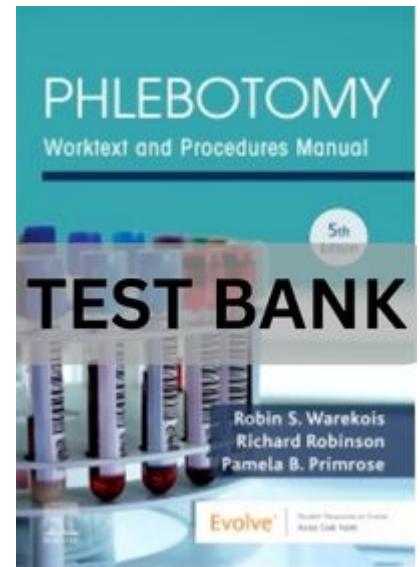


Phlebotomy: Worktext and Procedures Manual 5th Edition Test Bank

Chapter 01: Introduction to Phlebotomy

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What does the term *phlebotomy* actually mean?
 - a. Removal of a vein
 - b. Incision of a vein
 - c. Testing of blood
 - d. Withdrawal of red blood cells

ANS: B

Phleb/o means “vein,” and *-tomy* means “to make an incision.”

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 2

OBJ: 1

2. A duty associated with routine blood collection includes
 - a. ordering tests for patients.
 - b. transporting sample to laboratory.
 - c. performing complex point-of-care testing.
 - d. setting HIPAA regulations for phlebotomy.

ANS: B

There are many job duties required for a phlebotomist; these vary by employer. In addition to collecting blood specimens, the phlebotomist is responsible for transporting the specimens to the lab in a timely manner using appropriate handling procedures. Phlebotomist do not order tests or perform complex testing; nor do they set HIPAA regulations.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 2

REF: p. 3

OBJ: 3

3. Which of the following acronyms is *not* a certification agency for phlebotomists?
 - a. ASCP
 - b. ASPT
 - c. AMT
 - d. NAACLS

ANS: D

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NAACLS is an accrediting agency for schools. All other agencies certify phlebotomists, and some also certify professionals in other fields.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 7

OBJ: 5

4. Which of the following terms is evidence that an individual has demonstrated proficiency in a particular area of practice?
- Accreditation
 - Approval
 - Certification
 - Standardization

ANS: C

Certification is evidence that an individual has demonstrated proficiency in a particular area of practice. Certification is awarded to an individual who has passed a voluntary proficiency examination given by a professional agency. Accreditation or approval is given to programs that train laboratory professionals according to specified standards.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 6

OBJ: 5

5. A phlebotomist must ensure that the patient understands and agrees that his or her blood is going to be drawn. What is the name of this process?
- Confidentiality
 - Informed consent
 - Legality
 - Privacy

ANS: B

This process is the definition of informed consent. Confidentiality is the protection of private information.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 8

OBJ: 7

6. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 regulates which of the following areas?
- Privacy of health information
 - Health insurance transfers on changing jobs
 - Informing patients of intended procedures
 - Phlebotomy training

ANS: A

HIPAA requires that healthcare agencies and personnel protect a patient's private health information.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 9

OBJ: 7

7. You have entered a patient's room and explained that you need to draw blood, and the patient repeatedly refuses. What should you do?
- Attempt to draw it anyhow because the physician ordered the test.
 - Call for another phlebotomist to help you to convince the patient.
 - Take the request form back to the laboratory after you have finished drawing your other patients.
 - Notify the patient's physician according to the institution's written policies.

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ANS: D

A patient must give informed consent. Refusal indicates that the patient does not give consent. Inform the patient's physician who ordered the test and document your actions.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 3

REF: p. 8

OBJ: 7

8. The term *informed consent* means
- a patient must be informed of all intended treatments and risks before the treatment is performed.
 - a patient must inform the physicians concerning what procedures they need.
 - a nurse informed by the phlebotomist can overrule a patient's refusal.
 - as long as the patient is informed, he or she cannot refuse a treatment.

