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| **Phlebotomy Adverse Reactions** |
| **Purpose** | This procedure provides instructions for a PHLEBOTOMY ADVERSE REACTION before, during or following a phlebotomy procedure. Minor adverse reactions include hematomas, abrasions, nausea, and fainting. Serious injuries include vomiting, nerve damage, seizures and injuries. |
| **Policy Statements** | * To be able to respond appropriately if an emergency were to arise before, during or following a phlebotomy procedure.
* This procedure applies to all laboratory staff who perform phlebotomy.
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| **Procedure** | Follow the activities in the table below for a PHLEBOTOMY ADVERSE REACTION.

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| **Step** | **Action** |
| 1 | If the patient |  |
| * faints or becomes unresponsive
 | 1. Call the rapid response team
	1. Inpatients – nursing or provider
	2. Outpatients – In Minneapolis, Press the “Code” button. In St. Paul, pick up the red phone in Outpatient Lab and call for a code or press the “Code” button in the main lab.
2. Where practical, lay the patient flat or place head between knees if the patient is sitting.
3. Loosen tight clothing.
4. If needed, lab can provide a glass of water and a cold wet towel. NOTE: Lab does not provide juice or food.
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| * experiences nausea
 | 1. Make the patient as comfortable as possible.
2. Instruct the patient to breathe deeply and slowly.
3. Apply cold compresses to the patient’s forehead.
4. Call the rapid response team
	1. Inpatients – nursing or provider
	2. Outpatients – In Minneapolis, Press the “Code” button. In St. Paul, pick up the red phone in Outpatient Lab and call for a code or press the “Code” button in the main lab.
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| * vomits
 | 1. Give the patient an emesis basin or carton, and have tissue ready.
2. Give the patient water to rinse out his/her mouth.
3. Call the rapid response team
	1. Inpatients – nursing or provider
	2. Outpatients – In Minneapolis, Press the “Code” button. In St. Paul, pick up the red phone in Outpatient Lab and call for a code or press the “Code” button in the main lab.
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| * has convulsions
 | 1. Prevent the patient from injuring himself/herself. Do not restrain the movements of the patient’s extremities completely, but try to prevent him/her from being injured.
2. Place patient on his/her side and try to protect head.
3. Call the rapid response team
	1. Inpatients – nursing or provider
	2. Outpatients – In Minneapolis, Press the “Code” button. In St. Paul, pick up the red phone in the Outpatient Lab and call for a code or press the “Code” button in the main lab.
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| 2 | Document the event in the “Phlebotomy Adverse Reaction” log. Refer to [*SCM 3.50.f1 Phlebotomy Adverse Reaction Log*](http://khan.childrensmn.org/Manuals/Lab/SOP/Gen/SpecCol/212342.pdf)*.* File a Safety Learning Report (SLR) if patient injury occurs. |

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