

Troubleshooting for Pipetting

For visual aids, please refer to the Fingerstick Training portion of the Product Presentation, Quick Reference Guide and INSTI training video on our website:

<http://biolytical.com/support/education#training>

The 'Important 3' for Optimal Sample Collection:

1. *FIRM firing of the lancet*
2. *Pulsing technique BEFORE and AFTER firing the lancet*
3. *Horizontally placed pipette INTO the blood BEAD, without squeezing the pipette bulb*

1. Before

- a. Make sure the patient's hand is **WARM** – have them rub their hands together, clap, or use a heating pad or surgical glove filled with warm water to warm the hands and increase bloodflow. Have them hold their hand at waist level or below waist level.
- b. Use the side of middle or ring finger and squeeze or pulse the finger to get blood to the tip (it will be rosy in color)
- c. After wiping with the alcohol swab and allowing it to dry, Press **FIRMLY** to fire the lancet. This is critical as the lancet won't fire deeply enough if pressure is not sufficient.

2. Pipetting

- a. With bottle 1 open and the pipette ready in hand, squeeze the finger until you have a **large, contained bead of blood**.
- b. Hover the pipette horizontally into the bead of **blood without touching the finger**
- c. Be mindful **not to cover the tiny air hole** on the black 50ul line
- d. **Do not squeeze the bulb**. Capillary action will draw the blood up into the stem
- e. Repeat pulsing and collecting as needed
- f. If the bead breaks, wipe and squeeze to get a fresh bead

Troubleshooting for slow bleeders

- *Have the patient stand up*
- *Hold the pipette beneath the finger so that blood can flow straight down*
- *Have the patient squeeze their own finger*
- *If it is your practice, wipe the first drop of blood. This is not necessary but may facilitate better bleeding.*