



KAISER PERMANENTE®

DOCUMENT NUMBER: SBMC-PPP-0045
DOCUMENT TITLE: Use of Needles, Winged Collection and Capillary Collection Devices for Phle
DOCUMENT NOTES:

LOCATION: SBMC-rel	VERSION: 02
DOC TYPE: SBMC PPP	STATUS: Release

EFFECTIVE DATE: 10 May 2018	NEXT REVIEW DATE: 03 Apr 2022
RELEASE DATE: 10 May 2018	EXPIRATION DATE:

AUTHOR:	PREVIOUS NUMBER: SCPMG-PPP-0140
OWNER: SBMC Preatalytic Mgr	CHANGE NUMBER:

Use of Needles, Winged Collection and Capillary Collection Devices for Phlebotomy

Introduction Phlebotomy needles, winged collection [Butterfly] and capillary collection devices are sterile, disposable and designed for single use only. It is important to select the appropriate needle for each specific situation. A needle that is too large may damage a vein and one that is too small may cause hemolysis.

Scope This procedure is intended for any phlebotomist or health care worker who is certified to perform heelstick, fingerstick or venipuncture and is within the scope of practice.

Equipment

- Gloves
- Needles
- Winged Collection Device [Butterfly]
- Capillary Collection Devices

Safety Precautions Refer to the Safety Manual for general safety requirements.

Guidelines

- Store all needles in a secure location to prevent injury to other personnel and theft for illicit use.
- Use the correct gauge for the specific situation
 - 21 – Standard size for routine venipuncture on patients with normal veins or syringe blood culture collection per local policy.
 - 22 – Used on older children and adult patients with small veins or for syringe draws on difficult veins per local policy.
 - 23 – Used for routine venipuncture on patients with normal veins or syringe blood culture collection and on veins of infants and children and on difficult or hand veins of adults per local policy.

Continued on next page

Use of Needles, Winged Collection and Capillary Collection Devices for Phlebotomy, Continued

Guidelines, Cont.

- Visually inspect the packaging or needle seal prior to use. If the package is open or the seal is broken, the needle is no longer sterile and should be disposed of into a sharps container.
- Visually inspect the needle prior to venipuncture for defects such as blocked, blunt or bent tips or rough bevels or shafts that could injure a patient's vein, cause unnecessary pain or result in venipuncture failure.
- Always activate the safety device according to manufacturer's directions or local policy immediately after completion of the phlebotomy procedure and dispose of the device into a sharps container. If a needle is being used with a tube holder, dispose the holder and needle together into the sharps container. Do not disassemble the needle from the tube holder.
- Blood collected using a syringe needs to be transferred safely into the blood collection tubes or blood culture bottle. Use of an approved syringe transfer device allows a safe transfer. After the blood is drawn, activate the safety device on the needle, remove the needle from the syringe and discard it into a sharps container. Attach the syringe transfer device to the hub of the syringe. Place the tube inside the transfer device and advance it onto the attached needle to fill the tube. Continue the process until all tubes are filled. Discard the entire assembly into a sharps container.
- Use of a winged collection set [butterfly]
 - Used for patients who: are hard draws, have fragile veins, are young children, when requested, or for blood cultures.
 - If the first tube to be filled is a blue top sodium citrate tube for coagulation studies; a discard tube must be filled first until the dead space in the tubing is filled and allowing the volume of blood to anticoagulant to be the 9:1 ratio required.
- Use of Capillary Collection devices
 - Permanently retractable finger puncture and heel puncture devices should be used for the appropriate collection site.
 - Do not puncture fingers of infants and children under 1 year.
 - For heel punctures, use an approved device that will not puncture deeper than 2.0 mm.

Continued on next page

Use of Needles, Winged Collection and Capillary Collection Devices for Phlebotomy, Continued

**Non-
Controlled
Documents**

- McCall and Tankersley, Phlebotomy Essentials, 5th Edition, Lipponcott, Williams and Wilkins, 2012. Chapters 7 and 10.
 - CLSI: Procedures and Devices for the Collection of Diagnostic Capillary Blood Specimens – Approved Standard – Sixth Edition, H04-A6, Volume 28 Number 25, September 2008.
 - CLSI: Procedures for the Collection of Diagnostic Specimens by Venipuncture– Approved Standard – Sixth Edition, H3-A6, Volume 27 Number 26, October 2007.
-

**Controlled
Documents**

Regional Parent Document Reference Number: SCPMG-PPP-0140 Rev. 02

Authors

Rebecca Rosser
Preanalytical Processing Work Group

Signature Manifest

Document Number: SBMC-PPP-0045

Revision: 02

Title: Use of Needles, Winged Collection and Capillary Collection Devices for Phlebotomy

Effective Date: 10 May 2018

All dates and times are in Pacific Standard Time.

Review: SBMC-PPP-0045 02 Use of Needles, Winged Collection and Capillary Collection Devices for Phlebotomy

Review

Name/Signature	Title	Date	Meaning/Reason
Qiyamaa Portillo (K237031)	Assistant Director Operations	20 Mar 2020, 11:22:04 AM	Reviewed
Janice Wolf (K119893)	Director Operations Area Lab	03 Apr 2020, 12:21:51 PM	Reviewed