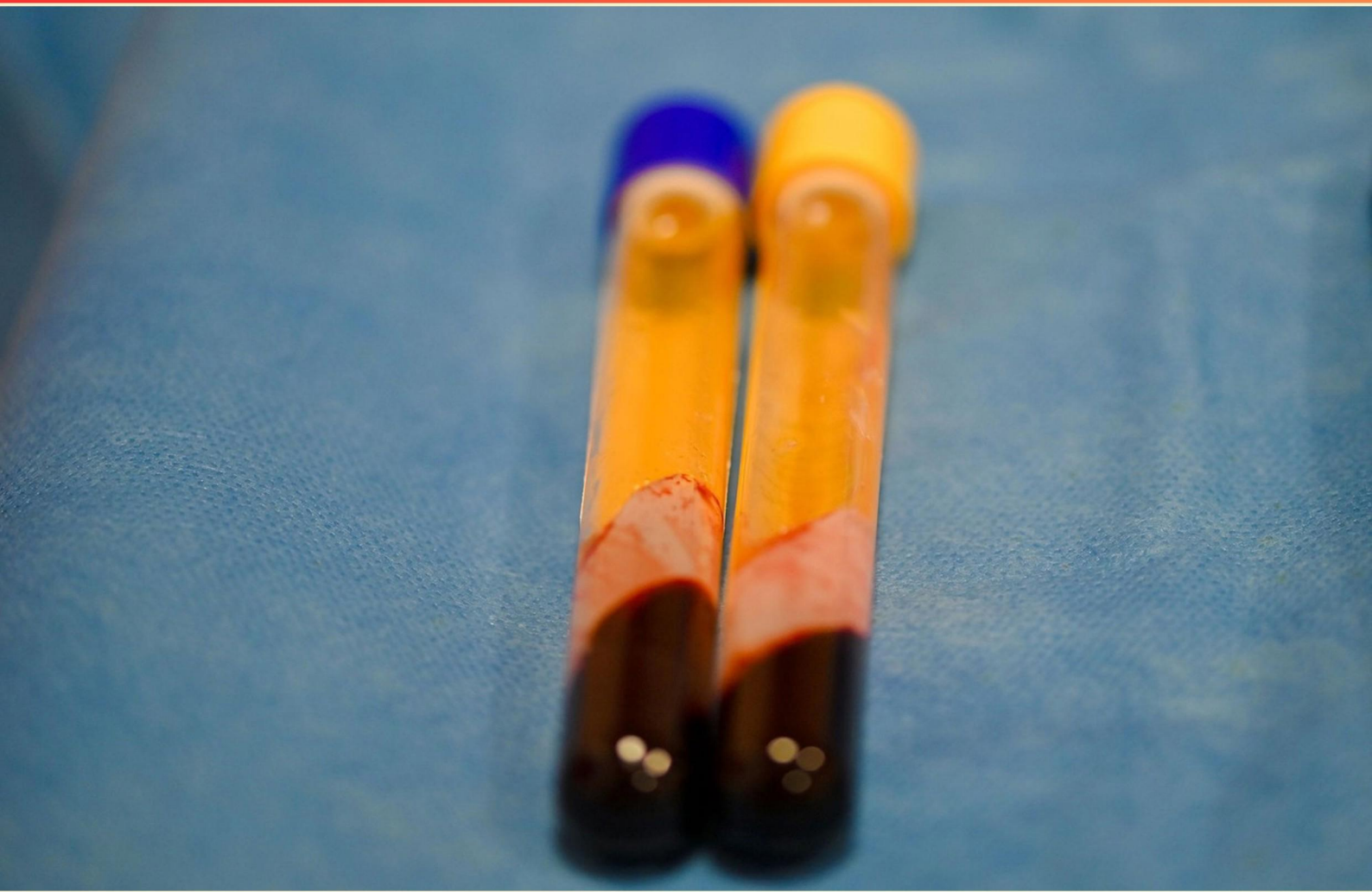


PHLEBOTOMY – ORDER OF DRAW PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://phlebotomyorderofdraw.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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. 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.

