

PTC Review B

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answer the question.

1. Which test requires a whole blood specimen?
A. CMV
B. CBC
C. ECP
D. EBV
2. Blood was drawn from the patient's arm too quickly, what happened as a result?
A. The vein disappeared
B. The arm bruised
C. The vein collapsed
D. The vein rolled
3. A sample for fibrin degradation product (FDP) testing would be sent to which of the following departments?
A. Coagulation
B. Blood bank
C. Pathology
D. Microbiology
4. After selecting a vein, what is the next step in preparing for phlebotomy?
A. Wipe the area clean with an alcohol pad
B. Apply gauze
C. Collect the tube
D. Collect the needle
5. Which of the following additives is found in a yellow topped tube?
A. Sodium polynethol sulfonate
B. Sodium heparin
C. EDTA
D. Sodium citrate
6. If a lab test requires serum, which vacutainer tube is the tube of choice?
A. Black top
B. Red top
C. Yellow top
D. Lavender top
7. What is sputum defined as?
A. Wound fluid
B. Mucous from the lungs
C. Cultivation of micro-organisms
D. Fluid from around the heart
8. Which of the following will help ease a patient's anxiety during a venipuncture collection?
A. Count to 3 before inserting the needle
B. Use a calm voice to explain the procedure
C. Contact the supervisor
D. Review the patient's medical record
9. For which of the following tests should the specimen be collected without a tourniquet?
A. CMV test
B. BUN test
C. Lactaid acid test
D. NT-BNP test

10. For an accidental needle stick, which of the following should be performed first?
- A. Wash the affected area with soap and water
 - B. Rinse the area with water continuously
 - C. Report the incident to a supervisor
 - D. Seek medical treatment
11. What is the antiglycolytic agent in grey topped tube?
- A. Sodium citrate
 - B. Potassium coagulant
 - C. Sodium fluoride
 - D. Potassium citrate
12. The grey topped tube is usually drawn for which test?
- A. PTT
 - B. Hematology
 - C. Glucose
 - D. Enzyme
13. What do OSHA standards require in order to prevent cross contamination of microorganisms from one patient to another?
- A. Proper hand washing
 - B. Disinfection
 - C. Exposure control plan
 - D. Barrier protection
14. What item is donned first when wearing full PPE?
- A. Face protection over the nose and mouth
 - B. Gloves to eliminate cross contamination
 - C. Mask and goggles
 - D. Gown tied at neck and waist
15. Which of the following situations can result in legal action against a phlebotomy technician?
- A. Mislabelled specimen
 - B. Hemolysis of the specimen
 - C. Inadequate specimen quantity
 - D. Needle stick injury to self
16. When performing a bleeding time test, what should the blood pressure cuff be inflated to?
- A. 200 mm HG
 - B. 40 mm HG
 - C. 80 mm HG
 - D. 20 mm HG
17. When should the blood collection tubes be labeled?
- A. After specimen has been collected from the patient
 - B. As soon as specimen labels have been received
 - C. Before transporting specimen to lab
 - D. Before collecting specimen from pt
18. What is the procedure used to collect DNA from the cells on the inside of the person's cheek called?
- A. Throat swab
 - B. Rectal swab
 - C. Buccal swab
 - D. Intradermal swab
19. What is involved in TB test administration?
- A. Applying the tourniquet
 - B. Applying the correct bandage after injection
 - C. Injection of antigen just under the skin
 - D. Applying pressure right after the injection

