

TRAINING UPDATE

Lab Location: SGAH & WAH
Department: Phlebotomy

Date Distributed: 11/27/2013
Due Date: 12/30/2013
Implementation: 1/1/2014

DESCRIPTION OF PROCEDURE REVISION

Name of procedure:
Finger Stick SGAH.P10, WAH.P08 v2
Description of change(s):
Section 5: Add lancets as supplied by the Lab. Add Microvette® collection containers.
Section 9: Add collection methods using Microvette® containers.
The revised SOP will be implemented on January 1, 2014

Document your compliance with this training update by taking the quiz in the MTS system.

Approved draft for training

Non-Technical SOP

Title	Finger Stick	
Prepared by	Samson Khandagale	Date: 6/12/2009
Owner	Samson Khandagale	Date: 8/23/2011

Laboratory Approval		
Print Name and Title	Signature	Date
<i>Refer to the electronic signature page for approval and approval dates.</i>		
Local Issue Date:		Local Effective Date:

Review:		
Print Name	Signature	Date

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1. PURPOSE

To describe the equipment, sites, and steps required to collect blood using a finger stick technique.

2. SCOPE

This procedure applies to all Phlebotomists working directly for or collecting specimens on behalf of Quest Diagnostics.

3. RESPONSIBILITY

It is the responsibility of trained phlebotomists to perform finger sticks and comply with this procedure.

The Field Operations Supervisor is responsible for the content and annual review of the procedure.

4. DEFINITIONS

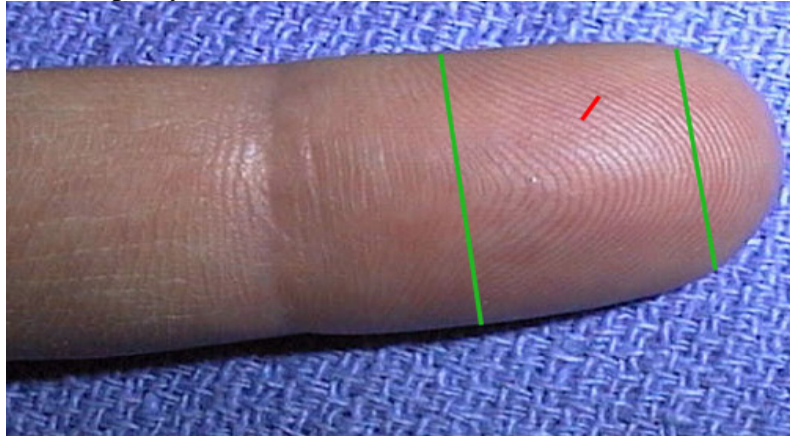
Skin-puncture blood/ Capillary blood - a mixture of blood from arterioles, venules, and capillaries and contain interstitial and intracellular fluids.

5. PROCEDURE

Equipment and Supplies:

- Latex free gloves
- Alcohol prep (70% alcohol)
- 2x2 sterile gauze
- Disposable sterile lancet [Safe-T- Pro or Contact-Activated Lancet [as supplied by Laboratory](#)]
- Heel-warmer
- Band-Aid or tape
- Collection containers, as required by test(s)
- Biohazard sharps container
- LIS Collection list and labels/ Lab Requisition

1. Perform positive patient identification as per SOP Patient Identification, Phlebotomy procedure manual.
2. Wash hands. Apply gloves.
3. The best site for a finger stick is the palmar surface of the distal phalanx of the middle finger. Second finger of choice is the ring finger; use the same area as described for the middle finger.
Note: Avoid the use of the thumb, the index (pointer) finger and the last finger (pinky).



4. The finger puncture site must be warm to the touch and free from swelling. If the hands are cold, use a heel-warmer to warm the hands.
Note: A heel-warmer is regulated and will maintain an even heat source for capillary response and flow. Other means to warm the skin may cause burning or hemolysis.
5. Select the site. Clean with alcohol and dry with sterile gauze.
6. Puncture skin by firmly positioning the lancet device to cut across the fingerprint lines (as shown in diagram). Wipe away first drop of blood which contains tissue fluid and may cause inaccurate results.
7. Collect proper amount of blood by gently squeezing (not milking) the finger. Milking will cause premature clotting and will also contribute towards specimen hemolysis. Gentle, continuous pressure on the finger ensures a free flow of blood.
8. Follow 'Microcollection Order of Draw' (skin puncture) using Microtainers® and Microvette® collection containers.
 - EDTA (Lavender top) / Unopette draw
 - PST (Lithium Heparin green top tube)
 - Red top Plain (no additives)
 - SST/ Amber tube (Serum separator tube with gel)

9. When using Microvette® collection container, follow one of the collection methods:
- Capillary method using the end-to-end capillary
 - Sampling with the collection rim
- Refer to addendum for specific instructions and diagrams

10. After the collection, press gauze on puncture site until bleeding is stopped.

11. Apply band-aid.

12. Label the tubes at patient's bedside with patient's labels (LIS/HIS), collection time and tech code.

13. Clear the work area. Dispose of lancet in sharps container.

Notes:

- Skin puncture blood specimens are particularly important in pediatrics, as small but adequate amounts of blood for Laboratory tests can be obtained by this method.
- Finger puncture on infants will not be performed if the child is under the age of one year of age. In infants, the distance of the skin from the bone is less than 2.2 mm and the bone can be easily injured.

