

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: 2

2. What is the first step in routine blood collection?
 - a. Select and prepare the site of collection.
 - b. Obtain a requisition form from a licensed practitioner.
 - c. Choose the appropriate equipment for collecting the sample.
 - d. Correctly and positively identify the patient.

ANS: B

The first step is to obtain a requisition form from a licensed practitioner. All other steps occur after this.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 2

REF: 3

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

ANS: D

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: 7

4. Which of the following terms is evidence that an individual has demonstrated proficiency in a particular area of practice?
 - a. Accreditation.
 - b. Approval.
 - c. Certification.
 - d. 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: 6

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?
 - a. Confidentiality.
 - b. Informed consent.
 - c. Legality.
 - d. Privacy.

ANS: B

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

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: 8

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

ANS: A

HIPAA requires that health care agencies and personnel protect a patient’s private health information.

DIF: Cognitive Level: 1

REF: 8

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.

ANS: D

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

DIF: Cognitive Level: 3

REF: 8

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: 8

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: 2

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: 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 medical education.
 - 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: 8

12. What is the term given to any information about the patient's health status, treatment, or payment for health care?
- Demographics.
 - Protected Health Information.
 - Diagnosis.
 - 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: 8