20. What is the next step for a phlebotomist after introducing themselves?
- A. Identify the patient
 - B. Select the proper vein
 - C. Sanitize equipment
 - D. Label the tubes
21. A routine hand wash procedure uses plain soap to remove and transient bacteria. Which of the following is used?
- A. Gel-based creams after the routine hand wash
 - B. Medicated towels for drying clean hand
 - C. Antimicrobial soap
 - D. Scrub washes
22. A phlebotomist asked a patient for their first and last name. what other information should be obtained?
- A. Photo
 - B. Diagnosis
 - C. Insurance card
 - D. Date of birth
23. A patient came to the clinic for a low grade fever of one month duration. As part of the lab work up the Dr. ordered a sediment rate (ESR) test. What color tube is used for this test?
- A. Green topped
 - B. Lavender topped
 - C. Light blue topped
 - D. Red topped
24. Which lab department should a blood specimen be transported to for hemoglobin testing?
- A. Chemistry
 - B. Hematology
 - C. Microbiology
 - D. Coagulation
25. Which of the following test may require a special chain of custody form?
- A. Drug screen
 - B. Therapeutic drug monitoring
 - C. Blood culture
 - D. Blood donor
26. During venipuncture, when should a tourniquet be removed?
- A. Prior to withdraw of the needle
 - B. Prior to puncture with the needle
 - C. 30 seconds after being placed
 - D. After the withdrawal of the needle
27. What is a potential error in prolonged tourniquet application?
- A. There is no potential error
 - B. Inadequate filling of the tube
 - C. Erroneous results and potential nerve damage to pt
 - D. Contamination resulting in hematoma
28. A drug test urine specimen has a temperature reading of 85 degrees F. What action should a phlebotomist take?
- A. Require the pt to provide bld specimen
 - B. Ask pt to provide another specimen under observation
 - C. Check the time specimen was received
 - D. Ask pt if they altered specimen
29. A phlebotomist mentioned to a coworker that the patient she had just drawn blood from had HIV. What law did she violate?
- A. HIPPA
 - B. HITECH
 - C. CLIA
 - D. OSHA

30. A plasma specimen has been aliquoted and delayed for testing. What is the maximum number of hours that the specimen can stay at room temperature before being refrigerated?
- A. 5
 - B. 10
 - C. 3
 - D. 8
31. What is the recommended sample for urine pregnancy test?
- A. Random
 - B. First morning
 - C. Timed
 - D. Mid-stream clean catch
32. A patient needs to give a specimen from home. Which of the following should be performed first?
- A. Clean the site
 - B. Wearing gloves
 - C. Voiding
 - D. Handwashing
33. The Dr. ordered a CBC (lavender top), CMP panel, PT (light blue stopper), and a set of blood cultures. What is the order of draw?
- A. SST, light blue, bld cultures lavender
 - B. Bld cultures, light blue, lavender, SST
 - C. Bld cultures, green, light blue, SST
 - D. Bld cultures, light blue, SST, lavender
34. What is an example of QC measure in phlebotomy?
- A. Checking the expiration date on evacuated tubes
 - B. Documenting every missed venipuncture
 - C. Recording QA indicator daily
 - D. Logging hours on your time sheet daily
35. In accordance with CLSI guidelines how many unsuccessful venipuncture attempts can be done on a patient before calling someone to assist?
- A. 3
 - B. 4
 - C. 5
 - D. 2
36. Which of the following items are the requirements for specimen labeling?
- A. Patients complete name, ID number, Date, & time of collection
 - B. Patients complete name, date, And time of collection
 - C. Patients complete name and time of collection
 - D. patients complete name, ID number date, time of collection, and initials
37. If the specimen is lipemic, what does that usually indicate in regards to the patient?
- A. Not fasting
 - B. Allergic
 - C. Smoking
 - D. In basal state
38. What antiseptic agent is NOT appropriate for cleansing a collection site for blood alcohol test?
- A. Soap and water
 - B. Povidone – Iodine
 - C. 70% isopropyl alcohol
 - D. Benzalkonium chloride

