

Phlebotomy - Order of Draw Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

- 1. Can blood from a syringe be transferred directly to collection tubes?**
 - A. Yes, but the order of draw must be followed**
 - B. No, it must be transferred using a different method**
 - C. Only for specific tubes**
 - D. Only if the syringe is sterile**
- 2. For assessing liver function, which of the following would not be primarily measured?**
 - A. LDL**
 - B. CRP**
 - C. BUN**
 - D. 2HPP**
- 3. How should blood cultures be collected to ensure accuracy?**
 - A. One set from a single site**
 - B. Two sets from different sites**
 - C. Three sets from three different sites**
 - D. One set with the patient sitting**
- 4. What does CRP measure in the body?**
 - A. C-Reactive protein**
 - B. Chronic reactive protein**
 - C. Calcium-reactive protein**
 - D. Cellular response protein**
- 5. Which tube should be used to collect blood for a sodium test?**
 - A. Gray top tube**
 - B. Green top tube**
 - C. Lavender top tube**
 - D. Gold top tube**

- 6. Which type of blood sample is needed for a Complete Blood Count (CBC)?**
- A. Serum sample**
 - B. Plasma sample**
 - C. Whole blood sample**
 - D. Platelet-rich plasma sample**
- 7. Which color top tube is EDTA typically found in?**
- A. Green**
 - B. Red**
 - C. Purple**
 - D. Yellow**
- 8. What is an important step after performing a venipuncture?**
- A. Immediately remove the needle and dispose of it**
 - B. Apply pressure and place a bandage over the puncture site**
 - C. Label the tube immediately without further action**
 - D. Advise the patient to leave the site exposed**
- 9. What is the primary reason for using a tourniquet during blood draw?**
- A. To increase blood volume in the sample**
 - B. To cause discomfort to the patient**
 - C. To make veins more visible**
 - D. To quicken the blood collection process**
- 10. What is the primary function of Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)?**
- A. anticoagulant**
 - B. coagulant**
 - C. preservative**
 - D. stabilizer**

Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Can blood from a syringe be transferred directly to collection tubes?

A. Yes, but the order of draw must be followed

B. No, it must be transferred using a different method

C. Only for specific tubes

D. Only if the syringe is sterile

The option stating that blood from a syringe can be transferred directly to collection tubes, while following the order of draw, is accurate because the order of draw is crucial in preventing contamination between different types of additives present in the tubes. This order is designed to minimize the risk of cross-contamination that could affect laboratory test results. Different collection tubes contain various additives, such as anticoagulants, which can interfere with the results if not drawn in the proper sequence. By adhering to the established order of draw, healthcare professionals can ensure that blood samples are collected in a way that maintains the integrity of each sample for accurate testing. Although it is permissible to transfer blood from a syringe to collection tubes, it is vital to follow the correct order of draw to ensure reliable and valid results.

2. For assessing liver function, which of the following would not be primarily measured?

A. LDL

B. CRP

C. BUN

D. 2HPP

When evaluating liver function, the assessment typically focuses on liver-specific enzymes, bilirubin levels, and other substances that directly relate to liver metabolism and function. Among the options provided, LDL (low-density lipoprotein) is primarily associated with lipid metabolism and cardiovascular health rather than liver function. LDL levels indicate the amount of cholesterol in the blood and are more relevant for assessing the risk of heart disease, whereas liver function tests would measure enzymes such as ALT, AST, alkaline phosphatase, and bilirubin levels. Conversely, BUN (blood urea nitrogen) is indirectly related to liver function because it reflects urea production, which occurs in the liver, although it is primarily a measure of kidney function. CRP (C-reactive protein) is a marker of inflammation and does not specifically assess liver function, but it can indicate liver involvement in inflammatory processes. 2HPP (2-Hydroxyphenylpyruvate) is less commonly referenced but may be involved in metabolic pathways that relate to liver processing. In summary, LDL is not primarily measured when assessing liver function, making it the correct choice in this context.

3. How should blood cultures be collected to ensure accuracy?

- A. One set from a single site
- B. Two sets from different sites**
- C. Three sets from three different sites
- D. One set with the patient sitting

Collecting blood cultures in two sets from different sites is the standard practice to ensure accuracy and reliability in detecting pathogens. This method helps to prevent contamination from skin flora and increases the chances of isolating the organism responsible for an infection if present in the bloodstream. By drawing from different sites, it allows for the identification of whether the infection is truly systemic (present in the bloodstream) or simply due to contamination from the skin during collection. When two separate sites are used, it minimizes the risk that bacteria from the skin at one site could skew the results. This is crucial for effective diagnosis and treatment since false positives can lead to unnecessary interventions and stress for the patient. It is essential for healthcare providers to follow this protocol to maintain the integrity of the cultures and ensure accurate testing results.

4. What does CRP measure in the body?

- A. C-Reactive protein**
- B. Chronic reactive protein
- C. Calcium-reactive protein
- D. Cellular response protein

C-Reactive Protein, commonly referred to as CRP, is a substance produced by the liver in response to inflammation. Its primary role is to increase in concentration during inflammatory conditions, infections, and chronic diseases. Measuring CRP levels in the blood provides valuable information about the presence and intensity of inflammation in the body, making it a crucial indicator for diagnosing and monitoring various health issues, including infections, autoimmune diseases, and certain chronic conditions. In terms of the other options, "Chronic reactive protein" and "Calcium-reactive protein" do not accurately represent what CRP stands for or its properties. "Cellular response protein" is also not a recognized term associated with CRP. The correct naming, C-Reactive Protein, succinctly captures its identity and function in the inflammatory response, emphasizing the importance of inflammatory markers in medical diagnostics.

