



Factors Affecting Blood Test Results

Proper specimen collection and handling techniques are critical for accurate test results. The following table provides examples of inappropriate collection or handling technique and potential issues.

Inappropriate Blood Collection or Handling Technique	Potential Issue	Correct Procedure
Incorrect patient identification	<p>Collection and testing of specimen on the incorrect patient.</p> <p>Results will appear on an incorrect patient's chart or results will not be included on the correct patient's chart.</p>	<p>For outpatients and community patients, confirm that information obtained from the patient directly (state and spell name and provide date of birth and second identifier), match the information on the request for specimen collection.</p> <p>For inpatients, ensure the patient has an ID band attached to their person. Confirm that the information on the patient ID band, the information obtained from the patient directly (state and spell name and provide date of birth), match the information on the request for specimen collection.</p>
Not allowing alcohol to air dry after cleansing the venipuncture site	The introduction of alcohol into the specimen may cause hemolysis.	Allow alcohol to completely air dry on skin before drawing the specimen.
Using alcohol to cleanse the venipuncture site for Ethanol testing	The introduction of alcohol into the specimen may cause incorrect test results.	Cleanse the venipuncture site with iodine or other approved alcohol-free swabs.
Not following the order of draw	Contamination from other additives could interfere with test results. For example, plastic or glass serum tubes containing a clot activator may cause interference in coagulation testing.	Always follow correct order of draw or collection. Refer to <i>PA03-005 Order of Draw and Order of Transfer</i> or <i>PA03-010 Skin Puncture order of Collection</i> .
Improper mixing, including inadequate mixing or vigorously shaking tube after collection	<p>Vigorous shaking of tubes can cause hemolysis.</p> <p>Inadequate mixing can cause clotting.</p>	<p>Gently invert tubes the specified number of times immediately after draw.</p> <p>Refer to <i>PA03-005 Order of Draw and Order of Transfer</i> or <i>PA03-010 Skin Puncture order of Collection</i>.</p>



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Under-filling or over-filling tubes	<p>The ratio of blood to additive is altered which can cause incorrect test results.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under-filling blue top sodium citrate tubes for coagulation testing can drastically alter results.• Over or under-filling blood culture bottles can result in false negative results.	<p>Allow tube to completely fill so vacuum is exhausted. Exception is blood cultures: allow the required amount of blood to enter bottle, using guidelines marked on bottle to determine fill.</p> <p>For correctly filled blue top sodium citrate tubes which contain a liquid anticoagulant, the ratio of blood to anticoagulant is 9:1, which is important for accurate test results.</p>
Combining two partially filled tubes, or filling one type of tube from another type of tube	<p>If two different types of tube are used (e.g., lavender top into SST tube), incorrect additives can interfere with test results.</p> <p>If the same type of tube is used, the ratio of blood to additive is altered which can cause incorrect test results.</p> <p>Opening tubes can change the pH of the specimen which may affect the stability of the specimen and test result.</p> <p>Opening tubes of blood without the use of protective equipment is a safety risk due to the possible production of aerosols or spillage.</p>	<p>Never combine two tubes. If blood stops flowing into the first tube before adequate volume is collected, collect a new tube.</p> <p>Leave tube lids on to maintain stability for some tests.</p>
Using a partially filled tube when attempting another venipuncture	Loss of vacuum can cause insufficient draw.	Always use a new tube when performing a second venipuncture.
Leaving tourniquet on longer than one minute	Prolonged tourniquet application may result in hemoconcentration and erroneously increased levels of protein-based analytes, packed cell volume, or other cellular elements.	Do not leave tourniquet on for longer than one minute; remove as soon as possible after the blood begins to flow.
Using a winged collection device (butterfly) and not removing air in tubing when blue top sodium citrate tube for coagulation is the first tube collected	Air in the tubing will reduce the amount of blood drawn and alter the blood to anticoagulant ratio and can cause incorrect test results.	Use a discard tube (either another blue top sodium citrate tube or a BD discard tube) to remove the air from the tubing, before collecting specimen into the blue top tube.



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Not using approved procedures for collecting from a vascular access device (VAD) (note: APL staff is not authorized for VAD collection)	Potential contamination of specimen due to inadequate flushing of line or improper preparation.	If collecting from vascular access devices, always follow approved procedures.
Collecting below or above IV	Collecting below or above IV can lead to contamination or dilution of specimen with IV fluid which can cause incorrect test results.	The IV infusion must be turned off for a minimum of three minutes before venipuncture from below or above IV. Collecting above IV is only done as a last resort when all other sites have been ruled out and requires approval of physician or nurse.
Using syringe for collecting the specimen	Incorrect technique may cause hemolysis when transferring blood into the vacutainer tube. Using syringe to force blood into tube (instead of allowing vacuum to draw the blood) can cause under-filling or over-filling.	Use blood transfer device to transfer blood to tube. Allow tube to draw blood from syringe until vacuum is exhausted. Never force blood into tube.
Excessive repositioning (probing) in and out of vein with needle	Probing can cause hemolysis. When the needle moves in and out of the vein, it can cause a hematoma to form when blood leaks out of the vein. It can also cause the specimen to be contaminated with interstitial fluid. Probing can cause patient nerve injury.	Ensure the needle is positioned correctly within the vein.
Traumatic venipuncture (slow draw)	Trauma can cause hemolysis. Delay in proper mixing may cause clotting of specimen.	Recollection may be required if the specimen is hemolyzed or clotted.
Improper handling	Not handling specimens properly (e.g., not placing specimens for certain tests on ice) can cause incorrect test results.	Follow the handling requirements for each test stated in the APL Test Directory.