

Flynn: Procedures in Phlebotomy, 4th Edition

Test Bank

Chapter 1: Introduction to Phlebotomy

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following medical personnel may perform venipuncture?
 - a. Doctors
 - b. Medical assistants
 - c. Phlebotomists
 - d. All of the above

ANS: D

Professionals besides phlebotomists who are qualified to perform venipuncture include nurses, physicians, emergency medical personnel, and medical assistants.

DIF: Cognitive level: 1

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2. In the modern laboratory or medical setting, the phlebotomist must be aware of all of the following, EXCEPT:
 - a. the patient's diet
 - b. medications taken by the patient
 - c. the patient's previous medical/surgical history
 - d. specimen requirements

ANS: C

Any information that could possibly impact the validity of the test sample has to be taken into consideration when performing venipuncture. The patient's diet is important particularly in terms of whether a fasting specimen is required. The medications taken by the patient are important to identify potential interference with the testing procedure. Specimen requirements are important as each test has a specific set of requirements that must be met for the specimen to be acceptable for the type of test that is ordered. The patient's medical/surgical history does not directly influence current laboratory tests and is therefore not helpful knowledge for the phlebotomist to be able to access.

DIF: Cognitive level: 2

REF: Page 4

3. Which of the following is not a duty that may be performed by the routine phlebotomist?
 - a. Specimen processing
 - b. Intramuscular injections
 - c. Bleeding time measurement
 - d. Collecting donor blood

ANS: B

The phlebotomist scope of practice includes collecting blood specimens, processing specimens, performing bleeding time measurements, collecting donor blood specimens, performing therapeutic phlebotomies, and performing point-of-care testing. Performing intramuscular injections is not within the scope of practice of the phlebotomist.

DIF: Cognitive level: 2

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4. With additional training, phlebotomists may be crosstrained to become a multiskilled patient care professional capable of performing:
- electrocardiograms
 - simple laboratory tests
 - certain nursing functions (such as blood pressure reading)
 - all of the above

ANS: D

In managed health care settings, phlebotomists are being crosstrained to perform bedside testing procedures and some simple laboratory tests. This training is not part of the routine phlebotomist training, but rather requires additional training for the phlebotomist to obtain the credentials to perform these more complex tests. Additional training allows phlebotomists to perform EKGs, simple laboratory tests, and certain nursing functions such as blood pressure readings.

DIF: Cognitive level: 2

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5. Certification differs from licensure in that:
- Certification is a recognition of credentials that results from passing an examination demonstrating knowledge, while licensure is a governmental requirement that is needed to perform the duties of a phlebotomist.
 - Licensure is recognition of credentials that results from passing an examination demonstrating knowledge, while certification is a governmental requirement that is needed to perform the duties of a phlebotomist.
 - Licensure is required for a phlebotomist to gain certification.
 - There is essentially no difference between certification and licensure.

ANS: A

Certification is a process for demonstrating credentials, such as the knowledge base associated with a particular profession. It is acquired by passing an examination that tests that knowledge base. Although it can be used as a job requirement, certification is not a legal requirement to perform the duties of a phlebotomist. Licensure is a legal requirement set by either the local or state government that is necessary to perform the functions of a phlebotomist or other licensed professional. Licensure is a requirement for employment in locations that require a license.

DIF: Cognitive level: 3

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ESSAY

6. List at least three medical settings in which a phlebotomist may be employed.

ANS: Physician's office laboratories, blood collection centers, hospitals, commercial laboratories, research institutions, veterinary offices, and also in the field to collect specimens in people's homes or places of employment

Rationale: Phlebotomists are not confined to working in hospital settings; they can work in a variety of settings where blood specimens are required.

DIF: Cognitive level: 1

REF: Page 4

7. Summarize the American Society of Clinical Laboratory Science Code of Ethics.

ANS: The laboratory professional, including phlebotomists, will perform his/her duties at the standards of excellence upheld by the profession, will maintain confidentiality of patient information, will behave in a way that upholds the respect of the profession, will work cooperatively with other health professions, and make contributions to the well-being of the community.

Rationale: The ASCLS Code of Ethics is as follows:

As a clinical laboratory professional, I strive to:

- Maintain and promote standards of excellence in performing and advancing the art and science of my profession
- Preserve the dignity and privacy of others
- Uphold and maintain the dignity and respect of our profession
- Seek to establish cooperative and respectful working relationships with other health professionals
- Contribute to the general well-being of the community.

I will actively demonstrate my commitment to these responsibilities throughout my professional life.

DIF: Cognitive level: 2

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