

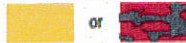









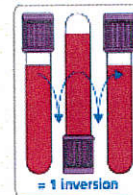


PHLEBOTOMY ORDER OF DRAW

* When using a winged blood collection set for venipuncture and a coagulation (citrate) tube is the first specimen tube to be drawn, a discard tube should be drawn first. The discard tube must be used to fill the blood collection set tubing's "dead space" with blood but the discard tube does not need to be completely filled. This important step will ensure proper blood-to-additive ratio. The discard tube should be a nonadditive or coagulation tube.

Closure Color	Collection Tube	Mix by Inverting
BD Vacutainer® Blood Collection Tubes (glass or plastic)		
	• Blood Cultures - SPS	8 to 10 times
	• Citrate Tube*	3 to 4 times
 or 	• BD Vacutainer® SST™ Gel Separator Tube	5 times
	• Serum Tube (glass or plastic)	5 times (plastic) none (glass)
	• BD Vacutainer® Rapid Serum Tube (RST)	5 to 6 times
 or 	• BD Vacutainer® PST™ Gel Separator Tube With Heparin	8 to 10 times
	• Heparin Tube	8 to 10 times
 or 	• EDTA Tube	8 to 10 times
	• BD Vacutainer® PPT™ Separator Tube K ₂ EDTA with Gel	8 to 10 times
	• Fluoride (glucose) Tube	8 to 10 times

Note: Always follow your facility's protocol for order of draw



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Source: <http://www.bd.com>

Order of Draw	Tube Stopper Color	Rationale for Collection Order
Blood cultures (sterile collections)	Yellow SPS Sterile media bottles	Minimizes chance of microbial contamination.
Coagulation tubes	Light blue	The first additive tube in the order because all other additive tubes affect coagulation tests.
Glass nonadditive tubes	Red	Prevents contamination by additives in other tubes.
Plastic clot activator tubes	Red	Filled after coagulation tests because silica particles activate clotting and affect coagulation tests (carryover of silica into subsequent tubes can be overridden by anticoagulant in them).
Serum separator tubes (SSTs)	Red and gray rubber Gold plastic	
Plasma-separator tubes (PSTs) Heparin tubes	Green and gray rubber Light-green plastic Green	Heparin affects coagulation tests and interferes in collection of serum specimens; it causes the least interference in tests other than coagulation tests.
EDTA tubes	Lavender, pink, or purple	Responsible for more carryover problems than any other additive: elevates Na and K levels, chelates and decreases calcium and iron levels, elevates PT and PTT results.
Plasma-preparation tubes (PPTs)	Pearl top	
Oxalate/fluoride tubes	Gray	Sodium fluoride and potassium oxalate affect sodium and potassium levels, respectively. Filled after hematology tubes because oxalate damages cell membranes and causes abnormal RBC morphology. Oxalate interferes in enzyme reactions.