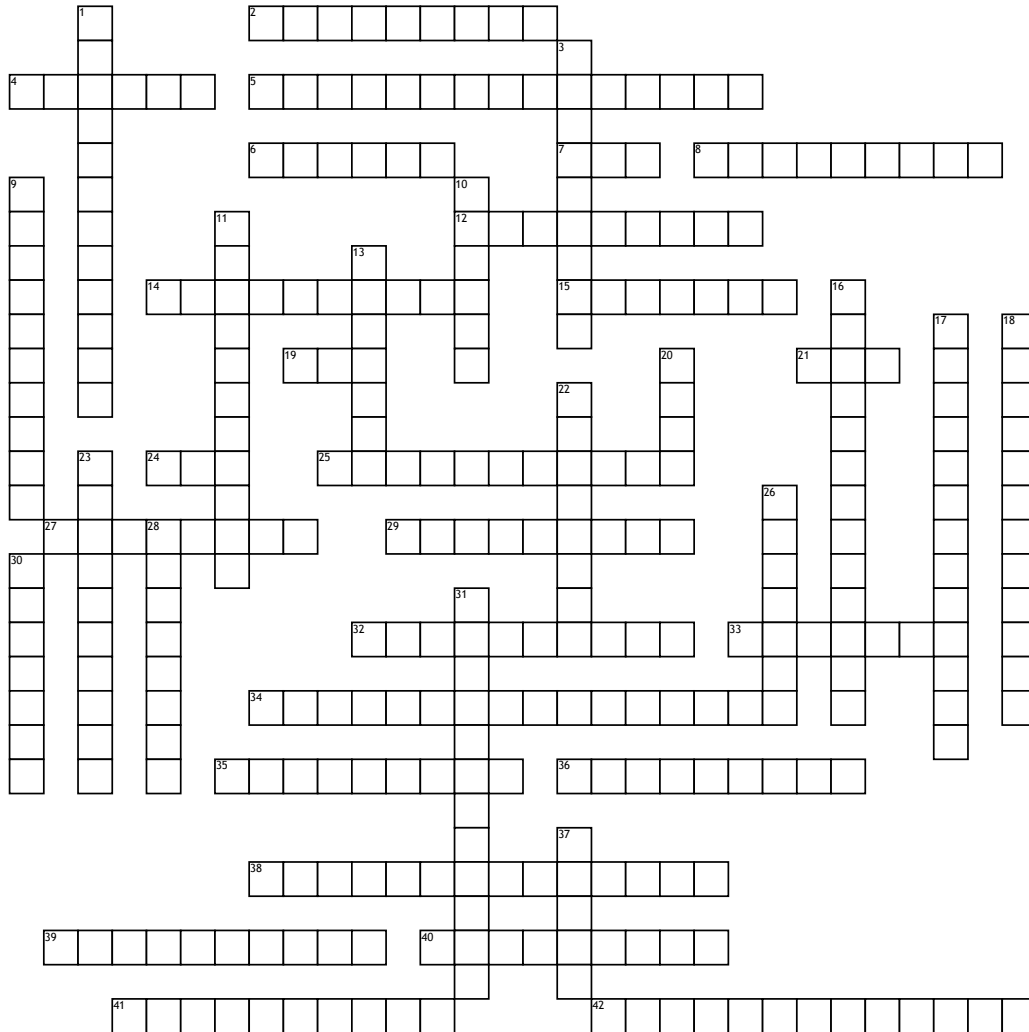


Pre analytical



- Across**
- 2. Rapid swelling near or at venepuncture site
 - 4. Fatty foods increase these levels
 - 5. Excessive sweating causes this
 - 6. Backflow of blood into a patient's vein from a collection tube during venepuncture
 - 7. Common timed specimen (ABBR)
 - 8. Pumping of the fist increases these levels
 - 12. What levels are affected by light and increase at night?
 - 14. Damage of RBCs and release of haemoglobin into the plasma
 - 15. Test that requires no usage of a cuff
 - 19. Stress elevated these levels (ABBR)
 - 21. Automated transport system (ABBR)
 - 24. What level is decreased by haemolytic? (ABBR)
 - 25. Decrease in total body fluid
 - 27. Artery that could be accidentally punctured?
 - 29. Risk of what can be minimised by using proper aseptic technique
 - 32. Adjective used to describe adverse reaction caused by effects of a treatment
 - 33. Substance undergoing analysis
 - 34. Low platelet count
 - 35. Increased pressure results in blood vessels becoming more..
 - 36. Tiny nonraised spots that appear under a tourniquet
 - 38. Blood loss to a point where life cannot be sustained
 - 39. Application of tourniquet results in this
 - 40. Having a 24 hour cycle
 - 41. Device applied to a limb prior to venepuncture
 - 42. Prior to analysis
- Down**
- 1. Low concentrations of potassium in the blood
 - 3. Condition in females that lowers RBC count
 - 9. Expired anticoagulant tubes may allow the formation of
 - 10. What is the medical term for vomiting?
 - 11. What is the abbreviation Hct
 - 13. Medical term for fainting
 - 16. Injection that can increase levels of CK
 - 17. Possible cause of fainting
 - 18. Altered or destroyed by heat (Chapt 12)
 - 20. What can be damaged by blind probing?
 - 22. High what decreases oxygen level
 - 23. Veins that feel hard and cord-like may be..
 - 26. What inhalant should be avoided to revive fainted patients
 - 28. Peak levels of which analyte occur around 08h00 hours?
 - 30. Smoking prior to testing may increase these levels
 - 31. Specimen that should be maintained at body temperature (Chapt 12)
 - 37. State referring to resting metabolic of the body early in the morning

Word Bank

| | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Emesis | PTS | Circadian | Potassium | Thermolabile | RBC |
| Basal | Altitude | Calcium | Hypoglycaemia | Preanalytical | Melatonin |
| Cortisol | Venostasis | Ammonia | Vein | Permeable | Iatrogenic |
| GTT | Haematocrit | Thrombocytopenia | Thrombosed | Microclots | Infection |
| Haematoma | Analyte | Hypokalaemia | Tourniquet | Exsanguination | WBC |
| Syncope | Cryoglobulin | Glucose | Reflux | Dehydration | Brachial |
| Intramuscular | Lipids | Pregnancy | Petechiae | Haemolysis | Haemocontration |