COLLECTION OF BLOOD:

Asepsis, this term asepsis refers to the condition of being free from septic or infectious material—bacteria, viruses, etc. The following aspects need to be kept in mind:

A. Sterilization of Equipment.
B. Cleaning/Sterilization of Skin.
C. Prevention of Contamination.

A. BLOOD COLLECTION SOURCES:

- Venous blood.
- Arterial blood.
- Capillary blood (Finger stick Sampling).

B. CONTAINERS FOR BLOOD SAMPLE:

A container is a receptacle into which blood is transferred from the syringe before sending it to the laboratory, glass test tubes, discarded medicine vials, glass bulbs, etc. are the usual ones in use.

A container may or may not contain an anticoagulant depending on whether a sample of blood/plasma (anticoagulant tube), or serum (no anticoagulant) is required.

VENOUS BLOOD COLLECTION:

A- APPARATUS AND MATERIALS:

1. Disposable gloves.
2. Sterile, disposable, one-time use, 10 or 5 ml syringe.
3. Tourniquet.
4. Test tubes, or vials, with or without anticoagulant (Plasma or serum).
5. Sterile gauze pieces moist with 70% alcohol/ methylated spirit.

B- PROCEDURE:

1. Select venipuncture site.
2. Robber-tubing tourniquet should be placed 8-10 cm above the proposed venipuncture site.
3. Palpates the veins with an index finger to test for a pliably spongy vessel.
4. Cleans phlebotomy site.
5. Ask the patient to open and close his fist several time.
6. Sterile the position by a suitable antiseptic.
7. Puncture the vein by entering the needle strongly and firmly with 25°.
8. The venous blood flows back into syringes, collect the suitable volume, and then loosen and release the tourniquet.
9. lastly remove needle with put the sterile cotton over the site area with pressure.
10. Transfer blood from syringe into container tubes.

Note:

write the patient information in label of sample tube:

*name
**number
***date
****age
*****sex

During that, make sure the bleeding has stopped before the patient leaves.