

1. Wash hands, and put on gloves.



2. Choose the puncture site

CHOOSE THE SITE

Small Infants (< 4 months, < 5 kg)

- Puncture the **heel**.
- Do not puncture the fingers. There is risk of hitting the bone.

Medium Infants (4-10 months, 5-10 kg)

- For larger infants four months and older, the **toe** should be used.
- However, in a malnourished infant, underlying tissue can be very thin and a lancet is likely to pierce the bone. For such children, a heel puncture is recommended.

Larger Infants (10 months or older, >10kg)

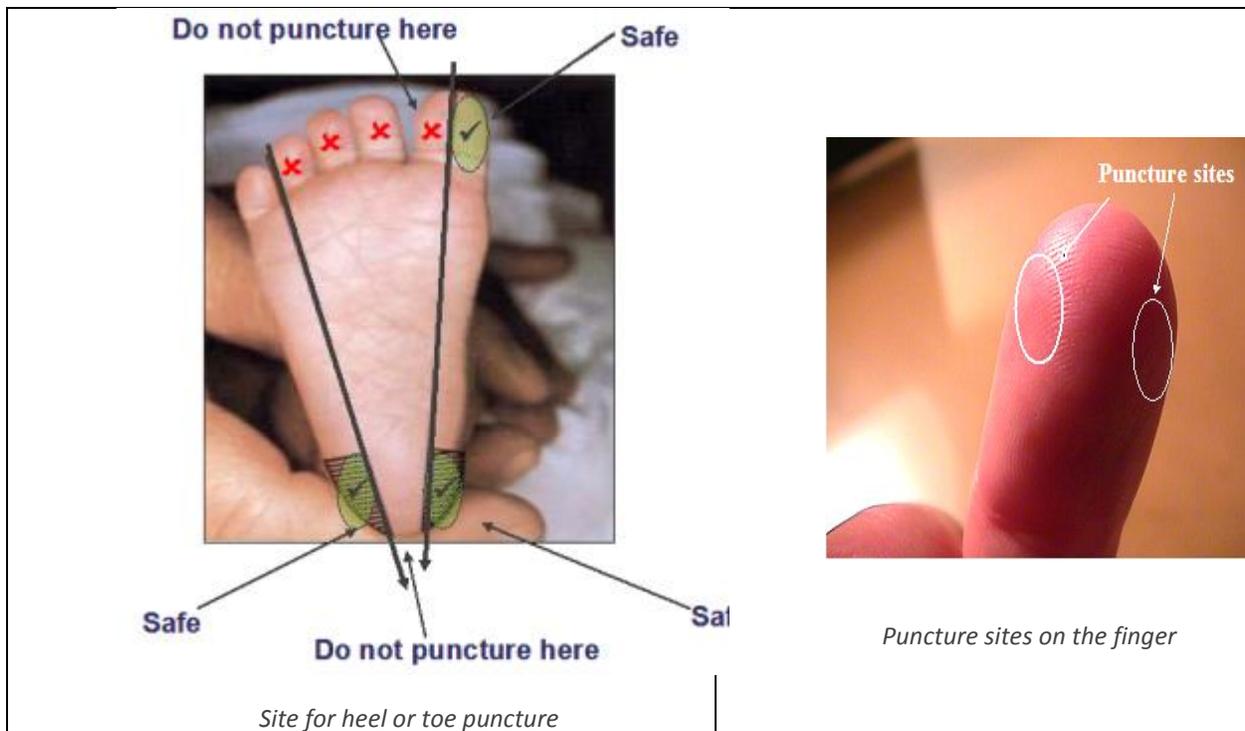
- Use 4th finger, slightly lateral side.

HEEL / TOE STICK

- The puncture should be made outside a line drawn from the middle of the big toe to the heel or outside a line drawn from the area between the fourth and fifth toes to the heel
- Take care to avoid the central area of the foot (to avoid injury to the nerves and tendons) or the center of the heel (to avoid piercing the heel bone).

FINGER STICK

- **Use the fourth or third finger** for collecting the blood. Do not use a finger with a scar, wound, infection, swelling, deformity, or rash.
- **Place the lancet perpendicular to the palmar surface on the end of the finger**, positioned off center. Avoid the very tip of the finger or the lateral sides due to risk of piercing bone.



3. Warm the puncture site.

- **If the foot is cold, warm the skin** over the heel by rubbing it.
- The caregiver can warm the site while you are preparing the supplies. This will increase blood flow and improve the ease with which a sample can be obtained.



5. Position baby with foot down.

Positioning

- Hold heel firmly. Apply moderate pressure near the puncture site. This can be done by wrapping the heel using your thumb and second finger
- Make sure that the foot or finger is below the level of the heart, to increase the flow of blood to the puncture site.



6. Clean the site with an alcohol swab and allow to dry for 30 seconds.

Clean puncture site

- If skin is very dirty, use second swab.
- Allow alcohol to air dry. Do not blow on area to dry the alcohol. Blowing may allow bacteria to contaminate the site.



7. Press lancet on to site and prick skin.

Use a sterile, disposable lancet

- Use the lancet to puncture the skin by placing the blade-slot surface against the area and pressing the trigger.
- The tip of the blade ejects through the blade slot, producing a micro incision in the skin, and immediately retracts into the device.



8. Wipe away first drop with gauze swab.

1. Wipe away the first small blood drop with a gauze.
2. The used lancet should be discarded into a sharps container
3. Biohazardous wastes, along with the other disposable materials used for the blood sample collection should be disposed of into the Biohazardous waste container (Red-liner).
(Please insert picture of biohazard waste & sharp containers)



9. Allow large drop of blood to collect.



- **Avoid 'milking' or 'squeezing'** as this could affect the test results.
- Hold foot at centre and gently squeeze. Do not squeeze close to puncture site.

10. Clean the puncture site.