ANS: A

Informed consent means having all pertinent information concerning the procedure and giving consent. Only the patient can give consent, except in the case of a minor or an incapacitated patient.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 8

OBJ: 7

9. Which of the following is true of phlebotomy?
- Phlebotomy is an ancient profession dating back at least 3500 years.
 - Phlebotomy is a new profession arising during World War II.
 - Phlebotomists today draw blood from patients for the same reasons as ancient phlebotomists.
 - Phlebotomy equipment has not changed since the original phlebotomists.

ANS: A

Phlebotomy originated at least 3500 years ago dating back to the ancient Egyptians. "Bleeding" patients was once thought to cure many illnesses. Today's equipment is very different.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 2

OBJ: 1

10. Which of the following professionals performs a variety of tasks related to specimen preparation in the clinical laboratory?
- Accessioner
 - Laboratory assistant
 - Medical assistant
 - Medical technologist

ANS: A

An *Accessioner* performs a variety of tasks related to specimen preparation in the clinical laboratory. A laboratory assistant assists in performing routine laboratory testing. A medical assistant works in a clinic or hospital to assist other staff in patient care facility preparation.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 2

REF: p. 3

OBJ: 3

11. After becoming certified, what is a requirement to maintain that certification?
- Take an annual phlebotomy course.
 - Complete a minimum of 500 sticks each year.
 - Participate in continuing education programs.

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d. Take a bi-annual national certification examination.

ANS: C

Maintaining a certification requires participation in continuing medical education to remain certified. The other three choices are not required for maintaining a certification.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 8

OBJ: 7

12. What is the term given to any information about the patient's health status, treatment, or payment for health care?

- a. Demographics
- b. Protected Health Information
- c. Diagnosis
- d. Private Health Plan

ANS: B

Any information about the patient's health status, treatment, or payment for health care is the definition of *Protected Health Information* (PHI).

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 9

OBJ: 7

13. A successful quality healthcare professional is one who

- a. exhibits emotional stability.
- b. maintains professional aloofness.
- c. doesn't get bogged down in the details.
- d. waits for problems to arise versus before they arise.

ANS: A

Emotional stability is important to the success of healthcare professionals due to the stress that arises from traumatic situations, suffering, and death of patients. Other attributes include being detail-oriented, exhibiting empathy not aloofness, and identifying problems quickly as they arise or before arising.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 2

REF: p. 3

OBJ: 2

Chapter 02: Healthcare Structure

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The hospital laboratory falls under which of the following categories of administrative services?

- a. Fiscal
- b. Nursing
- c. Professional
- d. Support

ANS: C

The laboratory is a part of a hospital's *professional* services. Fiscal services attend to financial matters; nursing services are in charge of the direct patient care; and support services include departments such as dietary and housekeeping.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 14

OBJ: 1

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2. Which abbreviation represents a certified laboratory professional?
- CCU
 - CLIA
 - MLS
 - RN

ANS: C

MLS stands for medical laboratory scientist (also known as a medical technologist [MT] or medical laboratory technologist [MLT]); these are laboratory professionals. *CCU* stands for cardiac care unit, *CLIA* refers to the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act, and *RN* stands for registered nurse.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 2

REF: p. 15

OBJ: 4

3. Which abbreviation stands for a type of blood collection vacuum tube?
- CCU
 - GTT
 - RBC
 - SST

ANS: D

SST stands for serum separator tube. *GTT* stands for glucose tolerance test, *RBC* stands for red blood cell, and *CCU* stands for cardiac care unit.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 2

REF: p. 18

OBJ: 7

4. Which of the following is the organization that accredits and inspects clinical laboratories?
- POL
 - HMO
 - TJC
 - NAACLS

ANS: C

TJC (formerly *JCAHO*) stands for The Joint Commission which inspects and accredits laboratories, and this must be done every 2 years. *POL* is a physician office laboratory, *HMO* stands for health maintenance organization, and *NAACLS* is the National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences, which is an accrediting body for laboratory schools.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 2

