

MIDTERM Chapters 1-11

Name: _____

MATCHING: 200 pts.

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| _____ Accreditation | 1. National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards. |
| _____ Breach of Confidentiality | 2. College of American Pathologists. |
| _____ Informed Consent | 3. Process indicating completion of defined academic and training requirements and attainment of a satisfactory score on a national examination. |
| _____ Patient's Bill of Rights | 4. Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations. |
| _____ Certification | 5. Large hollow spaces that house various organs of the body. |
| _____ Licensure | 6. Independent group of doctors and hospitals that offer services to employers at discounted rates. |
| _____ NCCLS | 7. Process by which a professional or governmental agency evaluates an educational institution according to accepted criteria or standards. |
| _____ CAP | 8. Unauthorized release of information concerning a patient. |
| _____ JCAHO | 9. Refers to the body when the patient is standing erect, arms at the side with palms and eyes facing forward. |
| _____ OSHA | 10. Document stating patient's rights while in a hospital. |
| _____ CDC | 11. Farthest from the center of the body, origin, or point of attachment. |
| _____ CLIA'88 | 12. Also called ventral, refers to the front. |
| _____ PPO | 13. Process similar to certification, but offered by a governmental agency. |
| _____ Managed Care | 14. Federally funded program enacted in 1965 that provides healthcare to people over the age of 65 |
| _____ Medicaid | 15. Variety of financial and organizational methods used to control health care delivery. |
| _____ Medicare | 16. Agreement by the patient to medical treatment after receiving adequate information about the procedure, risks and consequences. |
| _____ Anatomic position | 17. Federal law mandating that all laboratories be regulated using the same standards regardless of location, type or size. |
| _____ Body Cavities | 18. Division of U.S. Public Health Service that investigates diseases with epidemic potential. |
| _____ Anterior | 19. U.S. Government agency that regulates the safety and health of workers. |
| _____ Distal | 20. Program funded by state and federal government for providing medical care to the poor. |
| _____ HMO | 21. Group practice reimbursed on a prepaid, not fee for service basis. |
| _____ Homeostasis | 22. Large vein on the inner side of the arm in the antecubital fossa. |
| _____ Inferior | 23. Revival of heart and lung activity after they have stopped functioning. |

____ Metabolism
____ Superior
____ Supine
____ Anticoagulant
____ Basilic vein
____ Cephalic vein
____ Coagulation
____ Crossmatch
____ Hemostasis
____ Vasoconstriction
____ Airborne precautions
____ Biohazard
____ Blood borne pathogen
____ CPR
____ Contact precautions
____ Droplet precautions
____ Fomites
____ HBV
____ HIV
____ MSDS
____ Nosocomial infection
____ Occupational exposure
____ Pathogen
____ Standard precautions
____ Vector

____ Additive
____ Hemoconcentration
____ Antiseptic

24. "Steady State" condition in which the body maintains its internal environment in a state of equilibrium or balance.
25. Second choice vein for venipuncture.
26. Potentially harmful to the environment and humans.
27. Also referred to as caudal: beneath, lower, or toward the feet.
28. Process by which the body stops the leakage of blood from the vascular system.
29. Lying on the back, face upward.
30. Also referred to as cranial: higher, above, or toward the head.
31. Sum of all chemical reactions necessary to sustain life.
32. Substance or microbe capable of producing disease.
33. Term applied to any infectious microorganism in blood and other body fluids.
34. Substance that prevents blood from clotting.
35. Written, required information on all products with a hazardous warning on the label.
36. Constriction of a blood vessel to decrease flow of blood to an area.
37. Any substance that adheres to and transmits infectious material.
38. Precautions used for patients known or suspected to be infected with microorganisms transmitted by droplets.
39. Blood clotting process.
40. Compatibility test performed before a unit of blood is determined to be suitable for transfusion.
41. Anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from performance of employee's duties.
42. Precautions used for patients known or suspected to be infected with microorganisms transmitted by airborne droplet nuclei.
43. Infection acquired in a health care institution.
44. Precautions used when a patient is known or suspected to be infected with microorganisms transmitted by direct or indirect contact.
45. Virus that causes AIDS.
46. Guidelines recommended by CDC and HIPAC to minimize risk and spread of infection.
47. Transfer of causative organisms of disease to a susceptible individual by an insect, arthropod, or animal.
48. Virus that causes Hepatitis B.
49. Clot enhancing substance such as siliceous earth, silica or celite.
50. Temporary surgical connection between an artery and a vein used for dialysis.
51. Consists of a stainless steel needle connected to a standard length of tubing.

