



National Center for Competency Testing

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EX-0513

NCPT National Certified Phlebotomy Technician Detailed Test Plan

Rev: April 2015

NCPT Detailed Test Plan

This detailed test plan reflects the results of a national job analysis study that determined the critical job competencies to be tested by NCCT in this certification examination. It contains 125 scored items, 25 unscored pretest items, and candidates are allowed three (3) hours to complete the examination.

Number of Scored Items

Content Categories

20

Content Category: Quality and Professional Issues

- Perform tasks within the scope of practice (e.g., received training).
- Perform and record quality control procedures and results (e.g., temperature logs, glucose meter).
- Identify and follow up with quality control results that do not meet pre-determined criteria (e.g., temperature out of range, glucose QC out of range).
- Perform phlebotomy tasks while maintaining patient guarantees under "The Patient Care Partnership (Patient's Bill of Rights)" of the American Hospital Association (e.g., consent, privacy).
- Adapt interactions with patients based on individual needs (e.g., age, culture, special needs).
- Respond to verbal and nonverbal cues when interacting with patients.
- Comply with laws and standards governing specimen collection as related to reliability and accuracy in lab testing (e.g., CLIA, CAP, COLA, AABB).
- Comply with chain of custody collection requirements (e.g., paternity testing, drug screening, blood alcohol levels).
- Prevent clerical and technical errors that may occur with specimen collection and processing.
- Document patient and collection information electronically or in hard copy format.
- Comply with laws related to medical records and confidentiality (e.g., HIPAA).
- Comply with laws governing reportable incidents (e.g., mistakes, poor patient outcomes).
- Monitor quality assurance in the collection of blood specimens.

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Content Category: Infection Control and Safety

- Adhere to regulations regarding work place safety (e.g., OSHA, MSDS, NFPA).
- Respond to workplace hazards including fire, electrical, and chemical.
- Take measures to prevent infection and transmission, including hospital acquired infections.
- Follow Standard and Transmission-based Precautions (e.g., airborne, droplet, contact, hospital-acquired).
- Prevent occurrences that could result in legal action (e.g., hematoma, nerve damage, probing, patient falls).
- Properly use personal protective equipment including gloves, gown, and masks.

- Use safety products as they are intended (e.g., sharps containers, face shields, blood transfer device).
 - Activate safety mechanisms on phlebotomy equipment appropriately.
 - Properly dispose of phlebotomy equipment following OSHA bloodborne pathogens and hazardous material standards.
 - Follow the appropriate course of action for blood and body fluid exposure (e.g., needle stick).
 - Perform cleaning and disinfection of equipment and facilities.
 - Perform sterilization of equipment.
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17 **Content Category: Orders and Equipment Selection**

- Resolve questionable entries or errors on patient requisition.
 - Select appropriate venipuncture equipment for the test ordered and type of patient.
 - Select appropriate capillary puncture equipment for the test ordered and type of patient.
 - Select proper equipment for patients with allergies.
 - Verify quality of equipment (e.g., sterility, expiration date, defects).
 - Select proper antiseptic agents for the test ordered.
 - Identify additives/anticoagulants added to evacuated blood collection tubes.
 - Assess the mode of action of additives/anticoagulants in blood collection tubes.
 - Follow manufacturer recommendations for fill level and tube inversion.
 - Select proper bandaging equipment.
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17 **Content Category: Patient ID and Site Preparation**

- Review and clarify orders for patient specimen collection.
 - Communicate effectively and professionally with patients (e.g., verbal and nonverbal).
 - Identify patients according to regulatory standards.
 - Evaluate pre-test conditions for patient prior to collection (e.g., fasting, medications, fistula).
 - Assess pre-analytical practices that can affect results positively or negatively (e.g., heating pads, fist pumping).
 - Select the appropriate site for venous blood collection.
 - Select the appropriate site for capillary blood collection.
 - Apply and release the tourniquet appropriately.
 - Prepare the site for blood collection based on location and test ordered (e.g., venipuncture in antecubital for CBC with alcohol vs blood cultures with chlorhexidine).
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36 **Content Category: Collections**

- Prioritize patient collections based on order request (e.g., STAT, timed, routine).
- Take precautions for patients with special needs (e.g., breast surgery, IV, burns, dementia, bleeding disorders).
- Recognize commonly ordered tests and the tubes needed for collection.
- Perform special collections (e.g., trace metal elements, newborn screen, chain of custody).
- Properly anchor the vein.
- Position the needle for venipuncture (e.g., direction, angle, depth).
- Collect samples using CLSI recommended order of draw.
- Perform appropriate post-puncture care for the patient.
- Label specimens appropriately.

- Deliver specimens to the laboratory appropriately (e.g., temperature, light, time).
 - Process specimens for the laboratory appropriately (e.g., centrifuge, aliquot, storage).
 - Assess the suitability of a specimen for analysis.
 - Deliver specimens to the correct department in the clinical laboratory.
 - Perform blood culture collection.
 - Perform capillary puncture collection.
 - Instruct the patient in the proper collection and preservation for laboratory specimens (e.g., blood, sputum, urines, stools).
 - Collect laboratory specimens per requirements (e.g., urine, stool, culture swabs).
 - Process standard non-blood specimens (e.g., urine, sputum, stool, swabs).
 - Process blood specimens for testing at reference laboratories (e.g., aliquoting, labeling, packaging).
 - Perform point of care testing (e.g., urinalysis, hemoglobin and hematocrit, coagulation, glucose, pregnancy test, occult blood).
 - Report results and critical values for point of care procedures.
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14 **Content Category: Problems and Correction**

- Prevent interference in clinical analysis of blood constituents (e.g., iodine, alcohol, edema, IV fluids).
- Prevent pre-analytical sources of error regarding specimen integrity (e.g., hemolysis, QNS, clotted, incorrect specimen type).
- Perform specimen collection on difficult to draw patients using appropriate techniques (e.g., chemotherapy, dialysis, edema, pediatric, geriatric, dehydration, obesity).
- Take appropriate action when blood return is not established (e.g., collapsed vein, missed vein).
- Respond to patient adverse reactions that may accompany blood collection (e.g., hematoma, petechiae, nerve injury, diaphoresis, syncope, nausea, seizure).
- Make phlebotomy-related decisions for patients on anticoagulant therapy or with clotting deficiencies (e.g., hold pressure for longer period of time following collection).
- Take corrective actions for problems with test requests, specimen transport, or specimen processing.
- Take corrective actions for misidentified patients or samples.