39. What is the process called when separating the plasma or serum from a blood tube before testing?
- A. Processing
 - B. Centrifugation
 - C. Aliquoting
 - D. Exemplification
40. A patient presents to the outpatient lab for a blood draw when the phlebotomist notices the patient's arm is cold. What technique may help the phlebotomist find a vein?
- A. Place warm compress in the area
 - B. Evaluate the feet and legs for alternative venipuncture sites
 - C. Place the arm under hot water until warm
 - D. Ask the patient to wait 10 minutes to see if extremities become warm
41. What is the first step that must be taken during venipuncture when a patient has fainted before finishing the draw?
- A. Apply pressure to the site
 - B. Remove the tourniquet and needle
 - C. Lay patient flat on the floor
 - D. Notify staff member for assistance
42. When may a puncture site require additional pressure to stop the bleeding?
- A. If the patient has diabetes
 - B. If the patient has low blood pressure
 - C. If the patient is on high blood pressure meds
 - D. If the patient is on aspirin regimen
43. Which of the following provides an example of professional appearance for phlebotomist?
- A. Facial piercings
 - B. A light scented uniform
 - C. Short and clean nails
 - D. Tattoos in the hand
44. Which of the following is not part of CBC?
- A. HCT
 - B. APTT
 - C. Hemoglobin
 - D. Differential
45. A co-worker asks a phlebotomist to cover for her as she returns from lunch late. What should the technician do?
- A. Tell the co-worker she can't cover for her
 - B. Tell co-worker she has to return the favor
 - C. Say nothing with a blank face
 - D. Tell staff co-worker was in restroom
46. According to OSHA requirements, what practice would help a phlebotomist prevent accidental needle sticks?
- A. Anchor the needle
 - B. Reinsert the needle
 - C. Recap the needle
 - D. Activate the safety device in the needle
47. A patient fell while exiting the lab. What information could be included in the incident report?
- A. Date, time, and location of the incident
 - B. Eyewitness opinion of the patient
 - C. Time and date of the pt's next appointment
 - D. The patient's family history

48. What additive is found in a dark green top tube?
- A. EDTA
 - B. Sodium citrate
 - C. Potassium oxalate
 - D. Sodium heparin
49. A phlebotomist has received an order to draw on a patient. What should they do first?
- A. Collect the supplies
 - B. Identify the patient
 - C. Select the vein
 - D. Wipe the collection site with an alcohol pad
50. In order to prevent possible needle stick injuries, the sharps container should be changed when it is how full?
- A. 1/4
 - B. 1/3
 - C. 3/4
 - D. 2/5
51. When drawing blood from a patient who uses blood thinners, what will be used after the draw is completed?
- A. Band-aid
 - B. Coban wrap
 - C. Cotton ball
 - D. Paper tape
52. After having blood drawn, a patient says it hurts and the site starts to swell, what should a phlebotomist do?
- A. Put a bandage on the site and Re-examine the patient
 - B. Place a tourniquet on the arm to Slow the bleeding and re-examine the pt
 - C. Apply pressure with gauze and re-examine the patient
 - D. Tell the patient the pain and swelling will go away and give them a patient card
53. Which of the following is true for the bevel of the needle?
- A. It attaches to the syringe or the tube holder
 - B. It should be facing down when inserting
 - C. It should be held at a 50-degree angle
 - D. It should always be facing up when inserting
54. Which BP is outside the normal range for a healthy adult?
- A. 106/70
 - B. 136/94
 - C. 112/72
 - D. 112/80
55. How should a phlebotomist dispose of a needle after drawing blood from a patient?
- A. Place the needle on a clean surface
 - B. Recap the needle before proper disposal
 - C. Place the needle in a puncture resistant container
 - D. Bend the needle to prevent its use
56. The Dr. has ordered a fasting glucose level in an obese patient with inaccessible veins, which collection method would you use?
- A. Evacuated tube system
 - B. Lancet
 - C. Winged infusion set
 - D. Syringe

