

Blood collection



Blood collection

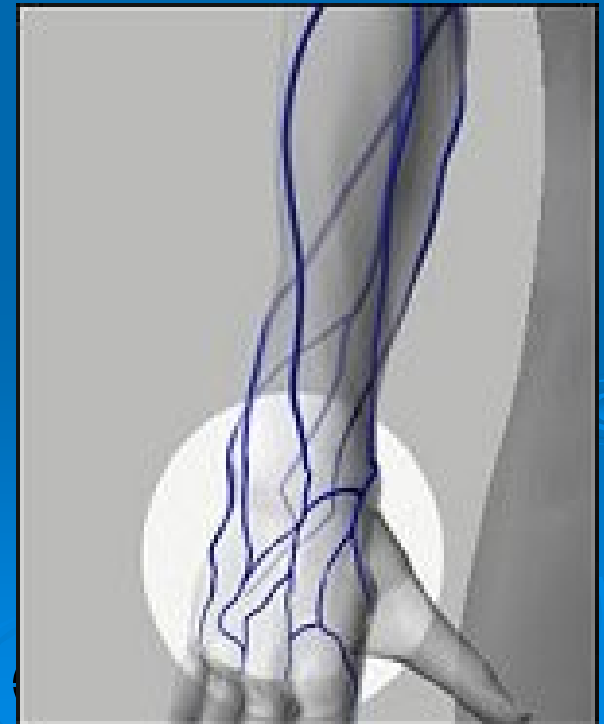
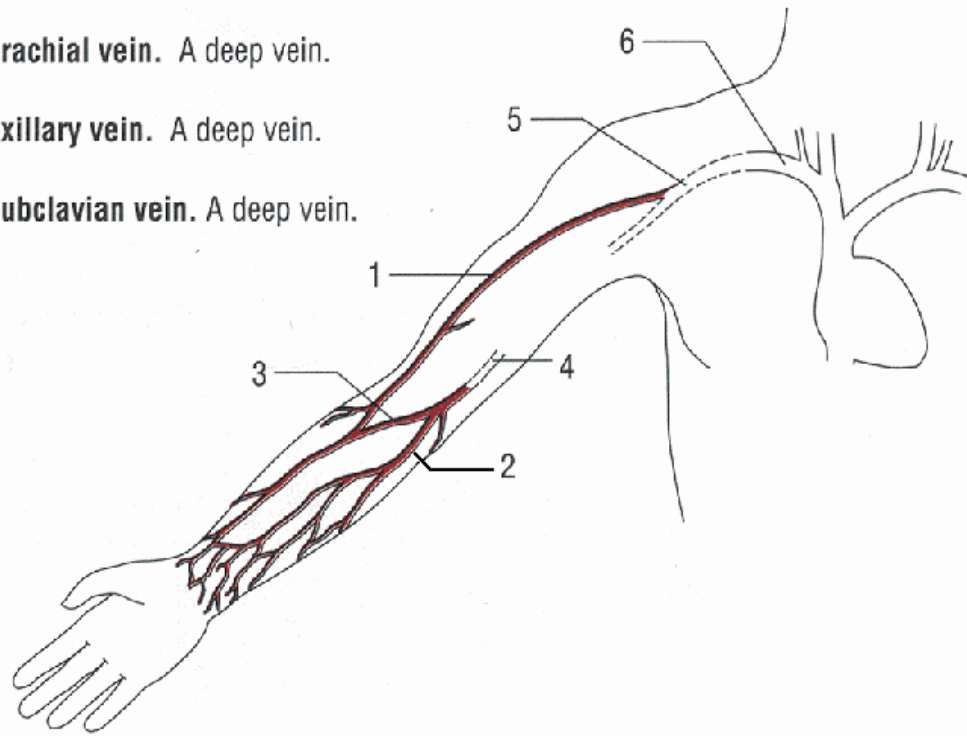
- Venipuncture is the collection of blood from a vein. As a general rule, arm veins are the best source from which to obtain blood. It may become necessary to use hand or foot veins when the arms are bandaged or have been punctured repeatedly and are sore.

Venipuncture Site Selection

- Choosing an appropriate site for venipuncture is crucial to the success of the procedure. Veins most often considered for use during venipuncture include the medial cubital vein, cephalic vein, and basilic vein.



1. **Cephalic vein.** Shown in both the forearm and the arm, it can be followed proximally until it empties into the axillary vein.
2. **Basilic vein.** Seen in the forearm and arm, it dives to join the brachial vein.
3. **Median cubital vein.** A superficial vein; it lies over the cubital fossa and serves as an anastomosis between the cephalic and basilic veins.
4. **Brachial vein.** A deep vein.
5. **Axillary vein.** A deep vein.
6. **Subclavian vein.** A deep vein.



