

Capillary Puncture (Fingerstick) Checkoff

Phlebotomy students will be observed by an authorized experienced clinical instructor. Each item on the checklist must be performed for each fingerstick. Please put "NA" if a particular part of the routine is not performed at your facility, ie, #2 "...knock gently on patient door...". After observation, the clinical instructor will sign name and date. A phlebotomy student is considered capable of performing a fingerstick after completing five (5) successful, observed fingersticks. The student must perform a minimum of 15 successful fingersticks.

Name of Phlebotomy Student: _____

TASK	Draw #:	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5
	Room #:					
1. Review request form(s). Gather appropriate supplies for test(s) ordered.						
2. If the patient is hospitalized, knock gently on patient door. Check for any isolation notices and follow instructions accordingly if present.						
3. In-patient: Ask patient his/her name. Verify name and patient number by checking ID band or other form(s) of ID. Outpatient: Follows identification protocol of the facility. <i>(This is the most important step in the collection procedure.)</i>						
4. Identify self and purpose of visit.						
5. Check for diet restrictions. (If the test requires a fasting specimen, be sure patient is fasting.)						
6. Wash hands.						
7. Position the patient.						
8. Position equipment in appropriate place close to patient. Verify that necessary microtainers or other supplies are present.						
9. Put on gloves.						
10. Select finger. Use the 3rd or 4th finger.						
11. Warm the finger if cold. Massage gently 5 or 6 times from base to tip to aid blood flow.						
12. Clean the site with an alcohol prep. Allow to air dry.						
13. Remove the lancet from its protective wrapper, if necessary..						
14. Perform puncture in accordance with manufacturers' instructions. Hold finger firmly with your thumb above and well away from the puncture site. The puncture site should be halfway between the center of the ball of the finger and its side. Insert the lancet tip at a 10 to 20° angle to the longitudinal axis of the bone.						
15. Wipe the first drop of blood away with a clean gauze.						
16. Collect specimen by applying moderate pressure and allowing blood to flow from cut into the collection device. Gently massage to obtain proper amount of blood.						
17. Mix anticoagulated tubes during collection by shaking gently or flicking occasionally.						

18. When collection is completed, apply clean gauze or other appropriate material to the site and apply pressure until the bleeding has stopped.					
19. If using microtainer, remove the collection device from the microtainer and replace the cap. Invert to mix making sure that the bubble travels from top to bottom 2-3 times.					
20. If appropriate, apply a bandage when bleeding stops. DO NOT BANDAGE A PUNCTURE SITE THAT IS STILL BLEEDING.					
21. Before leaving the patient's side, correctly label tubes with appropriate information. <i>(This is the second most important step in the capillary puncture procedure.)</i>					
22. Discard all used equipment and trash properly.					
23. Thank patient.					
24. Remove gloves and wash hands.					

Signature

Date

1st draw supervised by: _____

2nd draw supervised by: _____

3rd draw supervised by: _____

4th draw supervised by: _____

5th draw supervised by: _____