

Component I: **CORE**

Module 9: **Non-blood Specimen**

Purpose: **To introduce the learner to the other body fluids also analyzed in the laboratory.**

Suggested Time Frame: **1 hour**

Objectives: **Upon completion of this module, the learner will be able to:**

1. Describe non-blood specimen labeling and handling

Resources:

References:

McCall, Ruth E. & Tankersley, Cathee M. (1998). Phlebotomy Essentials. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Lippincott, Williams, & Wilkins.

Component I: **CORE**

Module 9: **Non-blood Specimens**

Topic 1: **Non-blood Specimen labeling and handling**

Purpose: **To prepare the learner how to label and handle non-blood specimens.**

Suggested Time Frame: **1 hour**

Objectives: **Upon completion of this topic, the learner will be able to:**

1. Define key terms
2. List types of non-blood specimens
3. Describe labeling and handling methods of non blood specimens.
4. Explain collection procedures as if to the patient
5. Describe the Chain of Custody procedure for forensic or legal reasons.

Vocabulary:

Antibiotic susceptibility	Body cavity fluids	
Cerebrospinal fluid	Clean catch	Culture and sensitivity
Nasopharyngeal culture	Occult blood	Semen analysis
Sweat chloride	Urinary tract infection (UTI)	

References:

McCall, Ruth E. & Tankersley, Cathee M. (1998). Phlebotomy Essentials. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Lippincott, Williams, & Wilkins.

Module 9: Non-blood Specimen**Topic 1: Non -blood specimen labeling and handling**

Objectives & Content	Recommended Teaching Strategies & Evaluation
1. Define key terms. A. Review the listed vocabulary terms. B. Spell the listed terms accurately C. Pronounce the terms correctly D. Use the terms in their proper context	Lecture
2. Identify types of non-blood specimen. A. Urine 1. Name common urine tests a. Urinalysis b. Urine culture and sensitivity i. Culture is performed to diagnose any Urinary Tract Infection (UTI). ii. Sensitivity is performed to determine antibiotic susceptibility - which antibiotics will kill the bacteria most effectively. c. Urine cytology d. Urine drug screening e. Urine protein electrophoresis f. Urine heavy metals g. Creatinine clearance h. Porphyrins 2. Identify specimen types a. Random b. Timed collection c. First morning d. Tolerance tests e. 24 Hour collection f. Fractional (Double Void) 3. Describe collection methods a. Regular voided b. Midstream c. Clean catch d. Catheterized e. Suprapubic f. Pediatric urine bag B. Stool 1. Ova & parasite 2. Occult blood 3. Fecal WBC's 4. Fecal fat 5. Culture and sensitivity C. Nasopharyngeal	Lecture

Objectives & Content	Recommended Teaching Strategies & Evaluation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Space between the nose and the back of the throat. 2. Nasopharyngeal specimens are collected to detect microorganisms that cause: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Diphtheria b. Meningitis c. Pertussis (whooping cough) d. Pneumonia D. Throat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brush both tonsils, the back of the throat and any areas of ulceration or inflammation 2. Be careful not to touch the swab to the lips or the tongue. E. Sweat Chloride F. Tissue Specimens G. Other body fluids <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sputum 2. Amniotic fluid 3. Cerebrospinal fluid 4. Gastric secretions 5. Synovial fluid 6. Pleural fluid 7. Peritoneal fluid 8. Pericardial fluid 9. Semen analysis 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Describe labeling and handling of non-blood specimens. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Specimens should be labeled with the same information as blood specimens <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stamped, computer generated or handwritten label 2. The label should contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Source b. Time of collection c. The initials of the person who collected/accepted the sample. B. Specimen should be handled using standard/universal precautions and treat every specimen as if it were potentially infectious. 	<p>Lecture Demonstration</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Explain collection procedures as if to the patient. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Urine - follow facility protocols. B. Stool - follow facility protocols. C. Sputum - follow facility protocols. D. Throat - follow facility protocols. 	<p>Lecture</p>

Objectives & Content	Recommended Teaching Strategies & Evaluation
<p>5. Describe the Chain of Custody procedure for forensic or legal reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Used for paternity testing and blood alcohol levels. B. Requires documentation that tracks the specimen from the time that it is collected until the results are reported. C. The specimen must be accounted for at all times. D. If documentation is incomplete, legal action may be impaired. E. A special form is used. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifies the specimen 2. Identifies the person or persons who obtained and processed the specimen. 3. Includes the time, date and place the specimen was obtained 4. Includes the signature of the patient from whom the specimen was obtained. F. Patient identification and specimen collection are performed in the presence of a witness, frequently a law enforcement officer. G. Special seal and containers may be required for the specimen. H. A phlebotomist involved in drawing a blood alcohol specimen for legal reasons can be summoned to appear in court. 	<p>Lecture</p> <p>Chain of Custody form</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructor will provide