

# Phlebotomy Competency Test

## 1. General Knowledge (10 Questions)

1. What is the primary purpose of phlebotomy?
  2. What does the acronym CLSI stand for?
  3. Name the three main veins used for venipuncture in the arm.
  4. What is the correct order of draw for venipuncture?
  5. What is hemolysis, and how can it occur during phlebotomy?
  6. Define standard precautions in phlebotomy
  7. What gauge needle is commonly used for routine adult venipuncture?
  8. What is the function of anticoagulants in blood collection tubes?
  9. What should you do if a patient refuses a blood draw?
  10. What is the maximum amount of time a tourniquet should be applied?
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## 2. Infection Control and Safety (10 Questions)

11. What is the first step in preventing the spread of infection in phlebotomy?
  12. Where should used needles be disposed of?
  13. What does OSHA stand for?
  14. How do you clean a venipuncture site?
  15. What is the most common bloodborne pathogen risk for phlebotomists?
  16. What PPE should be worn during phlebotomy?
  17. What should you do if you accidentally stick yourself with a contaminated needle?
  18. Define "universal precautions."
  19. What is the protocol for handling a spill involving blood?
  20. How do you properly label blood specimens?
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## 3. Venipuncture Techniques (10 Questions)

21. How should the patient's arm be positioned during venipuncture?
22. What angle should the needle be inserted for venipuncture?
23. Why is it important to anchor the vein during venipuncture?
24. What is the purpose of palpating the vein?
25. What is the proper procedure if no blood flows into the tube?

26. How should the tourniquet be released during venipuncture?
  27. Why should you not collect blood from a mastectomy side?
  28. What is the purpose of a butterfly needle?
  29. When should you invert blood collection tubes?
  30. What should you do if a patient feels faint during a blood draw?
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#### **4. Special Procedures and Troubleshooting (10 Questions)**

31. How should a capillary blood sample be collected?
  32. Why is the first drop of blood wiped away in capillary collection?
  33. What is a blood culture used for?
  34. What additive is in a lavender-top tube?
  35. Why is proper patient identification critical in phlebotomy?
  36. What complications can occur from leaving a tourniquet on too long?
  37. What is the preferred site for heel sticks in infants?
  38. What should you do if you suspect a patient is experiencing nerve damage?
  39. How do you prepare a site for arterial blood gas collection?
  40. What is the purpose of a discard tube when drawing coagulation tests?
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#### **5. Regulatory Compliance and Ethics (10 Questions)**

41. What should you do if a patient complains of pain during venipuncture?
42. How should you handle a patient's confidential information?
43. What is the correct action if a requisition form has missing information?
44. What should you do if a tube breaks during transport?
45. How do you verify a patient's identity before a blood draw?
46. What is the legal age of consent for phlebotomy procedures?
47. What does the term "chain of custody" mean?
48. What is the main purpose of quality control in phlebotomy?
49. What is implied consent in healthcare?
50. How should a phlebotomist respond to a difficult or uncooperative patient?