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. 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!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which tube contains EDTA as an additive?**
 - A. Red top tube
 - B. Gold top tube
 - C. Light blue top tube
 - D. Purple/lavender top tube

- 2. Which tube should be collected first if a patient requires multiple tests?**
 - A. Lavender top tube
 - B. Red top tube
 - C. Blood culture bottles
 - D. Gold top tube

- 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 is the maximum amount of time blood should sit before being centrifuged in a gold tube?**
 - A. One hour
 - B. Two hours
 - C. Three hours
 - D. Five hours

- 5. Which tube contains anticoagulant EDTA?**
 - A. Red top tube
 - B. Green top tube
 - C. Lavender top tube
 - D. Gray top tube

- 6. What is the role of HDL in the body?**
 - A. To store energy
 - B. To transport cholesterol to cells
 - C. To remove cholesterol from the body
 - D. To break down fats

7. Which type of tubes are used for blood cultures?

- A. Gold or tiger top tubes
- B. Light blue tubes
- C. Red top tubes
- D. Blood culture bottles or tubes

8. Which test is commonly done with a green top tube?

- A. Complete blood count
- B. Ammonia levels and electrolytes
- C. Glucose tolerance tests
- D. Thyroid function tests

9. What is the primary use of a blood culture bottle?

- A. To measure blood glucose levels
- B. To detect infections caused by bacteria or fungi in the blood
- C. To perform complete blood counts
- D. To store blood for future testing

10. In monitoring thyroid function, which test is primarily used?

- A. TSH
- B. hcG
- C. BUN
- D. 2HPP

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which tube contains EDTA as an additive?

- A. Red top tube
- B. Gold top tube
- C. Light blue top tube
- D. Purple/lavender top tube**

The purple or lavender top tube is used for collecting blood specimens that require the anticoagulant EDTA (Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid). EDTA works by binding to calcium ions in the blood, which prevents clotting and preserves the integrity of the blood sample for various hematological tests, such as complete blood counts (CBC) and blood smears. The other tubes do not contain EDTA; for example, the red top tube typically has no additives and is often used for serum tests where clotting is required. The gold top tube usually contains a gel separator and is also used for serum collection, but it does not include anticoagulants like EDTA. The light blue top tube contains sodium citrate as an additive, which is used for coagulation tests rather than preventing clotting through a mechanism similar to EDTA. Understanding the role of each tube's additive is crucial in phlebotomy to ensure accurate test results.

2. Which tube should be collected first if a patient requires multiple tests?

- A. Lavender top tube
- B. Red top tube
- C. Blood culture bottles**
- D. Gold top tube

The first tube to be collected in a multi-tube blood draw is typically the blood culture bottles. This is essential because blood cultures are used to detect and identify any microorganisms in the bloodstream. Collecting this sample first minimizes the risk of contamination from other tubes that may contain additives such as anticoagulants or gel separators. When blood is drawn, there is a higher likelihood of contamination from skin flora or debris, particularly when needles pass through the skin and into the vein. By collecting blood cultures first, the integrity of the sample is preserved, ensuring that if an infection is present, it can be accurately detected and properly treated. The other tubes, such as lavender, red, and gold top tubes, contain specific additives that are intended for different types of tests. While they are equally important in their respective contexts, their collection should happen after the blood cultures to ensure that results are not compromised by any possible contamination. This practice is crucial in maintaining sample integrity and obtaining accurate test results.

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 is the maximum amount of time blood should sit before being centrifuged in a gold tube?

- A. One hour
- B. Two hours**
- C. Three hours
- D. Five hours

The recommendation for allowing blood to sit before centrifugation in a gold tube, which is typically used for serum tests, is a maximum of two hours. This timeframe is crucial because after blood samples are taken, they need to be processed promptly to ensure accurate test results. When blood sits too long, there is a risk of cellular metabolism continuing, leading to changes in the composition of the serum. For instance, glucose levels can decrease due to utilization by cells, and other biochemical parameters might be altered as well. By adhering to the two-hour guideline, the integrity of the sample is maintained, reducing the likelihood of delayed analyte degradation and ensuring reliable lab results. In practice, while some guidelines may allow for longer times in specific circumstances, two hours is a widely accepted standard that balances the need for prompt processing with practical laboratory workflows.

5. Which tube contains anticoagulant EDTA?

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

The lavender top tube contains the anticoagulant EDTA (ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid). EDTA is commonly used in hematology tests because it effectively prevents blood from clotting by binding calcium ions that are essential for the clotting process. This property is crucial for obtaining accurate results in various blood tests, particularly those related to blood cell counts or blood smears, where the integrity of the cellular components must be maintained. In contrast, other tubes serve different purposes. The red top tube typically does not contain any additives and is often used for serum testing, allowing clotting to occur. The green top tube usually contains heparin, another type of anticoagulant, which is suited for different tests, particularly those requiring plasma. The gray top tube usually contains additives such as sodium fluoride, which is primarily used for glucose testing, and may also have other anticoagulants such as potassium oxalate. Hence, understanding the specific uses and contents of each type of tube is essential for proper specimen collection and testing procedures.

