

# Phlebotomy (PM) Class 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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**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>17</b>

# 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. What laboratory area is primarily associated with the light blue tube?**
  - A. Hematology**
  - B. Immunology**
  - C. Microbiology**
  - D. Chemistry**
- 2. Which type of specimen is most often collected in a red plastic tube?**
  - A. Whole blood**
  - B. Plasma**
  - C. Serum**
  - D. Urine**
- 3. Which tube is identified by the royal blue color with a red stripe?**
  - A. Blood culture**
  - B. Trace element testing**
  - C. Coagulation studies**
  - D. Serological tests**
- 4. Which laboratory department would handle blood gas analysis?**
  - A. The microbiology department**
  - B. The hematology department**
  - C. The chemistry department**
  - D. The blood bank department**
- 5. Which laboratory test would be most appropriate for a Light Green tube?**
  - A. Blood type determination**
  - B. Ammonia level testing**
  - C. hCG quantitative**
  - D. Complete Blood Count**



- 6. What is the additive in a royal blue tube with a red stripe?**
- A. EDTA**
  - B. None**
  - C. Sodium Fluoride**
  - D. Potassium Oxalate**
- 7. Which specimens require warm collection and transportation?**
- A. Cryoglobulin, cryofibrinogen, cold agglutinin**
  - B. Bilirubin, Vitamin B12, Urine Porphyrins**
  - C. Serum Folate, Vitamin B6, Red Cell**
  - D. Electrolytes, Comprehensive Metabolic Panel**
- 8. Which type of laboratory is associated with lavender tubes?**
- A. Biochemistry**
  - B. Microbiology**
  - C. Hematology**
  - D. Toxicology**
- 9. How should a phlebotomist manage a patient who is allergic to latex?**
- A. Use latex gloves and equipment**
  - B. Use protective eyewear**
  - C. Use non-latex gloves and equipment**
  - D. Provide the patient with a latex allergy kit**
- 10. What is a key characteristic of BCx2 samples?**
- A. They are only taken in emergency situations.**
  - B. They require specific handling to avoid contamination.**
  - C. They are used for testing blood coagulation.**
  - D. They must be processed within 24 hours.**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What laboratory area is primarily associated with the light blue tube?**

- A. Hematology**
- B. Immunology**
- C. Microbiology**
- D. Chemistry**

The light blue tube is primarily associated with coagulation studies, which fall under the hematology laboratory area. This tube typically contains sodium citrate, an anticoagulant that prevents blood from clotting. When blood is collected in a light blue tube, it is intended for tests that require measurement of clotting factors, such as prothrombin time (PT) and activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT). The sodium citrate in the tube allows for accurate measurements of these factors by maintaining the blood in a non-clotted state while the tests are conducted. Tests in other laboratory areas, such as immunology, microbiology, and chemistry, utilize different types of tubes with varying additives and are not conducted using the light blue tube. For example, tests in chemistry often require serum and would typically use red or gold-topped tubes due to their specific additives for those analyses. Thus, the light blue tube's specific role in coagulation testing is what firmly associates it with the hematology area.

**2. Which type of specimen is most often collected in a red plastic tube?**

- A. Whole blood**
- B. Plasma**
- C. Serum**
- D. Urine**

The correct choice is serum, which is typically collected in a red plastic tube. Red plastic tubes often contain a clot activator that facilitates the clotting process, allowing for the separation of serum from the blood cells after centrifugation. When blood is drawn into these tubes, the blood coagulates, and following centrifugation, the liquid portion (serum) can be carefully separated from the solid components (clotted cells). In contrast, whole blood is not collected in a red plastic tube because it is intended to retain all components of blood, including cells and plasma. Plasma is collected in different types of tubes, often those that contain anticoagulants to prevent clotting, so it is not appropriate for red plastic tubes. Urine collections are entirely separate from blood collection and typically require different containers, such as sterile urine cups, making them an irrelevant choice for this question.