57. Which blood vessel carries blood away from the heart?
- A. Artery
 - B. Capillaries
 - C. Vena cava
 - D. Vein
58. Which of the following according to CLSI order of draw, would be filled last?
- A. Red top
 - B. Light blue top
 - C. Anerobic culture bottle
 - D. Lavender top
59. Which of the following is required by OSHA?
- A. HIV vaccine
 - B. HBV vaccine
 - C. Written bloodborne pathogen exposure control plan
 - D. Verbal bloodborne pathogen exposure control plan
60. What the proper formula for compressions to breaths when performing adult CPR?
- A. Breaths only
 - B. 15:2
 - C. Compressions only
 - D. 30:2
61. What body positioned should be used for an outpatient who has previously fainted?
- A. Sitting down on a examination table
 - B. Sitting up in a regular phlebotomy chair
 - C. Lying down on their dominant side
 - D. Lying down in a recliner chair
62. What is the principal reason for requesting feedback when communicating with patients?
- A. To determine if they understood what was said
 - B. To determine if they have a vision problem
 - C. To determine if they are cooperative
 - D. To determine if they are mentally alert
63. What is included in electrolyte testing?
- A. Bilirubin and creatine
 - B. Sodium and potassium
 - C. Bun and cholesterol
 - D. Glucose and uric acid
64. A phlebotomist must collect a protime specimen from a patient with IV's in both arms. Where should the phlebotomist draw from?
- A. Above one of the IV's
 - B. From one of the IV's
 - C. From the ankle vein
 - D. Below one of the IV's
65. What is the recommended disinfectant for blood and other bodily fluid contamination?
- A. Sodium hydroxide
 - B. Hydrogen peroxide
 - C. Sodium hypochlorite
 - D. Antimicrobial soap
66. When a phlebotomist suspects child abuse or neglect, which of the following should be the next step for the phlebotomist to take?
- A. Advise your supervisor privately
 - B. Notify the health department
 - C. Wait for further instructions
 - D. Notify the police

67. What is the importance of the patients ID number on the specimen tube labels?
- A. To avoid confusion of multiple Specimen
 - B. To avoid confusing specimen from patients with the same name
 - C. To be used as an accession number
 - D. To be used for insurance ID and payment purposes
68. A blood test that requires the use of multiple tubes was ordered for a patient. When should the tourniquet be removed?
- A. Once the needle has been removed From the vein
 - B. After the final tube has been removed
 - C. Once the blood flow has been established from the vein
 - D. after the final tube has been filled
69. Which of the following procedures require informed consent?
- A. Invasive surgery
 - B. A POCT
 - C. Venipuncture
 - D. CPR on an unconscious patient
70. What hospital department is responsible for sterile supplies?
- A. Engineering
 - B. Central supply
 - C. Admissions
 - D. Housekeeping
71. What can happen if the tourniquet is left too long before drawing blood?
- A. Hematoma
 - B. Hemogram
 - C. Hemoconcentration
 - D. Hemolysis
72. Which response from a patient would indicate that they have given implied consent to the blood draw?
- A. 'My right arm is the best draw'
 - B. 'Maybe, what is the purpose of this'
 - C. 'No, I don't want my blood drawn'
 - D. 'I don't believe I need this test'
73. What government agency is responsible for regulating the safety and health of workers?
- A. CLIA
 - B. CDC
 - C. OSHA
 - D. JCHAO
74. To ensure the test performed on a patient are accurate, what type of test must be completed to the blood draw?
- A. Clinical trial test
 - B. Point of care test
 - C. Control test
 - D. Common test
75. How many tubes are drawn for a 3 hour glucose tolerance test?
- A. 6
 - B. 4
 - C. 5
 - D. 3