REF: p. 22

OBJ: 9

5. Which department of the laboratory processes Pap smears?
- Cytology
 - Hematology
 - Microbiology
 - Serology

ANS: A

Cytology looks for cancerous cells in Pap smears. *Hematology* performs blood counts, *microbiology* processes cultures, and *serology* studies serum to detect antibodies.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 15

OBJ: 6

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6. Which anticoagulant is used most often in collection tubes for hematology studies?
- Citrate
 - EDTA
 - Heparin
 - Fluoride

ANS: B

EDTA is used for blood counts. Heparin is not appropriate for RBC and WBC counts. Citrate is used for coagulation studies. Fluoride is most often used for glucose testing.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 19

OBJ: 7

7. Which of the following hematology tests measures the blood's capacity to carry oxygen?
- Differential
 - Hgb
 - MCV
 - WBC

ANS: B

Hemoglobin (Hgb) is the oxygen-carrying protein of blood. For a differential (diff), a blood smear is examined to determine the types and morphology of blood cells. MCV is the mean cell volume of the patient's red blood cells. WBC refers to the number of white blood cells.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: pp. 19-20

OBJ: 7

8. Which laboratory department would normally perform a prothrombin time (PT) test?
- Coagulation
 - Chemistry
 - Serology
 - Urinalysis

ANS: A

PTs are normally performed in either the *coagulation* or the hematology department (in laboratories where coagulation is a section of the hematology department).

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 19

OBJ: 7

9. Which color tube may be used to obtain serum for a laboratory test?
- Green
 - Gray
 - Lavender
 - Red

ANS: D

Red-top tubes contain no anticoagulant and therefore allow the blood to clot. Serum is obtained upon centrifuging a clotted sample. Green-, gray-, and lavender-top tubes all contain anticoagulants and produce plasma upon centrifugation.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 18

OBJ: 7

10. What term is used to describe serum that is darker yellow than normal?
- Clotted
 - Hemolyzed

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- c. Icteric
- d. Lipemic

ANS: C

Icteric serum is yellow due to the presence of bilirubin. Hemolyzed serum is pink or slightly red due to the presence of plasma hemoglobin that has leaked out of broken RBCs. Lipemic samples are milky or cloudy in appearance due to increased triglycerides.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1 REF: p. 18 OBJ: 7

11. Which term is used to describe serum that is cloudy or milky?
- a. Clotted
 - b. Hemolyzed
 - c. Icteric
 - d. Lipemic

ANS: D

Lipemic samples are milky or cloudy in appearance due to increased triglycerides. Hemolyzed serum is pink or slightly red due to the presence of plasma hemoglobin that has leaked out of broken RBCs. Icteric serum is yellow due to the presence of bilirubin.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1 REF: p. 18 OBJ: 7

12. Which term is used to describe serum that is pink-tinged?
- a. Clotted
 - b. Hemolyzed
 - c. Icteric
 - d. Lipemic

ANS: B

Hemolyzed serum is pink or slightly red due to the presence of plasma hemoglobin that has leaked out of broken RBCs. Icteric serum is yellow due to the presence of bilirubin. Lipemic samples are milky or cloudy in appearance due to increased triglycerides.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1 REF: p. 18 OBJ: 7

13. Sodium, potassium, and chloride are all part of which panel of tests?
- a. Electrolytes
 - b. Immune function
 - c. Lipid
 - d. Liver function

ANS: A

Electrolytes normally include sodium, potassium, chloride, and bicarbonate (or carbon dioxide).