**3. Which tube is identified by the royal blue color with a red stripe?**

- A. Blood culture**
- B. Trace element testing**
- C. Coagulation studies**
- D. Serological tests**

The royal blue tube with a red stripe is specifically designed for trace element testing. This distinction is crucial because trace elements, such as copper, zinc, and lead, require that samples be collected in a manner that prevents contamination and interference from other substances. The royal blue tubes are manufactured with minimal trace element content and have special additives or coatings that help preserve the integrity of these delicate tests. The other types of tests listed, such as blood cultures, coagulation studies, and serological tests, utilize different colored tubes that correspond to specific additives or processing requirements. For example, blood cultures typically require special culture media tubes, coagulation studies are typically collected in light blue tubes that contain sodium citrate, and serological tests often utilize red or gold top tubes for serum collection. Therefore, understanding that the royal blue tube with a red stripe is designated for trace element testing emphasizes the importance of the choice of container in phlebotomy procedures.

**4. Which laboratory department would handle blood gas analysis?**

- A. The microbiology department**
- B. The hematology department**
- C. The chemistry department**
- D. The blood bank department**

The correct choice is the chemistry department, as blood gas analysis is a specific test that measures the levels of gases in the blood, such as oxygen and carbon dioxide, along with other parameters like pH and bicarbonate. These tests are crucial for assessing a patient's respiratory and metabolic function. The chemistry department specializes in analyzing bodily fluids to determine chemical compositions, and blood gas analysis falls squarely within this realm. It utilizes a variety of advanced analytical techniques to assess the chemical properties of blood, which is essential for diagnosing and monitoring conditions such as respiratory failure or metabolic imbalances. In contrast, the other departments mentioned focus on distinct aspects of laboratory medicine: microbiology deals with the detection of microorganisms, hematology focuses on blood cell counts and blood disorders, and the blood bank department is concerned with blood transfusions and the storage of blood products. Each department has its specific function and specialization, making the chemistry department the right choice for blood gas analysis.

**5. Which laboratory test would be most appropriate for a Light Green tube?**

- A. Blood type determination**
- B. Ammonia level testing**
- C. hCG quantitative**
- D. Complete Blood Count**

The Light Green tube is primarily used for specific tests that require plasma, as it contains sodium heparin as an anticoagulant. This tube is particularly suited for tests that measure substances in the plasma rather than whole blood. Among the options provided, the most appropriate test for a Light Green tube is hCG quantitative, which measures the concentration of human chorionic gonadotropin in the plasma. This test is essential in pregnancy testing and monitoring conditions related to pregnancy. The quantitative test requires a liquid sample for accurate measurement, making the Light Green tube an optimal choice. Blood type determination generally requires specific tubes that preserve cellular components or may utilize serum, which are incompatible with the anticoagulant properties of the Light Green tube. Ammonia level testing typically requires a different vacuum tube, usually a sterile tube, due to the sample's sensitivity to ammonia levels and the necessity for prompt analysis. A Complete Blood Count (CBC) is performed using lavender or purple-top tubes that contain EDTA, which is specifically designed for such tests to assess blood cell components accurately.

**6. What is the additive in a royal blue tube with a red stripe?**

- A. EDTA**
- B. None**
- C. Sodium Fluoride**
- D. Potassium Oxalate**

The correct choice for the additive in a royal blue tube with a red stripe is "None." These specific tubes are designed to collect serum, meaning they do not contain any additives that would interfere with the tests requiring serum analysis. The lack of additives ensures that the sample can be used for a variety of tests without any factors that could affect the results, such as anticoagulants or preservatives. In blood collection, additives are used in other tubes to preserve the sample or prevent clotting, but in this case, a tube with no additives is often preferred for specific analyses to ensure clear and unaltered results. For example, tubes that do contain an additive, such as EDTA, Sodium Fluoride, or Potassium Oxalate, would be utilized in different contexts based on the requirements for anticoagulation or preservation.