76. According to the patients Bill of Rights, which of the following represents the right of a patient?
- | | |
|--|---|
| A. To receive partial disclosure of their insurance plan | C. To seek consultation with the physician of choice as long as it is within designated practice |
| B. To share their medical information with their family | D. To be treated confidentially, with access to their records limited to those involved in their care |
77. When collecting a blood specimen for ammonia test, which of the following pre-analytical actions should be taken?
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| A. Warm the tube prior to collection | C. Place the tube on ice immediately after collection |
| B. Protect the tube from light | D. Vigorously shake the tube immediately after collection |
78. Which 2 pieces of equipment are required to obtain a clean-catch midstream urine specimen?
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| A. A urine cup and an alcohol wipe | C. A sterile cup and a marker |
| B. A sterile cup and an alcohol wipe | D. A urine cup and a marker |
79. How much should a child weight before a phlebotomist could perform a finger stick rather than a heel stick?
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| A. 5 lbs | C. 30lbs |
| B. 20 lbs | D. 10 lbs |
80. What device is commonly used in the collection of culture specimen?
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| A. A polyurethane foam swab | C. A sterile swab |
| B. An agar plate | D. A nasopharyngeal swab |
81. Why is it recommended to obtain a urine specimen early in the morning when performing a HCG test?
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| A. The specimen is more concentrated | C. The specimen has a higher pH level |
| B. The specimen is the most sterile | D. The specimen is less likely to be contaminated |
82. Prior to a blood draw, a patient tells the phlebotomist that they fainted during a blood draw. What should the technician do?
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| A. Monitor the pt's well being during the blood draw | C. Ask the pt to look away |
| B. Ask pt to let technician know if feels faint | D. Ask pt to lie down with head elevated |
83. What should a phlebotomist demonstrate when working with diverse problems?
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| A. Sympathy | C. Empathy |
| B. Respect | D. Patience |
84. Which of the following is a patient right under the Patient Care Partnership?
- | | |
|--|---|
| A. To receive info concerning medically appropriate treatments | C. To receive care at a reasonable cost |
| B. To receive medical care regardless of culture | D. Not to disclose medical information |

85. What is the ratio of blood to additive in a light blue top tube?
- A. 2:1
 - B. 10:1
 - C. 9:1
 - D. 6:1
86. Who does CLIA protect?
- A. The patient
 - B. The pharmacist
 - C. The physician
 - D. The phlebotomy technician
87. To avoid patient errors, what must a phlebotomist do to ID an in patient prior to collecting a sample?
- A. Verbally ask patient their first name
 - B. Request medical records prior to collection
 - C. Cross reference ID with records
 - D. Check armband for pts name and DOB
88. If a procedure is performed on a patient who refused consent, what can the phlebotomist be charged with?
- A. Assault
 - B. Battery
 - C. Negligence
 - D. Defamation
89. A female patient has never had her blood drawn before. What should a phlebotomist allow her to do?
- A. Sit on a chair with arm support
 - B. Stand while drawing blood
 - C. Sit on a stool
 - D. Sit wherever she is comfortable
90. What is the function of an antiglycolytic agent?
- A. Increase glucose
 - B. Eliminate glucose
 - C. Preserve glucose
 - D. Decrease glucose
91. Which of the following specimens would be analyzed in the anatomical pathology area?
- A. Synovial fluid
 - B. Urine sediment
 - C. Blood culture
 - D. Biopsy tissue
92. What is the maximum length of time that a tourniquet can stay on the arm?
- A. 1 minute
 - B. 3 minutes
 - C. 10 minutes
 - D. 6 minutes
93. Which of the following precautions require special handling and ventilation?
- A. Standard
 - B. Droplet
 - C. Airborne
 - D. Contact
94. Which department would perform a complete blood count (CBC)?
- A. Hematology
 - B. Chemistry
 - C. Immunology
 - D. Blood bank