5. Which tube should be used to collect blood for a sodium test?

- A. Gray top tube**
- B. Green top tube**
- C. Lavender top tube**
- D. Gold top tube**

The green top tube is the correct choice for collecting blood for a sodium test because it contains heparin as an anticoagulant. Heparin works effectively to prevent blood from clotting while preserving the integrity of the sample for electrolyte analysis, including sodium levels. This anticoagulant is particularly suitable for tests requiring plasma, which is necessary for accurate sodium measurement. In contrast, the other options are not optimal for sodium tests. Gray top tubes are typically used for glucose testing due to the presence of sodium fluoride, which inhibits glycolysis. Lavender top tubes usually contain EDTA, which can interfere with certain tests by binding calcium and potentially affecting the results. Gold top tubes, which often have a gel separator and clot activators, are generally used for serum tests rather than those requiring plasma. Therefore, the green top tube is the best choice for ensuring reliable results in a sodium test.

6. Which type of blood sample is needed for a Complete Blood Count (CBC)?

- A. Serum sample**
- B. Plasma sample**
- C. Whole blood sample**
- D. Platelet-rich plasma sample**

A Complete Blood Count (CBC) requires a whole blood sample because the test evaluates various components of the blood, including red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets, all of which are present in whole blood. By using whole blood, the laboratory is able to analyze these cellular components accurately, achieving insights into a patient's overall health. Whole blood is typically collected using an anticoagulant-coated tube that prevents the blood from clotting, ensuring that all cells remain suspended in the liquid portion of the specimen. This allows for effective counting and analysis of blood cells. In contrast, serum is obtained after blood has clotted and does not contain cellular elements, making it unsuitable for the CBC, which specifically measures these cellular components. Plasma, while it does contain many of the cells, is generally used for tests that measure specific components dissolved in the liquid, such as electrolytes or hormone levels. Platelet-rich plasma has a concentration of platelets higher than that typically found in whole blood but lacks the complete representation of other cells needed for a CBC. Thus, a whole blood sample is essential for a Comprehensive evaluation of blood cells in a CBC.

7. Which color top tube is EDTA typically found in?

- A. Green**
- B. Red**
- C. Purple**
- D. Yellow**

EDTA, or ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, is an anticoagulant commonly used in blood collection tubes to prevent clotting. The color that is universally associated with EDTA tubes is purple, which indicates that the tube contains EDTA as an additive. This type of tube is primarily used for hematological tests, such as complete blood counts (CBC), because the anticoagulant preserves the cellular components of the blood and allows for accurate analysis. The choice of color coding for laboratory tubes, including those with EDTA, helps ensure that healthcare professionals can easily identify the contents and appropriate use of the tubes. In this case, purple tubes are specifically designed to contain EDTA, making them the correct choice. Other colors correspond to different additives: for example, green tubes contain heparin, red tubes often contain no additives for serum collection, and yellow tubes may contain various substances for different tests.

8. What is an important step after performing a venipuncture?

- A. Immediately remove the needle and dispose of it**
- B. Apply pressure and place a bandage over the puncture site**
- C. Label the tube immediately without further action**
- D. Advise the patient to leave the site exposed**

After performing a venipuncture, applying pressure and placing a bandage over the puncture site is essential for several reasons. This step helps to control bleeding from the site, which is a critical part of post-venipuncture care. The application of pressure encourages blood clotting and minimizes the risk of hematoma formation, where blood collects outside of blood vessels. Additionally, placing a bandage over the puncture site protects it from pathogens and promotes healing. The process of applying pressure and securing it with a bandage also reassures the patient that appropriate care is being taken for their comfort and safety. It's a standard procedure that helps to ensure the overall success of the venipuncture and patient satisfaction.

9. What is the primary reason for using a tourniquet during blood draw?

- A. To increase blood volume in the sample**
- B. To cause discomfort to the patient**
- C. To make veins more visible**
- D. To quicken the blood collection process**

Using a tourniquet during a blood draw is primarily aimed at making veins more visible. When a tourniquet is applied, it temporarily restricts venous blood flow, causing the blood to pool in the veins below the tourniquet. This pooling increases the size and visibility of the veins, making it easier for the phlebotomist to locate and access a suitable vein for the blood draw. The visibility of veins is crucial because it allows the technician to accurately aim for a vein, which minimizes the number of attempts needed to successfully draw blood, thereby enhancing the overall patient experience and increasing the efficiency of the procedure. By ensuring that the veins are engorged, the use of a tourniquet reduces the chances of failing to find a vein on the first attempt, which can be especially beneficial in individuals with smaller or more challenging veins. While the tourniquet may also help in the time it takes to collect a sample by facilitating a faster access to the vein, the primary and most significant function it serves is enhancing vein visibility.

10. What is the primary function of Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)?

- A. anticoagulant**
- B. coagulant**
- C. preservative**
- D. stabilizer**

Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) is primarily used as an anticoagulant in blood collection. This means it effectively prevents blood from clotting when it is drawn, allowing for accurate laboratory testing of blood samples. EDTA works by chelating calcium ions, which are essential for the clotting process. By binding to these ions, EDTA interrupts the coagulation cascade, thereby maintaining the liquid state of the blood sample. While EDTA can have some preservative effects on certain blood components, its main role in phlebotomy is to ensure the blood remains unclotted throughout processing and analysis. This is critical for tests that require a liquid specimen and where any clotting would yield inaccurate results.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://phlebotomyorderofdraw.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!