____ Bevel
____ Butterfly needle
____ Clot activator
____ Disinfectant
____ Evacuated tube
____ Gauge
____ Lumen
____ Thixotropic gel
____ Sharps container
____ Cannula
____ Fistula
____ Hematoma
____ Hemolysis
____ Heparin lock
____ Lipemic
____ Patency
____ STAT
____ Syncope
____ Bedside manner
____ Collapsed vein
____ ID Band
____ Medical record number
____ Palpate

____ Patient Identification
____ Pediatric tubes
____ Resheathing
____ Sclerosed
____ Test requisition

52. A term used to describe cloudy serum or plasma caused by increased lipid content.
53. Internal space of a vessel or tube.
54. Solution containing an agent intended to kill microorganisms.
55. Standard for measuring diameter of a needle's lumen.
56. Any substance placed within a tube other than the coating of the tube or tube stopper.
57. Fainting.
58. Point of needle that is slanted for ease of entry.
59. Term derived from the Latin word "statim" meaning immediately.
60. Swelling or mass of blood caused by a leakage from a blood vessel during or after venipuncture.
61. To examine or feel by touch.
62. State of being freely open, as in a patient's veins.
63. Special puncture-resistant, leak-proof disposable containers for used needles, lancets and other sharps.
64. Condition in which plasma portion of blood filters into tissues causing an increase in nonfilterable blood components.
65. Inert synthetic substance that forms a physical barrier between the cellular and liquid portions of a specimen once it is centrifuged.
66. Internal shunt created by permanent surgical fusion of an artery and a vein.
67. Abnormal retraction of the vessel walls.
68. Behavior that puts the patient at ease while the phlebotomist performs his/her duties.
69. Unique number given to a patient for identification purposes. Always remains the same for every visit.
70. Germicidal solutions used to clean skin prior to venipuncture or skin puncture.
71. Identification bracelet.
72. Destruction of Red blood cells and liberation of hemoglobin into fluid portion of specimen.
73. Premeasured vacuum tubes that receive that patient's blood _ during the venipuncture procedure.
74. Special winged needle set used to administer medication and _ draw blood.
75. Arterial blood gases.
76. Accumulation of fluid in the tissues.
77. Blood film made from a drop of blood on a glass slide.
78. Hard, cord-like, and lacking resilience.
79. Form on which a test is ordered and sent to the lab.
80. To recap or replace the sheath on a needle.
81. Determination of number and characteristics of cells on a smear by staining and examining the cell under a microscope.
82. Hereditary disease caused by the body's inability to metabolize phenylalanine.

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| _____ Blood smear | 83. Thinnest area of a blood smear where differential is performed. |
| _____ Cyanotic | 84. Drug level collected when highest serum concentration of drug is anticipated. |
| _____ Differential | 85. Therapeutic drug monitoring. |
| _____ Feather | 86. Fluid found within cell membranes. |
| _____ Interstitial fluid | 87. Also called "clear tube" or "waste tube". |
| _____ Intracellular fluid | 88. Test used to diagnose carbohydrate metabolism problems. |
| _____ Lancet | 89. Sterile, disposable, sharp pointed instrument for piercing the skin to obtain droplets of blood. |
| _____ Newborn screening | 90. Time required for blood to stop flowing from a standardized incision. |
| _____ PKU(Phenylketonuria) | 91. Pertaining to blue/gray discoloration of the skin due to lack of oxygen. |
| _____ ACT | 92. Process by which a health care worker verifies the fact that a patient is the same as the one described on a requisition. |
| _____ ABG's | 93. Small evacuated tubes designed to be used on small veins. |
| _____ Bleeding time | 94. A general term for a substance undergoing analysis. |
| _____ Compatibility | 95. Fluid found between cell or in spaces within an organ or tissue. |
| _____ Discard tube | 96. Tests performed on neonates to check for genetic or inherited diseases. |
| _____ GTT | 97. Drug level collected when lowest serum concentration of drug is expected usually just prior to the next scheduled dose. |
| _____ Peak level | 98. Also called activated clotting time. |
| _____ Septicemia | 99. Blood poisoning or pathogenic bacteria in the blood. |
| _____ TDM | 100. Can mix together with favorable results, such as in blood transfusions. |
| _____ Trough level | |
| _____ Edema | |
| _____ Analyte | |

ESSAY:

101. Name the (8) major departments in the Laboratory and (2) departments in Pathology. 10 pts.

102. List (3) body systems and (2) disorders of each system. 10 pts.

Body System

Disorders

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

103. Identify the (3) antecubital veins subject to venipuncture. Indicate which vein would be the first choice, second choice, and third choice. 10 pts.

104. What are the (8) blood type with Rh factor combinations. Which TYPE is most common and which TYPE is least common. 10 pts.

Most common _____ Least common _____

105. List the (5) modes of transmission of infectious diseases and one example of each. 10 pts.

106. List the (6) main collection tube colors used to collect blood specimens including those needed for culturing. Indicate them in the order of draw using the syringe system as outlined in class. 10 pts.

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|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 4 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 5 _____ |

107. You are asked to draw blood from Mrs. Wilma Jones. She has a right mastectomy, heparin IV in her left antecubital fossa. She has spiked a temperature of 102.5 and she is just being admitted to the surgical floor after a hip replacement. We have not drawn her since she came out of surgery which was only for an H&H. The doctor has not given us permission to use the right arm and he has ordered BCX2, CBC, Diff, ESR, PT/PTT, and BMP.

1. What tubes must you draw? hint (7)
2. What equipment (method) will you use to collect the samples?
3. How much blood volume must you attempt to collect?
4. Can you get this in one venipuncture? Yes or No? Why? 20 pts.

108. You are a vital team member in the total picture with regard to the patient's quality of care received and their perceptions of that care. Describe **your approach** from the patient's door through the venipuncture procedure (**DO NOT LIST THE STEPS IN THE VENIPUNCTURE PROCEDURE FOR THIS QUESTION**) and completion of your duties with that patient. What steps must be followed without deviation (ie. wearing gloves) and what **you** can do to provide better customer service. 20 pts.