Phlebotomy 1

Venipuncture 1

Selecting/organizing the needed supplies/equipment

- Needle and needle holder
- Vacutainer® tubes--The tests needed will determine what tubes will need to be selected
- Tourniquet
- Gloves
- Alcohol prep pad, gauze and bandage



Phlebotomy 2

Venipuncture 2

- Tourniquet Application
- Apply the tourniquet about midway between the elbow and shoulder and have the patient make a fist
- The tourniquet must be applied with enough tension to compress the vein
- Tie the tourniquet so that one end is hanging, so that that end may be pulled when it is time to release the tourniquet



Phlebotomy 3

Venipuncture 3

Position the patients arm so that the phlebotomist may select a suitable vein. Once the vein has been selected, clean the area with an alcohol prep pad and allow the site to air dry. Note: **The vein will feel like an elastic tube that "gives" under the pressure of your finger**



Phlebotomy 4

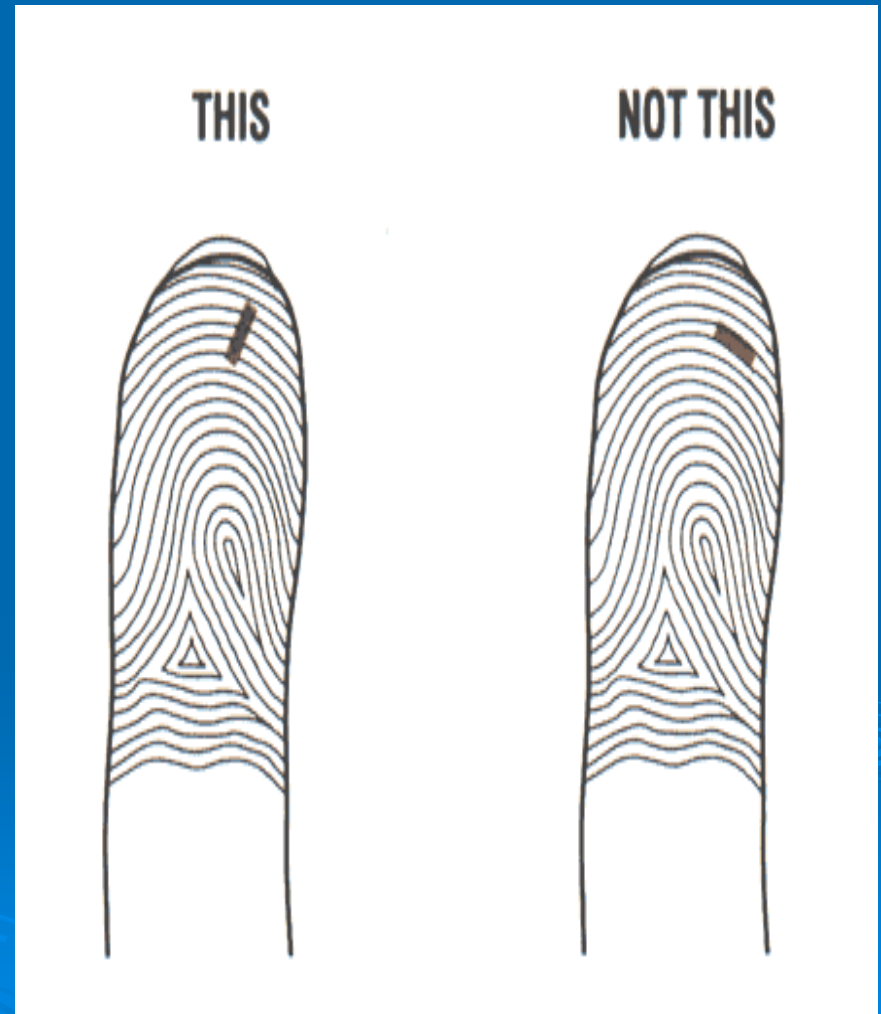
Venipuncture 4

- Performing the venipuncture
Attach sterile needle to needle holder and place the tube inside the holder
- With the other hand, fix the vein in place
- Introduce the needle into the vein with the bevel up and at about a 15 degree angle with the skin. Puncture the skin with a clean, smooth motion.
- When the needle is in the vein, push the Vacutainer® tube onto the retractable sheath. This will allow the blood to flow into the tube.
- After all tubes have been collected, release the tourniquet **FIRST**, then withdraw the needle from the vein. Using gauze, apply pressure to the site to stop the bleeding. Cover site with a bandage.



Blood collection

- We can use:
- not only venous blood, but capillary blood also
- standard syringe and needle, or special test tubes – SARSTEDT, VACUTAINER



SARSTEDT test tubes

