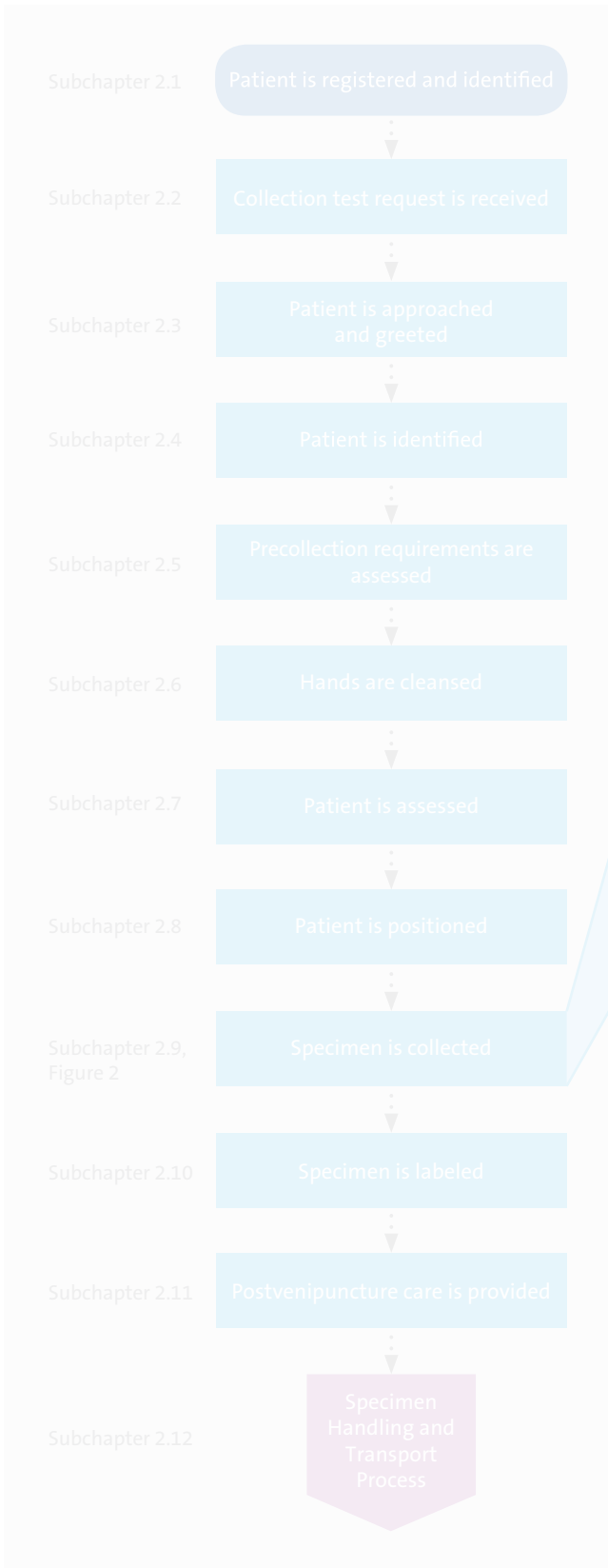


**Important Note:** Standard precautions should be followed at all times.



## Blood Specimen Collection Process

Source Document: CLSI PRE02 | *Collection of Diagnostic Venous Blood Specimens, 8th Edition*

### Order of draw:

1. Blood culture tube
2. Sodium citrate tube
3. Serum tubes
4. Heparin tube with or without gel
5. EDTA tube with or without gel separator
6. Sodium fluoride/potassium oxalate glycolytic inhibitor

### Specimen Collection Process:

1. Supplies are gathered.
2. Site is selected.
3. Vein is selected.
4. Gloves are donned.
5. Venipuncture site is cleansed.
6. Needle is inserted and blood is aspirated.
7. Collection tubes are filled and mixed.
8. Needle is removed and disposed, and pressure is applied.



### Antecubital veins must be prioritized as follows:

1. Veins in the median aspect (center)
2. Veins in the lateral aspect (outer)
3. Veins in the medial aspect (inner)

### Prioritization of Antecubital Veins

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## Special Considerations

(Incident reports should be filed according to institutional policy.)

### When the patient has fainted or is unexpectedly nonresponsive:

1. Remove the tourniquet, remove the tube; then, remove the needle activating its safety feature. Discard the needle. Apply pressure.
2. Lay the patient flat on over his/her head and arms. Maintain the patient in a recumbent position for several minutes.
3. Loosen tight clothing.
4. Notify the designated first aid-trained personnel.

**CAUTION:** Ammonia inhalants may be associated with adverse effects and must not be used.

### When the patient is experiencing nausea:

1. Make the patient as comfortable as possible and provide an emesis basin or carton.
2. Instruct the patient to breathe deeply and slowly.
3. Apply cold compresses to the patient's forehead.
4. Notify the designated first aid-trained personnel.

### When the patient vomits:

1. Give the patient an emesis basin or carton and have tissues ready.
2. Give the patient water to rinse out his/her mouth.
3. Notify the designated first aid-trained personnel.

### When the patient is having convulsions:

1. Remove the tourniquet and collection tube, withdraw the needle, activate the device's safety feature, and apply pressure.
2. If possible, move patient to the floor or support him/her on the chair.
3. Move sharp objects and furniture away from the patient.
4. Cushion the patient's head if he/she has collapsed onto the floor.
5. Note the time that the seizure started.
6. Notify the designated first aid-trained personnel.
7. Stay with the patient until he/she has fully recovered.
8. Talk calmly and reassuringly to the patient.
9. Allow the convulsions to happen. Do not restrain the patient. Report the frequency and duration of seizures to emergency personnel.