6. What is the role of HDL in the body?

- A. To store energy
- B. To transport cholesterol to cells
- C. To remove cholesterol from the body**
- D. To break down fats

HDL, or high-density lipoprotein, plays a crucial role in cholesterol metabolism. Specifically, its primary function is to remove cholesterol from the bloodstream and transport it to the liver for excretion or recycling. This process is essential for maintaining healthy cholesterol levels and reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease. When HDL effectively removes excess cholesterol from peripheral tissues and arteries, it helps prevent the buildup of plaque, which can lead to atherosclerosis and other heart-related conditions. While storing energy, transporting cholesterol to cells, or breaking down fats are important biological processes, these functions do not accurately describe the primary role of HDL. Instead, HDL is known for its protective role in cholesterol management, distinguishing it from other lipoproteins that may have different functions, such as LDL (low-density lipoprotein), which is more associated with transporting cholesterol to cells rather than removing it.

7. Which type of tubes are used for blood cultures?

- A. Gold or tiger top tubes
- B. Light blue tubes
- C. Red top tubes
- D. Blood culture bottles or tubes**

Blood culture bottles or tubes are specifically designed for the collection of samples to detect the presence of bacteria or fungi in the bloodstream. These containers create an optimal environment for microorganisms to grow, allowing for accurate detection and identification of infections. The use of specialized blood culture bottles ensures that the samples are kept in a sterile environment, reducing the risk of contamination, which is crucial since external bacteria can lead to false-positive results. The other types of tubes mentioned serve different purposes. Gold or tiger top tubes, for instance, are generally used for serum tests that require a clot to form before centrifugation, primarily for routine chemistry panels. Light blue tubes contain sodium citrate and are mainly used for coagulation studies, such as prothrombin time and activated partial thromboplastin time tests. Red top tubes may be used for serum tests as well, but they do not have the necessary features to adequately support blood culture analysis. Therefore, blood culture bottles or tubes are the correct choice for collecting blood for cultures to identify infections.

8. Which test is commonly done with a green top tube?

- A. Complete blood count
- B. Ammonia levels and electrolytes**
- C. Glucose tolerance tests
- D. Thyroid function tests

The green top tube is primarily used for tests that require heparin as an anticoagulant. This tube is especially useful in the analysis of ammonia levels and electrolytes because heparin allows for the preservation of plasma without clotting, making it ideal for these specific tests. Ammonia levels, in particular, are sensitive to the metabolic processes of blood cells, and the use of a heparinized plasma specimen helps maintain the integrity of the sample by preventing cellular metabolism that could alter the results. Additionally, electrolytes are commonly measured in heparinized plasma, which retains the ionic composition without interference from clotting factors. The other tests listed are typically not conducted using a green top tube, as they require either different types of collection tubes or specific anticoagulants that serve other purposes.

9. What is the primary use of a blood culture bottle?

- A. To measure blood glucose levels
- B. To detect infections caused by bacteria or fungi in the blood**
- C. To perform complete blood counts
- D. To store blood for future testing

The primary use of a blood culture bottle is to detect infections caused by bacteria or fungi in the blood. Blood cultures are critical in diagnosing bloodstream infections, such as septicemia, which can become rapidly life-threatening. When a sample of blood is placed in a culture bottle, it provides an optimal environment for any microorganisms present to grow. After incubation, laboratory technicians can identify the specific pathogens causing the infection and choose the most effective treatment based on those results. The other options do not accurately represent the function of a blood culture bottle. Measuring blood glucose levels involves different types of tubes with specific additives, while complete blood counts require separate collection tubes that prevent clotting. Storing blood for future testing also does not align with the intended purpose of blood culture bottles, which are designed solely for the growth and identification of pathogens.

10. In monitoring thyroid function, which test is primarily used?

A. TSH

B. hcG

C. BUN

D. 2HPP

The primary test used in monitoring thyroid function is the TSH (Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone) test. TSH is produced by the pituitary gland and plays a crucial role in regulating the production of thyroid hormones from the thyroid gland. When the levels of thyroid hormones (T3 and T4) are low, the pituitary gland releases more TSH to stimulate the thyroid to increase hormone production. Conversely, when thyroid hormone levels are high, TSH production decreases. By measuring TSH levels, healthcare professionals can assess how well the thyroid gland is functioning. High levels of TSH may indicate hypothyroidism, where the thyroid is underactive, while low levels of TSH can suggest hyperthyroidism, where the thyroid is overactive. Thus, TSH is considered the most reliable test for evaluating thyroid function. Other tests mentioned, such as hcG (human chorionic gonadotropin), are primarily associated with pregnancy and not relevant to thyroid function. BUN (Blood Urea Nitrogen) is used to assess kidney function, while 2HPP (2-Hour Postprandial) usually measures glucose levels related to diabetes management. These tests do not provide insight into thyroid health, reinforcing the importance of T

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!

SAMPLE