6. RELATED DOCUMENTS

Patient Identification, Phlebotomy Procedure

7. REFERENCES

N/A

8. REVISION HISTORY

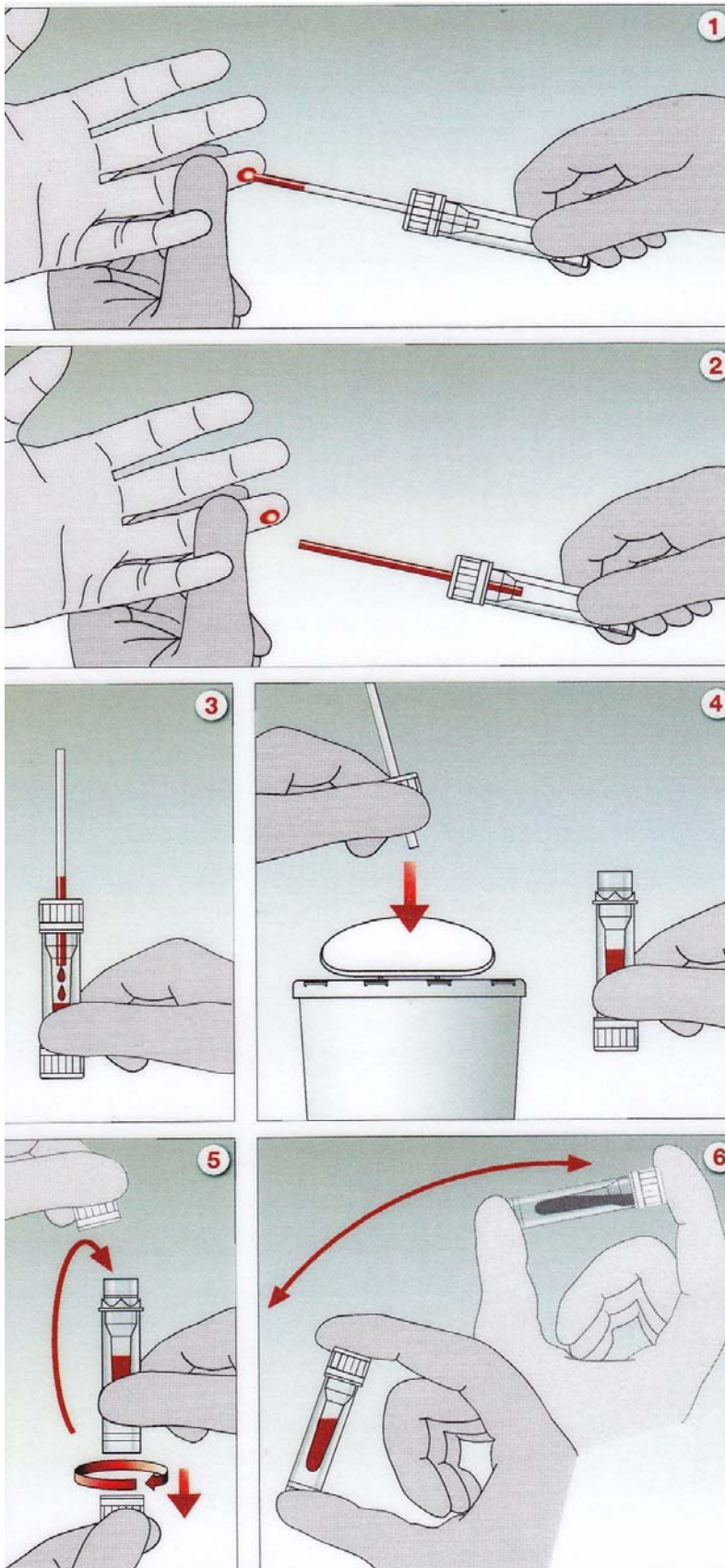
Version	Date	Reason for Revision	Revised By	Approved By
		Supersedes SOP P004.001		
000	8/23/11	Update owner Section 5: update approved lancet devices, remove Tenderfoot	L Barrett	S Khandagale
001	11/4/13	Section 5: Add lancets as supplied by the Lab. Add Microvette® collection containers. Section 9: Add collection methods using Microvette® containers. Footer: version # leading zero's dropped due to new EDCS in use as of 10/7/13	S Khandagale	S Khandagale