95. Which area should be used to a multi sample blood collection on a patient who had a left mastectomy?
- A. Left hand
 - B. Third finger of wither hand
 - C. Left antecubital fossa
 - D. Right antecubital fossa
96. Which of the following must be done for a blood culture collection?
- A. Use aseptic and sterile techniques
 - B. Fill and centrifuge within one hour
 - C. Draw the sample 12hrs past visible symptom
 - D. Transport on ice and analyze in 15 minutes
97. Which approach to infection control mandates that all blood and bodily fluids be treated as if they are infectious?
- A. Needle stick safety precautions
 - B. Infection control precautions
 - C. Standard precautions
 - D. Transmission – based precautions
98. Where does a phlebotomist document a patient who faint during a blood draw?
- A. Laboratory requisition
 - B. Quality improvement
 - C. Incident report
 - D. Procedure manual
99. Which legislation establishes national standards for electronic health care transactions?
- A. HIPPA
 - B. HITECH
 - C. ACA
 - D. HCQIA
100. When preparing for specimen collection by venipuncture, how should a patient be positioned?
- A. With the arm in a straight-line from shoulder to wrist
 - B. Ambulatory patients should lie in bed in a comfortable position
 - C. The patient's arm should have a bend at the elbow
 - D. Have the patient sit in a high stool for easy access
101. How can a phlebotomist ensure correct patient identification in a patient who has difficulty hearing?
- A. Ask a coworker if they have drawn Blood from this patient before
 - B. Write the patient instructions To put down their name and DOB
 - C. Tell the patient their name and DOB and wait for them to nod
 - D. Point to the patients name and DOB then wait for them to agree
102. Which tube is used to check coagulation factors?
- A. Light blue top
 - B. Yellow top
 - C. Grey top
 - D. Green top
103. Which of the following is a normal result for fasting glucose test?
- A. Under 100
 - B. Over 140
 - C. Between 40 – 80
 - D. Between 110 – 200

104. Which document in a medical office contains information on chemical products?
- A. Universal precautions
 - B. CLSI guidelines
 - C. SDS
 - D. Consent guidelines
105. Which of the following circumstances is it important to verify chain of custody?
- A. Molecular diagnostic (HIV/HEP)
 - B. Mycoplasma pneumoniae (atypical)
 - C. CLSI (INR) samples
 - D. Legal (forensic) samples
106. To which of the following diseases is a phlebotomist more prone to?
- A. Hep B
 - B. Tuberculosis
 - C. Hep C
 - D. HIV
107. During which phase of drug collection should a phlebotomist obtain consent from pt?
- A. Postanalytical
 - B. Preanalytical
 - C. Proanalytical
 - D. Analytical
108. Which step is NO LONGER recommended for a patient who has fainted during venipuncture?
- A. Staying with the pt until complete recovery
 - B. Applying cold compress to the pts forehead
 - C. Removing the tourniquet
 - D. Using ammonia inhalants
109. How should a wing infusion collection needle be held?
- A. By the tubing
 - B. By the safety shield
 - C. By the needle wings
 - D. By the base of the needle
110. What is the maximum length of a lancet used for blood collection from the heel of a premature infant?
- A. 1.8 mm
 - B. 2.0 mm
 - C. 2.4 mm
 - D. 2.2 mm
111. Which is the correct tube top color to draw a serum specimen?
- A. Lavender
 - B. Light blue
 - C. Yellow
 - D. Red
112. What is the correct order of draw when using lavender, SST, and light blue?
- A. Light blue, SST, and lavender
 - B. Lavender, light blue, and SST
 - C. Lavender, SST, and light blue
 - D. SST, lavender, and light blue
113. What is the best method for inserting a needle into a deep median cubital vein?
- A. Bevel down; 10-15 degree angle
 - B. Bevel down; 25-30 degree angle
 - C. Bevel up; 10-15 degree angle
 - D. Bevel up; 25-30 degree angle

114. Which of the following is considered proper respiratory hygiene for a phlebotomist?
- A. Taking antibiotic when they have a cold
 - B. Washing hands when they sneeze
 - C. Asking pts to wear a mask during flu season
 - D. Asking pts who are sick to return when better
115. Which of the following is a reason for a sample to be rejected by QNS?
- A. Red/SST half full
 - B. Green PST half full
 - C. Royal blue with a 7:1 ratio
 - D. Light blue with a 7:1 ratio
116. What color tube would be used for an HCG blood test?
- A. Light Blue
 - B. Lavender
 - C. Red
 - D. Gray
117. A Royal Blue Top tube would be used for which of the following test?
- A. Copper
 - B. Aluminum
 - C. Lead
 - D. Zinc
118. Bilirubin is the most common light sensitive analyte. Which of the following is another light sensitive analyte?
- A. Lactic Acid
 - B. Vitamin B 12
 - C. Cryofibrinogens
 - D. Ammonia