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1 REF: p. 17 OBJ: 7

14. Culture and sensitivity tests are performed by which of the laboratory departments?
- a. Chemistry
 - b. Hematology
 - c. Immunohematology
 - d. Microbiology

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ANS: D

The *microbiology* department looks for the presence of bacteria in cultures. The chemistry department tests the chemical components of blood such as glucose and enzymes. The hematology department processes CBCs (complete blood counts). The immunohematology department is the blood bank.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 20

OBJ: 7

15. Which of the following is the term for blood donated by a patient for his or her own use during a planned future surgical operation?
- Autologous donation
 - Blood typing
 - Compatibility testing
 - Directed donation

ANS: A

An *autologous donation* is for use by oneself. A directed donation is intended for another specific person's use.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 16

OBJ: 5

16. Which laboratory department uses genetic and biochemical techniques to analyze DNA in specimens?
- Chemistry
 - Hematology
 - Histology
 - Molecular diagnostics

ANS: D

The *molecular diagnostics* department detects DNA in samples. The histology department examines tissues from biopsies. The chemistry department tests the chemical components of blood, such as glucose and enzymes. The hematology department processes CBCs.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 21

OBJ: 7

17. The director of a hospital clinical laboratory is usually which of the following?
- Medical technologist
 - Pathologist
 - Phlebotomist
 - Registered nurse

ANS: B

A *pathologist* directs most clinical laboratories. Medical technologists and phlebotomists work in the laboratory.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 15

OBJ: 4

18. Which laboratory department performs blood typing?
- Chemistry
 - Hematology
 - Immunohematology
 - Urinalysis

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ANS: C

The *immunohematology* department is the blood bank. The chemistry department performs chemical analyses, the hematology department performs blood counts, and the urinalysis department examines urine.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 16

OBJ: 7

19. Which kind of laboratory is independent and analyzes samples from other healthcare facilities?
- HMO laboratory
 - POL laboratory
 - PPO laboratory
 - Reference laboratory

ANS: D

A *reference laboratory* performs specialized tests for other healthcare facilities that cannot perform them. HMO and PPO are health insurance terms, and POL refers to a physician's office laboratory.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 23

OBJ: 10

20. In addition to the clinical laboratory, which professional service in a hospital may perform arterial blood gases?
- Occupational therapy
 - Nuclear medicine
 - Radiology
 - Respiratory therapy

ANS: D

Arterial blood gases are normally performed by either the laboratory or *respiratory therapy* depending on the facility.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 15

OBJ: 5

21. Which department within the laboratory performs complete blood counts (CBCs)?
- Chemistry
 - Hematology
 - Immunohematology
 - Microbiology

ANS: B

The *hematology* department performs CBCs. The chemistry department performs chemical analyses, the immunohematology department is responsible for blood typing and transfusion services, and the microbiology department processes cultures.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 19

OBJ: 7

22. Which section within the chemistry laboratory identifies unknown drugs within specimens?
- Electrophoresis
 - Endocrinology
 - Immunochemistry
 - Toxicology

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ANS: D

The *toxicology* section performs all types of drug testing. Electrophoresis separates proteins based on their electrical charges. The endocrinology section measures hormones, and the immunochemistry section uses antigen/antibody reactions to detect certain substances within the blood.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 18

OBJ: 7

23. What is another name for a reference laboratory?
- In-Patient laboratory
 - Physician's office laboratory
 - Private testing laboratory
 - Collection laboratory

ANS: C

A reference laboratory can also be called a private testing laboratory.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 23

OBJ: 10

24. What is an example of a clerical task?
- Obtaining a sample
 - Patient registration
 - Transporting a specimen
 - Patient preparation for a UA

ANS: B

Patient registration is a clerical task. All of the other tasks are clinical tasks.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 23

OBJ: 10

25. How often do Joint Commission laboratories need to be inspected and accredited?
- Monthly
 - Annually
 - Every 2 years
 - Every 5 years

ANS: C

Joint commission laboratories need to be inspected and accredited every 2 years.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 2

REF: p. 22

OBJ: 9

26. What are the proteins that help fight infection by binding to surface molecules of the infective agent?
- Antibody
 - Agglutinin
 - Antigen
 - Aerobe

ANS: A

Proteins that help fight infection by binding to surface molecules of the infective agent are antibodies. The remaining choices are all infection causing organisms.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: p. 21

OBJ: 7