

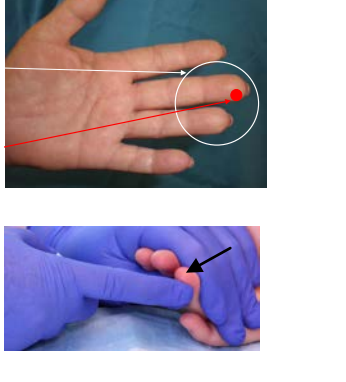
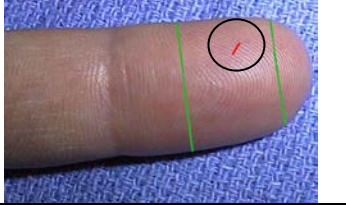





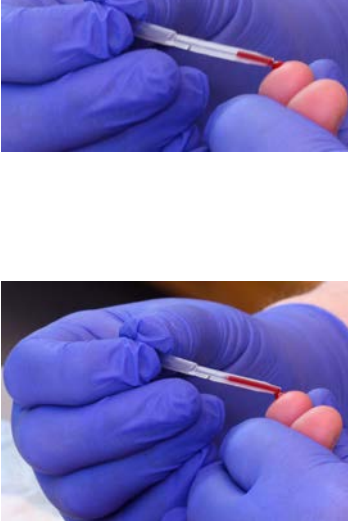


**Job Aide – Performance of a Fingerstick:**

- Gather materials for a test, and open solution 1.
- Assess that the client is sitting comfortably. Extend the client's arm toward you.
- Warm the fingers and draw blood to the tip by massaging toward the finger tips.
- Using a sterile lancet, make a skin puncture just off the center of the finger pad.
- Collect drops of blood into the collection device by gently massaging the finger. Avoid excessive pressure.
- When pipette is full (to black line), place in solution 1 and start the test.

**Fingerstick Performance - Illustrated:**

<p><b>Equipment</b></p>		
<p>Choose a finger/location</p>		<p>Try to use the 3rd (middle) or 4th (ring) fingers of the non-dominant hand. The 2nd (index) finger and the thumb tend to have thicker, callused skin. The little finger tends to have less soft tissue overlying the bone.</p> <p>Avoid puncturing a finger that is cold or cyanotic, swollen, scarred, or covered with a rash.</p>
<p><b>Choose</b> a location on the finger</p>		<p>If possible, do not use the very tip of the finger. Avoid the side of the finger where there is less soft tissue, where vessels and nerves are located, and where the bone is closer to the surface.</p>
<p>Warm the hands and bring blood to the tip by massaging toward the tip. Clean the finger.</p>		<p>Let alcohol air dry. If alcohol is present, the puncture will hurt, and blood will flow over the finger, rather than forming a bubble.</p>
<p><b>Puncture with lancet</b></p>		<p>Remove the stick from the lancet. Bring blood up to the finger tip and hold with one hand. Place the lancet in the middle of the fleshy part, near the tip, but not on it. Then push the lancet into the finger and hold briefly. Release the finger, and discard the lancet.</p>



<p><b>Drop of blood</b></p>		<p>Squeeze and form a drop. Wipe the first drop. Squeeze to form another drop. Wipe if the blood is running freely, and reduce the amount of pressure on the finger.</p>
<p><b>Collect the sample</b></p>		<p>DO NOT SQUEEZE the pipette bulb.</p> <p>The best rhythm to follow is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Squeeze/push blood to the tip</li> <li>○ Form a bubble</li> <li>○ Release finger</li> <li>○ Collect sample</li> <li>○ Squeeze/push to form another bubble.</li> </ul> <p>It is easier to collect the sample when the pipette is inside the drop, rather than following blood around a finger.</p> <p>Place tip of pipette into the bubble, but not against the skin as it will stop/slow the flow into the pipette and may cause clotting.</p> <p>If flow slows, or it is difficult to get the sample, try the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ lower the client's hand</li> <li>○ wipe the puncture site</li> <li>○ "roll" the blood from the finger base towards the tip</li> <li>○ Ask the client to squeeze their finger.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Place</b> sample into opened solution 1 (lyzing reagent) bottle.</p>		<p>Place end of pipette into solution 1. Squeeze bulb to transfer blood from pipette into bottle. Try to avoid bringing fluid back up into the pipette.</p>
<p><b>Stop</b> bleeding.</p>		<p>Have the client hold a small gauze pad or cotton ball over the puncture site for a couple of minutes to stop the bleeding. Apply bandaid as needed.</p>
<p>Dispose of contaminated materials/supplies in designated containers.</p>	