

BLOOD COLLECTION TUBES & THE ORDER OF DRAW

 Clear	 New Red/ Light Gray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None (plastic) 	0	For use as a discard tube or secondary specimen tube.
 Light Blue	 Light Blue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buffered sodium citrate 0.105 M (=3.2%) glass 0.109 M (3.2%) plastic Citrate, theophylline, adenosine, dipyridamole (CTAD) 	3-4	For coagulation determinations. CTAD for selected platelet function assays and routine coagulation determination. Tube inversions ensure mixing of anticoagulant (citrate) to prevent clotting.
 Clear			3-4	
 Red	 Red	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silicone coated (glass) Clot activator, Silicone coated (plastic) 	0 5	For serum determinations in chemistry. May be used for routine blood donor screening and diagnostic testing of serum for infectious disease. Tube inversions ensure mixing of clot activator with blood. Blood clotting time: 60 minutes.
 Gold	 Red/ Gray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clot activator and gel for serum separation 	5	For serum determinations in chemistry. May be used for routine blood donor screening and diagnostic testing of serum for infectious disease. Tube inversions ensure mixing of clot activator with blood. Blood clotting time: 30 minutes.
 Green	 Green	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sodium heparin Lithium heparin 	8 8	For plasma determinations in chemistry. Tube inversions ensure mixing of anticoagulant (heparin) with blood to prevent clotting.
 Light Green	 Green/ Gray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lithium heparin and gel for plasma separation 	8	For plasma determinations in chemistry. Tube inversions ensure mixing of anticoagulant (heparin) with blood to prevent clotting.
 Pink	 Pink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray-coated K₂EDTA (plastic) 	8	For whole blood hematology determinations. May be used for routine immunohematology testing and blood donor screening. Designed with special cross-match label for patient information required by the AABB. Tube inversions prevent clotting.
 Lavender	 Lavender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liquid K₂EDTA (glass) Spray-coated K₂EDTA (plastic) 	8 8	K ₂ EDTA and K ₃ EDTA for whole blood hematology determinations. K ₃ EDTA may be used for routine immunohematology testing and blood donor screening. Tube inversions ensure mixing of anticoagulant (EDTA) with blood to prevent clotting.
 Gray	 Gray	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potassium oxalate/sodium fluoride Sodium fluoride/Na₂ EDTA Sodium fluoride (serum tube) 	8 8 8	For glucose determinations. Oxalate and EDTA anticoagulants will give plasma samples. Sodium fluoride is the antiglycolytic agent. Tube inversions ensure proper mixing of additive with blood.
 Royal Blue		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clot activator (plastic serum) K₂EDTA (plastic) 	8 8	For trace-element, toxicology, and nutritional-chemistry determinations. Special stopper formulation provides low levels of trace elements (see package insert). Tube inversions ensure mixing of either clot activator or anticoagulant (EDTA) with blood.
	 Yellow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sodium polyanethanol sulfonate (SPS) Acid citrate dextrose additives (ACD): Solution A - 22.0 g/L trisodium citrate, 8.0 g/L citric acid, 24.5 g/L dextrose Solution B - 13.2 g/L trisodium citrate, 4.8 g/L citric acid, 14.7 g/L dextrose 	8 8 8	SPS for blood culture specimen collections in microbiology. ACD for use in blood bank studies, HLA phenotyping, and DNA and paternity testing. Tube inversions ensure mixing of anticoagulant with blood to prevent clotting.



BD Vacutainer® Venous Blood Collection Tube Guide

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