

TRAINING UPDATE

Lab Location: SGAH and WAH
Department: Phlebotomy

Date Implemented: 8/23/2016
Due Date: 9/15/2016

DESCRIPTION OF PROCEDURE REVISION

Name of procedure:
Malaria Smear Collection
Description of change(s):
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Procedure was reformatted and updated to make steps clearer and easier to understand.2. Malaria slides must be labeled with the following:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Patient nameb. Patient MRNc. Date and time of collectiond. Phlebotomist IDe. Specimen accession number3. Collect an EDTA tube with the malaria smears.

Non-Technical SOP

Title	Malaria Smear Collection	
Prepared by	Leslie Barrett	Date: 9/10/2009
Owner	Ron Master	Date: 9/10/2009

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

This procedure describes specimen collection for malaria testing using the finger stick method.

2. SCOPE

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

3. RESPONSIBILITY

All phlebotomists must understand and adhere to this procedure when collecting and preparing malaria smears.

The Microbiology Director and Field Operations Manager/Supervisor are responsible for the content and review of the procedure.


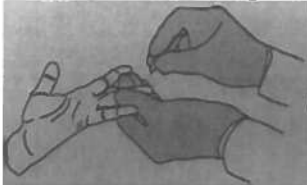
4. DEFINITIONS

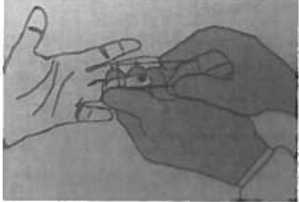
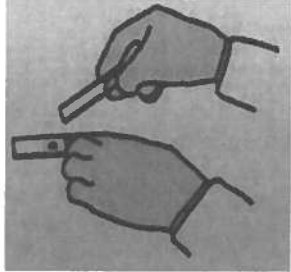
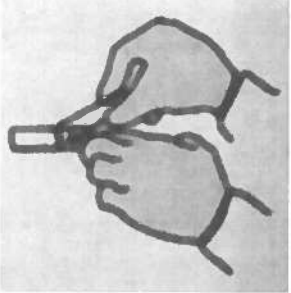
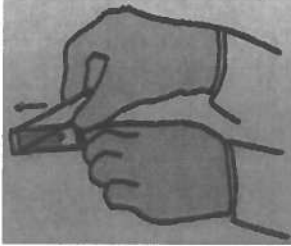
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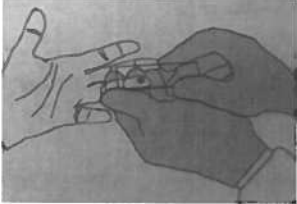
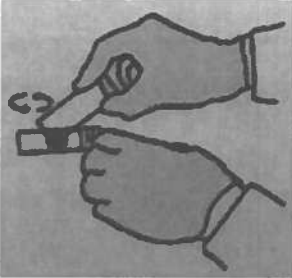
5. PROCEDURE

Equipment and Supplies:

Disposable sterile lancet (Safe-T- Pro or BD Genie lancet only)
Sterile gauze squares
Alcohol swabs
Latex free gloves
Frosted slides
Slide holder
Pencil
Biohazard sharps container

Step	Action
1	Identify the patient per procedure.
2	Wash your hands and apply gloves.
3	Collect and properly label an EDTA tube from the patient.
4	<p>Using a pencil, label 8 slides with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Patient's full name B. Patient's medical record number C. Date and time of collection D. Collectors initials or identification code E. Specimen accession number <p>Note: Do not use pen or marker to label slides. The staining process will remove pen or marker from the slide.</p>
5	<p>Select the finger to puncture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. For infants, puncture the heel. B. For adults, use the middle or ring finger. 
6	Warm the area to be punctured.
7	Clean the puncture area with 70% isopropyl alcohol and allow the area to dry. Be sure the finger is completely dry before pricking.
8	<p>Using an approved lancet, puncture the ball of the finger (or heel for infants).</p> 
9	Wipe away the first drop of blood with clean gauze.

Step	Action
10	<p data-bbox="415 285 805 317">Prepare four thin smears first.</p> <p data-bbox="464 323 1373 396">A. Touch the drop of blood to a clean, labeled slide. Do not use blood from a lavender tube to prepare slides.</p>  <p data-bbox="464 636 1390 709">B. Obtain a clean, spreader slide, held at a 45° angle, toward the drop of blood on the specimen slide.</p>  <p data-bbox="464 1018 1422 1050">C. Wait until the blood spreads along the entire width of the spreader slide.</p>  <p data-bbox="464 1386 1357 1459">D. While holding the spreader slide at the same angle, push it forward rapidly and smoothly.</p>  <p data-bbox="509 1743 1365 1816">Strive for a thin smear that is rounded, feathered, and progressively thinner toward the center of the slide.</p>

Step	Action
11	<p>Prepare four thick smears next.</p> <p>A. Touch the drop of blood to a clean, labeled slide. Do not use blood from a lavender tube to prepare slides.</p>  <p>B. Using the corner of a clean slide, spread the drop of blood in a circle the size of a dime (diameter 1-2 cm). Do not make the thick smear too thick, or it will fall off the slide (you should be able to read newsprint through it).</p> 
12	After collection, apply pressure to the puncture site with sterile gauze until bleeding stops and bandage.
13	Dispose of the lancet in a biohazard sharps container.
14	Allow slides to air dry in a flat position in a cardboard slide holder.
15	Complete the malaria history form by asking the patient what countries he/she has visited.
16	Receive the specimens in the laboratory computer and deliver the smears and history to microbiology for staining.

6. RELATED DOCUMENTS

- SOP: Patient Identification
- SOP: Venipuncture
- SOP: Finger Stick
- SOP: Heel Stick Specimen Collection
- Form: Malaria History Form, AG.F289 (see Reference tab)

Form revised 3/31/00

7. REFERENCES

- A. Giemsa Stain for Malaria, Babesia, and other Blood Parasites, Parasitology Subteam of the Microbiology Best Practice Team, QDMI709a, ver 3.0.
- B. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Laboratory diagnosis of malaria: Preparation of blood smears.

8. REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Reason for Revision	Revised By	Approved By
		Supersedes SOP P008.001		
000	7/1/2014	Section 3: update titles, remove annual review Section 6: add revised form Section 9: remove outdated form Footer: version # leading zero's dropped due to new EDCS in use as of 10/7/13.	L. Barrett	R. Master, S.Khandagale
1	7/27/16	Header: add other site Updated format and wording for clarity. Added pictures to the procedure and deleted the addendum. Added requirement to collect a venous EDTA sample in addition to slides.	S.Codina	R. Master

9. ADDENDA AND APPENDICES
None