

## PREFACE

The purpose of this examination review book is to enable Phlebotomists to become better educated and knowledgeable in their allied health field and to become better educated for the National Certification Examination.

The questions contained herein are multiple choice and may be similar to those found in the certification examination.

This book may be used for the working Phlebotomist as a reference manual, whether or not the individual actually sits for the National Certification examination.

Due to the ever changing procedures and knowledge in the Phlebotomy profession, there may be inaccuracies and ambiguities, therefore, we suggest that when in doubt, please check your resource material.

Our desire is that this review book will be a stepping stone to new knowledge, appreciation, and advancement in the allied health field.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1	ANATOMY	Page 3
Chapter 2	BLOOD TESTING	Page 19
Chapter 3	DISEASE AND INFECTION CONTROL	Page 55
Chapter 4	LAW AND ETHICS	Page 73
Chapter 5	BASIC MEDICAL and LABORATORY PROCEDURES and TERMS	Page 89
Chapter 6	EXPOSURE CONTROL	Page 105

---

---

ANATOMY

1. Characteristics of veins include \_\_\_\_\_.
  1. thin vessel walls
  2. oxygen poor blood
  3. pulsating beats
  4. returning blood to heart
  - a. 1, 2 and 3
  - b. 2, 3 and 4
  - c. 1, 2 and 4
  - d. 1, 3 and 4
  
2. Characteristics of arteries include \_\_\_\_\_.
  1. thin vessel walls
  2. oxygen rich blood
  3. pulsating beats
  4. movement of blood from heart
  - a. 1, 2 and 3
  - b. 2, 3 and 4
  - c. 1, 2 and 4
  - d. 1, 3 and 4
  
3. Within the lungs, blood cell functions include \_\_\_\_\_.
  1. giving off carbon dioxide
  2. picking up oxygen
  3. ridding the body of fluids
  4. causing the lungs to inflate
  - a. 1 and 2
  - b. 2 and 3
  - c. 1 and 4
  - d. 3 and 4

Phlebotomy Review Book

4. The aorta branches into smaller divisions called arteries, which in turn branch into even smaller divisions called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. capillaries
  - b. arterioles
  - c. venules
  - d. lymph glands
  
5. Characteristics of capillaries include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. having thin-walls
  - b. forming microscopic pathways
  - c. connecting arterioles with venules
  - d. all of the above
  
6. Within the capillaries, blood cells functions include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. releasing oxygen
  - b. binding carbon dioxide
  - c. eliminating waste
  - d. all of the above
  
7. The smallest veins in the human body are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. villi
  - b. bronchioles
  - c. venules
  - d. lymph glands
  
8. Viral infection of the liver is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. cirrhosis
  - b. hepatitis
  - c. pancreatitis
  - d. diverticulitis
  
9. The heart, lymphatic organs, and blood vessels are in the \_\_\_\_\_ system.
  - a. respiratory
  - b. cardiovascular
  - c. digestive
  - d. urinary
  
10. The major vein that drains the upper arm is called the \_\_\_\_\_ vein.
  - a. jugular
  - b. brachial
  - c. cephalic
  - d. femoral

Phlebotomy Review Book

11. The study of blood is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. hematology
  - b. hematoxylin
  - c. hemoglobin
  - d. hemolysis
12. The liver, stomach, mouth and pancreas are in the \_\_\_\_\_ system.
- a. reproductive
  - b. sensory
  - c. digestive
  - d. muscular
13. The bladder, urethra, kidneys, and ureters are in the \_\_\_\_\_ system.
- a. urinary
  - b. reproductive
  - c. respiratory
  - d. muscular
14. The ears, nose and eyes are in the \_\_\_\_\_ system.
- a. muscular
  - b. cardiovascular
  - c. sensory
  - d. integumentary
15. The brain, nerves and spinal cord are in the \_\_\_\_\_ system.
- a. skeletal
  - b. nervous
  - c. sensory
  - d. endocrine
16. The trachea, nose, lungs and pharynx are in the \_\_\_\_\_ system.
- a. skeletal
  - b. respiratory
  - c. nervous
  - d. sensory
17. The sebaceous glands, skin hair and nails are in the \_\_\_\_\_ system.
- a. nervous
  - b. cardiovascular
  - c. sensory
  - d. integumentary

18. The body system that is a primary regulator of hormones is the \_\_\_\_\_ system.
- a. reproductive
  - b. endocrine
  - c. integumentary
  - d. cardiovascular
19. Neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils, lymphocytes and monocytes are types of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. red blood cells
  - b. coagulation factors
  - c. anticoagulants
  - d. white blood cells
20. The forearm vein most commonly used for venipuncture is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. median cubital
  - b. basilic
  - c. cephalic
  - d. radial
21. The common name for the thrombocyte is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. red blood cell
  - b. white blood cell
  - c. bone marrow
  - d. platelet
22. The first blood pressure reading measures \_\_\_\_\_ pressure.
- a. overall
  - b. CNS
  - c. diastolic
  - d. systolic
23. The liquid portion of an anticoagulated blood sample is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. serum
  - b. clot
  - c. plasma
  - d. hematocrit
24. The instrument that measures blood pressure is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. sphygmomanometer
  - b. hydration barometer
  - c. temperature probe
  - d. co-oximeter