

## Taking a Blood Sample from Fingertip

Aim: Gaining the ability to draw blood from the fingertip.

Tools: Alcohol, Cotton, Gloves, Lancet, needle tip, Medical waste bin

### STEPS

1. Wash hands and wear gloves (see hand washing skills)
2. The patient is explained about the procedure.
3. The patient is seated in a comfortable position.
4. Determination of the area where blood will be taken; capillary blood in adults, fingertip (preferably the middle and ring finger) or earlobe, and in young children, the tip of the big toe or heel.
5. The finger to be bled is held firmly at the distal knuckle between two fingers, wiped with alcohol cotton wool and allowed to dry. This allows the blood to come out faster and quicker.
6. The finger should be held in such a way as to facilitate blood collection and to utilize gravity.
7. The lancet is opened and held by the blunt side.
8. The sterile lancet is quickly inserted into the fingertip. The depth of the incision should not exceed 2.5 mm. The color of the puncture site should be normal and healthy, not edematous or cyanotic.
9. When drawing blood, no pressure or massage should be applied around the puncture site to prevent tissue fluid mixing with the sample.
10. The patient's bleeding fingertip is covered with a dry cotton ball.
11. The used lancet is disposed of in the medical waste bin.
12. Hands are washed.