



1. Introduction and basic science

- 1.1. Anatomy and structure of peripheral veins
- 1.2. Phlebotomy practice – when, why?
- 1.3. Hand hygiene
- 1.4. Infection control – standard precautions
- 1.5. Safety and first aid
- 1.6. Use of tourniquet
- 1.7. Anticoagulation - theory

2. Phlebotomy procedure

- 2.1. Patients identification, vein site selection
- 2.2. Pre and post puncture care
- 2.3. Blood collection equipment
- 2.4. Blood collection techniques
 - 2.4.1. Evacuated tube system
 - 2.4.2. Syringe
 - 2.4.3. Winged set (butterfly)
- 2.5. Demonstration and practice

3. Psychological and parapsychological elements in phlebotomy

- 3.1. Stress management
- 3.2. Communication strategies
- 3.3. Practice

4. Intravenous cannula (Venflon, Branula)

- 4.1. Structure and techniques of insertion
- 4.2. Blood drawing from the cannula
- 4.3. Practice

5. Laboratory test assays

- 5.1. Complete blood count and differential
- 5.2. Blood chemistry



5.3. Blood biochemistry

5.3.1. Renal function tests

5.3.2. Liver function tests

5.3.3. Glucose and OGTT

5.3.4. Inflammatory markers – CRP, ESR, IgA, IgE, IgM, IgG

5.3.5. Coagulation factors – INR, PT, aPTT, fibrinogen

5.4. Hormones

5.4.1. TSH

5.4.2. FT4

5.4.3. FSH

5.4.4. LH

5.4.5. Estrogen

5.4.6. Cortisol

5.4.7. Prolactin