CONWAY REGIONAL HEALTH SYSTEM CLINICAL LABORATORY

Skin Punctures

POLICY

When circumstances such as poor veins, multiple IVs, broken limbs, etc. do not allow a venipuncture to be performed, a skin puncture can be used if only a small amount of blood is needed. Skin punctures may also be appropriate for patients receiving multiple whole blood glucose testing. Skin punctures are especially applicable with the following patients: 1) severely burned patients, 2) extremely obese patients, 3) some patients with thrombotic tendencies, 4) patients with malignancies from whom venipunctures are reserved for therapeutic purposes, and 5) geriatric patients.

MATERIALS

- 1. Regular or micropoint blood lancet
- 2. Isopropyl alcohol pads
- 3. Gauze pads
- 4. Marking pen
- 5. Microtainer capillary or whole blood container

PROCEDURE

- 1. Identify the patient by comparing the patients full name and medical record number on the request form with the information on the patient's identification bracelet.
- 2. Assemble the required equipment.
- 3. Choose the appropriate puncture site. This is usually the palmer surface of the last segment of a finger.
- 4. Warm the puncture site by rubbing the area to create friction. This can increase blood flow through the site seven-fold.
- 5. Use an alcohol pad to clean the site.
- 6. Puncture the skin with a disposable lancet.
- 7. Wipe off the first drop with a gauze pad
- 8. Collect the specimen in the appropriate container.
- 9. Label the specimen container(s).

NOTES:

- 1. Excessive pressure (milking) at the puncture site should be avoided. This may cause hemolysis or contamination of the specimen with tissue fluid.
- 2. In adults the center of the last segment and not the side or top of the finger should be used for skin puncture.
- 3. The skin puncture site must be warm and may not be swollen, as accumulated fluid (edema) in the tissues will contaminate the blood specimen.

References: NCCLS, <u>Approved Standard Procedures for the Collection of</u> <u>Diagnostic Blood Specimens by Skin Puncture</u>. NCCLS, 771 East Lancaster Ave., Villanova, PA, 19085, 1982.

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