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Phlebotomy

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2P |  H |  L | 3E |  B |  I |  T |  I |  S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  R |  |  S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4H |  E |  M |  O |  S |  T |  A |  S |  I |  S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5P |  |  |  | 6C |  |  |  | 7B |  R |  U |  I |  S |  E |  | 8D |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  L |  |  |  |  O |  |  |  |  O |  |  |  |  |  |  |  N |  |  |  |  | 9T |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10F |  A |  S |  T |  I |  N |  G |  |  | 11C |  A |  T |  H |  E |  T |  E |  R |  |  | 12A |  |  H |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  S |  |  |  |  T |  |  |  |  Y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  B |  |  R |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  M |  |  | 13P |  A |  L |  P |  A |  T |  E |  |  |  | 14B |  L |  O |  O |  D |  G |  R |  O |  U |  P |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 23A |  S |  E |  P |  T |  I |  C |  |  D |  | 24E |  R |  Y |  T |  H |  R |  O |  C |  Y |  T |  E |  |
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|  |  |  |  | 25H |  | 26F |  I |  S |  T |  U |  L |  A |  | 27G |  A |  U |  G | 28E |  |  | 29S |  |  |  |  |  P |  |  A |  |
|  |  |  |  |  E |  |  |  |  |  |  T |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  D |  |  |  E |  |  |  |  |  E |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  P |  | 30A |  |  |  |  I |  | 31E |  |  |  |  |  |  T |  |  |  R |  |  | 32A |  |  N |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  A |  |  R |  | 33B |  L |  O |  O |  D |  |  |  |  |  | 34A |  L |  B |  U |  M |  I |  N |  |  I |  |  |  |
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|  |  | 35E |  P |  I |  D |  E |  R |  M |  I |  S |  |  M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  S |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Across****2.** A condition resulting in inflammation of a vein.**4.** To stop bleeding by vasoconstriction and coagulation or by a surgical process.**7.** An injury of the soft tissue that results in breakage of the local capillaries and the leakage of red blood cells.**10.** To not eat. Common before a phlebotomy procedure is performed.**11.** A thin and flexible tube that is inserted into a cavity of the body to withdraw or inject fluid**13.** To feel by the hand. For example, to find the size and direction of a vein.**14.** One of the groups that persons blood can be classified as (A, B, AB, O).**15.** Rapid onset or short course in reference to disease.**23.** Absent or free from microorganisms.**24.** A red blood cell.**26.** An abnormal connection from a vein to an artery to change the flow of blood.**27.** A measurement used for the diameter of a needle. The larger the needle diameter, the smaller the gauge.**33.** The red liquid "tissue" that circulates in the arteries and veins that carries oxygen to and carbon dioxide from the tissue of the body.**34.** Main protein in human blood.**35.** The outermost layer of the skin.**36.** A substance that stimulates the immune system to create antibodies.**37.** A protein that is necessary for blood to clot. Created by the action of fibrinogen and thrombin. | **Down****1.** A platelet. Important for blood clotting.**3.** Evacuated Tube System (The most common method of drawing blood)**5.** The fluid or liquid portion of the blood.**6.** Guidelines recommended by the CDC for reducing the risk of transmission of epidemiologically important microorganisms by direct skin-to-skin or indirect contact.**8.** Do Not Resuscitate**9.** A condition that decreases the number of blood platelets.**12.** Arterial Blood Gases (A test that measures the oxygen and carbon dioxide levels in blood)**16.** To attract and gather material on the surface.**17.** Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (A test commonly given after a patient takes blood thinners)**18.** Point of Care Testing (Medical testing at or near the site of patient care)**19.** Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (aka Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, is an advanced stage of HIV)**20.** Platelets**21.** A condition that causes a decrease in the amount of red blood cells or hemoglobin in the blood.**22.** Automated External Defibrillator (A portable device that measures heart rhythm)**25.** A complex organic acid that is found in lung and liver tissue that prevents blood clotting.**28.** EthyleneDiamineTetraacetic Acid (A polyamino carboxylic acid and a colourless, water-soluble solid)**29.** The clear fluid that separates from blood when it clots.**30.** A small branch of an artery that leads to a capillary.**31.** The swelling caused by excess fluid accumulation in tissue.**32.** A drug that causes a loss of sensation or unconsciousness. |

   Gauge       AIDS       ABG       Fasting       Palpate       Erythrocyte       Thrombocytopenia       Albumin       Phlebitis       Arteriole        Plasma       Heparin       Blood       AED       Fistula       EST       DNR       POCT       PLT       Blood Group       Contact Precautions       Aseptic       Epidermis       Hemostasis       Catheter       Thrombocyte       Fibrin       Anesthetic       Anemia       Antigen       Edema       Bruise       Serum       Acute       Adsorb       EDTA       APTT