**7. Which specimens require warm collection and transportation?**

- A. Cryoglobulin, cryofibrinogen, cold agglutinin**
- B. Bilirubin, Vitamin B12, Urine Porphyrins**
- C. Serum Folate, Vitamin B6, Red Cell**
- D. Electrolytes, Comprehensive Metabolic Panel**

Warm collection and transportation are necessary for certain specimens that are sensitive to temperature changes, particularly those that may precipitate or become unstable when exposed to cold conditions. In this context, cryoglobulin and cryofibrinogen testing are specifically affected by temperature, as they can form precipitates when the blood sample cools. Cold agglutinin testing is also temperature-sensitive, as it involves red blood cells that can agglutinate when exposed to cold. These specimens require careful handling to maintain their integrity; therefore, they should be collected and transported at body temperature or in a warmed environment to prevent any changes that could affect the results. Keeping them warm ensures that the proteins remain in solution and provides accurate testing outcomes. In contrast, the other options consist of tests that do not have similar strict temperature requirements. For example, bilirubin and Vitamin B12 testing have specific light sensitivity issues rather than temperature concerns.

**8. Which type of laboratory is associated with lavender tubes?**

- A. Biochemistry**
- B. Microbiology**
- C. Hematology**
- D. Toxicology**

Lavender tubes are specifically used for hematology tests. The main additive in these tubes is EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid), which is an anticoagulant that helps preserve blood samples for later analysis by preventing clotting. This is especially important for tests such as a complete blood count (CBC), which evaluates various components of the blood, including red and white blood cells and platelets. The use of lavender tubes ensures that the sample remains in a liquid state and is stable for accurate testing, making them essential in hematology laboratories. In contrast, biochemistry tests often utilize other colored tubes, such as gold or red, which contain different additives suited for serum collection and separation. Microbiology tests typically require sterile containers, while toxicology tests can vary widely in tube color depending on the specific assays being performed. Thus, the association of lavender tubes with hematology is based on their specific design and function in preserving whole blood samples for essential blood tests.



**9. How should a phlebotomist manage a patient who is allergic to latex?**

- A. Use latex gloves and equipment**
- B. Use protective eyewear**
- C. Use non-latex gloves and equipment**
- D. Provide the patient with a latex allergy kit**

Using non-latex gloves and equipment is crucial when managing a patient who has a known allergy to latex. This approach prevents allergic reactions that could range from mild irritation to severe anaphylaxis. Latex allergies are relatively common, and exposure can cause serious health issues for sensitive individuals. By ensuring that all equipment and gloves are latex-free, the phlebotomist creates a safer environment for the patient, thereby respecting their medical needs and promoting their overall well-being during the procedure. In the context of managing latex allergies, utilizing latex gloves or equipment simply poses a risk to the patient, which is why that would not be appropriate. Protective eyewear, while important for general safety in clinical settings, does not specifically address the issue of latex exposure. Providing a latex allergy kit is not a standard procedure for preventing allergic reactions but may be more relevant in emergencies rather than a precautionary measure. Thus, the only choice that effectively protects the patient is to use non-latex gloves and equipment.

**10. What is a key characteristic of BCx2 samples?**

- A. They are only taken in emergency situations.**
- B. They require specific handling to avoid contamination.**
- C. They are used for testing blood coagulation.**
- D. They must be processed within 24 hours.**

BCx2 samples, often referred to as blood culture samples, require specific handling to avoid contamination because the presence of any contaminating microorganisms can lead to false results. This is critical in clinical settings, where accurate detection of pathogens is necessary for diagnosing infections. The process includes using aseptic techniques during the collection and ensuring that the sample is collected and transported properly to maintain the integrity of the culture. Contaminated samples may yield misleading information, leading to inappropriate treatment decisions. The safeguards in handling BCx2 samples underscore the importance of preventing contamination to achieve reliable and meaningful results from the cultures. While the other options mention situations and handling that pertain to different aspects of phlebotomy or laboratory practices, they do not emphasize the critical aspect of contamination that specifically applies to blood culture samples.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://pmclass.examzify.com>**

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