.

# **PHLEBOTOMY TECHNICIAN COMPETENCY EXAMINATION PROGRAM**

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

1. The treatment of all human blood and certain bodily fluids as if they are known to be infected is known as universal precautions.
2. Examples of special protective clothing and equipment are gloves, face masks, eye shields, and lab coats.
3. The virus that causes AIDS can be transferred by infected bodily fluids such as blood, breast milk, semen, and vaginal fluids.
4. Infection control practices include handwashing, wearing face masks, and wearing protective 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 white blood cells form clots is called coagulation.
8. Blood serum is normally a straw-yellow color.
9. All specimen tubes should be clearly marked with the patient's full name, date of birth, date of draw, and the phlebotomist's initials.
10. When drawing blood avoid the following sites: thick scar tissue, the arm with the same side as a mastectomy, or, an arm with an IV.
11. The site where blood will be drawn should be manually cleaned in a circular motion outward from the site.
12. Once blood is drawn, used needles should be disposed of in a sharps container.
13. A blood collection tube with a lavender top has the additive EDTA.
14. A tube with a sodium heparin has a dark green top.
15. Blood must not be drawn from above an IV/ 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 employees with training and education on infection control, personal protective equipment, and, repair and replacement of PPE's.
18. Infection control guidelines are partly set 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 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 healthcare workers.
27. Patient privacy is legally protected and requires consent for the 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 of capillaries: they branch off of arterioles, they are part of the body's microcirculation system, the capillary wall is one layer thick.
30. Capillaries circulate blood the arterioles to venules to veins.
31. The circulation of blood through the capillaries provides oxygen and nutrients to the cells, removes waste and carbon dioxide, controls body temperature and acid balance.
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 is diastolic blood pressure.
37. The concept of asepsis is being free of contaminants, bacteria, and viruses.

38. Isolation practices include placing the patient in a private room.
39. Communicable diseases are spread from person to person contact.
40. Autoclaving is an example of heat sterilization.
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 the 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; and a rapid or weak pulse.
46. The tourniquet is removed before the needle is removed.
47. Problems with centrifugation occur when tubes are overfilled; centrifuged too quickly, or, by improper mixing.
48. Healthcare employees should always use infection control procedures in the laboratory; with instruments; and, with patient's.
49. Whole blood contains red blood cells; platelets; white blood cells; and, plasma.
50. A finger prick is used for small samples of blood; is also called a capillary sample; and, can be taken from the finger or heel of the foot.

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