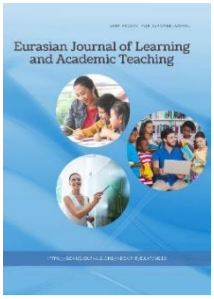

General rules for preparing blood for laboratory testing.

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ABSTRACT

Obtaining material for analysis
Blood is taken from a vein
Blood is taken from the finger
Blood sampling from the wrist vein should be done with blood flow using a wide slotted cannula. The most common mistake in blood collection is the incorrect use of anticoagulant.

Keywords:

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The procedure for taking blood from a finger

- Fingertip blood sampling technique.
- Of course, rubber gloves are worn, processed with 70^0 alcohol.
- Blood is taken from the peripheral part of the 4th ring finger (above the ear or heel in newborns).
- We will process the place where the blood is taken with the help of 70^0 alcohol cotton.
- We pierce using a disposable scarifier.
- We wipe the first drop with dry sterile cotton.
- We put the blood in a glass and a test tube.
- We put a 70^0 sterile cotton swab on the finger from which the blood was taken.

Used anticoagulants and preservatives.

1. Test tubes with EDTA. Blood is used for general clinical examination and glycosylated hemoglobin.
2. Test tubes with sodium citrate. It is used to check the hemostasis system.
3. Test tubes with sodium fluoride. Used to determine glucose. Other biochemical parameters can also be determined.
4. Test tubes with heparin. Used for immunogram.

Blood sampling technique.

Blood is taken on an empty stomach. Before blood collection, the skin intended for puncture is wiped with sterile cotton soaked in 70°C alcohol and dried. Skin treated with a disinfectant is not palpable. Disposable

syringes or vacuum blood collection systems — Vacuette, Vacutainer — are used for blood collection. The syringe is opened immediately before use. 2-2.5 ml of venous blood is taken in a 5 ml sterile test tube. Blood collected in a test tube can be stored in a freezer at +4+6°C for up to 24 hours. The tube is not frozen.

Vacuum tubes

For different analyses, blood is drawn into different vacuum tubes with specified additives, following the correct order of the tubes.

Empty vacuum tubes are stored in a vertical position on a tripod at a temperature of +4 ... + 25 ° C.

The shelf life of vacuum tubes should be monitored. Expired vacutainers should not be used.

Harness and underarm pillow

Skin cleansers

The procedure for taking blood from a vein

Identify the patient.

To know his information.

To find out if the patient follows the prescribed diet and is allergic to the substances contained in the disinfectant for cleaning the skin at the venipuncture site.

Ensuring that the patient is in a comfortable and suitable position for blood collection - the patient's arm should be extended so that it forms a straight line from the shoulder to the wrist.

Wear gloves.

Choosing a venipuncture site, ask the patient to make a fist so that the veins are more visible.

Clean the place intended for venopuncture with a disinfectant and dry the skin.

The tourniquet is tied approximately 10-12 cm above the place where the blood is drawn.

The protective cap is removed from the needle.

A venipuncture is performed and the skin is slightly stretched so that the vein does not move; the vessel wall should be pierced with a needle at an angle of 15-30 degrees, and the hole of the needle should be directed upwards.

Hold the test tube in such a way that the blood should flow along the wall of the test tube.

After filling, the vacutainers are mixed 4-8 times (coagulation tube - 4 times, the rest - 8 times) to mix the blood. The movement should not be sudden.

An alcohol swab is applied to the needle and the needle is removed from the vein.

For 3-5 minutes, the place where the blood was taken is pressed with alcohol cotton, the patient's hand is asked to straighten

Test tube	Cover color	Filling solution	Number of turns
Without solution	**Red**	**–**	**0**
Blood coagulation activator	**Red**	**Blood coagulation activator**	**5-8**
Activator of blood coagulation using a gel	**yellow**	**Activator of blood coagulation using a gel**	**5-8**
EDTA- from ethylenediamineacetic acid	**purple**	**EDTAK2 EDTAK3**	**If liquid: 3-5 5-8**

Sodium citrate solution	**blue**	**Sodium citrate 0,129 mol/l (3,8%) 0,109 mol/l (3,2%)**	**3-5**
Glucose	**Gray**	**Sodium fluride/ EDTA Sodium Fluorite/ K Oxalate**	**5-8**
Heparin	**Green**	**Lithium heparin Sodium heparin**	**5-8**
Heparin and gel	**Green**	**Lithium heparin and gel Sodium heparin**	**5-8**

Vacutainers

A vacuum blood storage system or vacutainer is a disposable tube for quick and safe collection of venous blood. Special substances in vacutainers are aimed at proper storage of biological material and accurate results during analysis. Durable plastic is used for production, which prevents gas exchange

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