9. ADDENDA AND APPENDICES

- Microvette® Collection Capillary Method using the End-to-End Capillary
- Microvette® Sampling with the Collection Rim

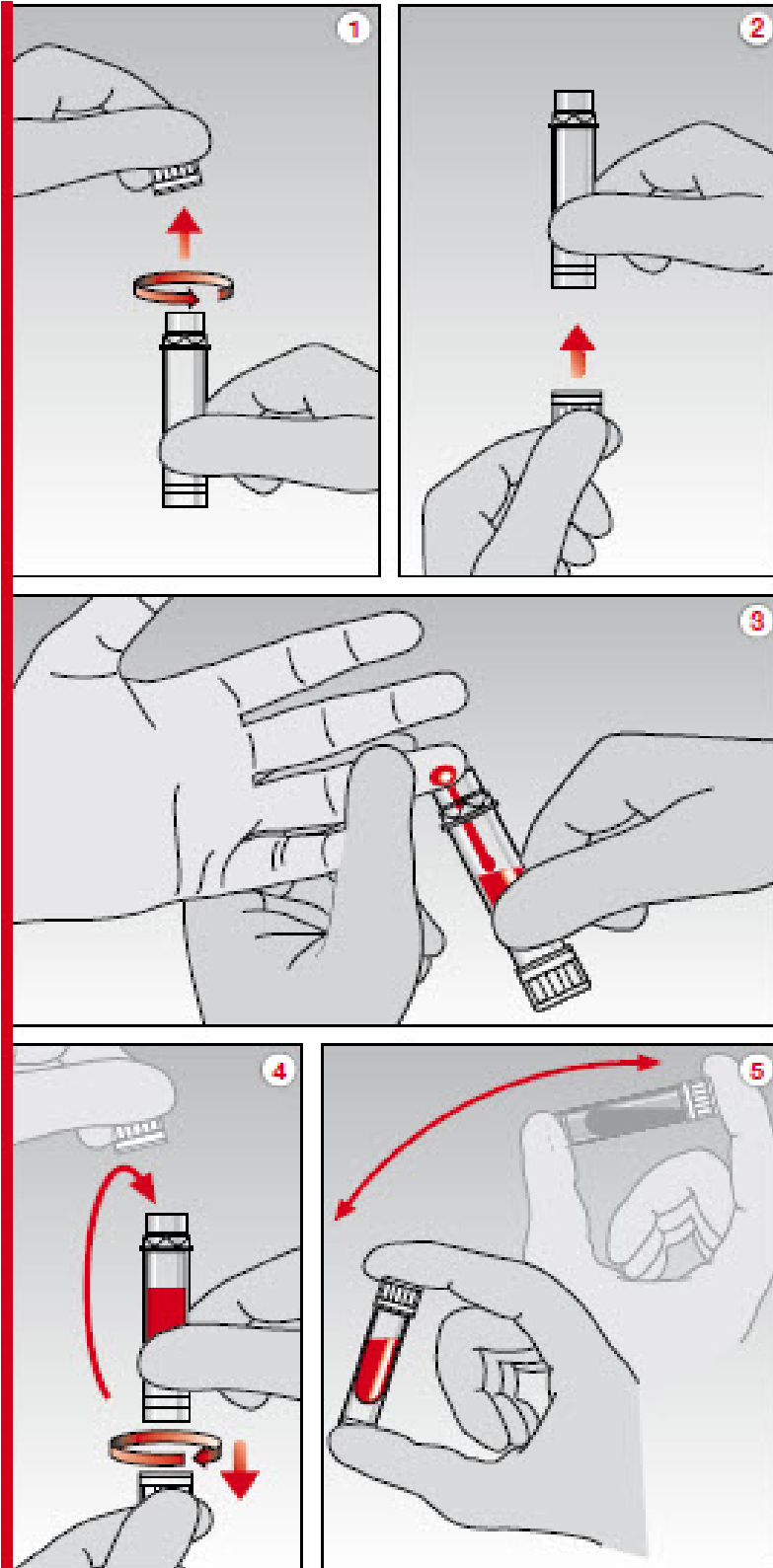
Form revised 3/31/00

Microvette® Collection Capillary Method using the End-to-End Capillary



1. Hold the Microvette® in a horizontal or slightly inclined position and collect the blood sample with the end-to-end capillary.
2. Collection is complete when the capillary is entirely filled with blood.
3. Hold the Microvette® upright to allow blood to flow into the collection tube.
4. Twist to remove the cap including the capillary and discard as a complete unit.
5. Remove the cap from the tube base and close the tube (“click” position).
6. Mix samples thoroughly and gently.

Microvette® Sampling with the Collection Rim



1. Slightly twist the cap to detach.
2. Attach the cap to the tube base.

3. Use the special rim to collect the blood drops.

4. Remove the cap from the tube base and close the Microvette® (“click” position)
5. Mix samples thoroughly and gently.