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Patient posture for blood collection by venipuncture: recall for standardization after 28 years



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ABSTRACT

Background: Although data about the effect of posture on routine hematological testing were published 28 years ago, this pre-analytical issue has not been standardized so far. This study was planned to evaluate whether postural changes influence the results of hematology testing.

Methods: A complete blood count was performed in 19 healthy volunteers after 25 min in the supine position, 20 min in a sitting position and 20 min stationary standing in an upright position.

Results: The change from supine to sitting position caused clinically significant increases in the hemoglobin, hematocrit and red blood cell count. Furthermore, the change from supine to standing caused clinically significant increases in the hemoglobin, hematocrit, red blood cell, leukocyte, neutrophil, lymphocyte, basophil and platelet counts, and mean platelet volume, and that from sitting to standing caused clinically significant increases in hemoglobin, hematocrit, and red blood cell, leukocyte, neutrophil and lymphocyte counts.

Conclusion: The results of this investigation provide further support to the notion that effort should be made to achieve widespread standardization in the practice of phlebotomy, including patient posture.

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Introduction

The complete blood count (CBC) is one of the tests most frequently requested in the clinical practice, because it is a

multi-tasking analysis that provides valuable information on a broad range of clinical conditions (i.e., anemia, hemostasis, inflammation, malignancies).¹ The samples for CBC are hence routinely requested in virtually all healthcare environments, including emergency departments, and clinical and surgical

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wards.² Moreover, both hematocrit and hemoglobin are useful for screening blood donors.

In general, drawing of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)-anticoagulated specimens by venipuncture (i.e., those used for CBC testing) can be performed with patients in different postures including lying in bed, after walking through ambulatory services and sitting just before the test (i.e., less than 3 min) or sitting for a long time (i.e., after performing intravenous infusion therapy in day care facilities).

The Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) H03-A6 document, renamed the GP 41-A6 standard, currently recommends that blood specimens should be collected with the patient comfortably seated in an appropriate chair or lying down, but does not provide specifications about supine or standing positions and time of permanence in a certain position.³ Since the posture may influence the concentration of several blood constituents due to decreased plasma volume occurring on changing from lying to standing,⁴ it is conventionally assumed that remaining supine for a long time may be associated with consistent hemodilution. On the other hand, the standing posture may be a cause of blood concentration due to the effect of gravitational force and hydrostatic pressure, which cause ultrafiltration of plasma and small molecules in the interstitial space.⁵

It is a common experience that clinicians not only complain about unexpected variations in hemoglobin levels, especially when these approximate the transfusion threshold,⁶ but also frequently appraise virtually unexplainable changes in additional parameters of the CBC, such as platelets or the leukocyte count and differential. It is now clearly acknowledged that the vast majority of laboratory errors occur in the pre-analytical phase and are primarily attributable to a lack of standardized protocols during venous blood sampling.^{7,8} The influence of posture on the CBC was investigated nearly 30 years ago by Leppanen and Grasbeck,⁹ who manually measured white blood cell (WBC) differential counts in 22 healthy women after 2 h fasting.⁹ These authors recommended that venous blood sampling should be standardized to a reference position, either sitting or supine. However, this experimental design – entailing 2 h of fasting¹⁰ and manual analysis¹¹ – is barely reproducible according to the current practice and technology. Therefore, this study was planned to evaluate whether postural changes influence the results of the CBC, with special focus on platelets, leukocyte count and differential.

Methods

The study population consisted of 19 healthy subjects (mean age 44 ± 11 years; seven male and 12 female) recruited from the laboratory staff of the University Hospital of Verona (Italy). Venous blood was collected after overnight fasting (12 h) by the standard technique and without venous stasis.^{12,13} In brief, three 5.9 mg of K₂EDTA blood tubes (Venosafe, Terumo Europe N.V., Leuven, Belgium) were collected from each volunteer on the same day. The first tube was drawn after 25 min in the supine position, the second after 20 min in the sitting position and the last after 20 min in the standing position. Blood collections were serially performed in the order listed above, and the intervals were only those spent in each posture. The CBC

was performed with the Advia 2120 hematological analyzer (Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics, Deerfield, IL). The delta plasma volume change (Δ PVC) was calculated with the reference formula of Dill and Costill as follows: Δ PV(%) = $100 \times ((\text{Hemoglobin}_{\text{pre}}/\text{Hemoglobin}_{\text{post}}) \times (100 - \text{Hematocrit}_{\text{post}})/(100 - \text{Hematocrit}_{\text{pre}}) - 1)$, using hematocrit values as percentages and hemoglobin values in g/dL.¹⁴ Results are expressed as medians and interquartile range (IQR). The significance of differences was evaluated with Wilcoxon's signed rank test, using Analyse-it (Analyse-it Software Ltd., Leeds, UK). The percentage variation calculated from the different postural positions was also compared with the desirable quality specifications for bias derived from biological variations¹⁵ as provided by Ricos et al. Briefly, this is best achieved for measurands under strict homeostatic control in order to preserve their concentrations in the body fluid of interest, but it can also be applied to other measurands that are in a steady state in biological fluids. In this case, it is expected that the 'noise' produced by the measurement procedure will not significantly alter the signal provided by the concentration of the measurand.¹⁶ Each patient provided written consent before being enrolled in the study, which was performed in accord with the ethical standards established by the institution in which the experiments were performed and the Helsinki Declaration of 1975.

Results

The results of this study are shown in Table 1 and Figure 1. According to the formula of Dill and Costill, the Δ PVC was -3.4% from supine to sitting, -14.1% from supine to standing and -9.3% from sitting to standing. Statistically significant variations from supine to sitting were found for the red blood cell (RBC), WBC, neutrophil, lymphocyte, eosinophil, basophil and platelet counts, hemoglobin and hematocrit. When these variations were compared to the quality specifications for bias derived from biological variations, meaningful differences were only observed for the RBC count, hemoglobin and hematocrit. Statistically significant variations from supine to standing were recorded for the RBC, WBC, neutrophil, lymphocyte, eosinophil, basophil, and platelet counts, hemoglobin and hematocrit and mean corpuscular volume (MPV). When these variations were compared against the quality specifications, meaningful differences were found for the RBC count, hemoglobin, hematocrit, and WBC, neutrophil, lymphocyte, basophil, and platelet counts and MPV. Furthermore, statistically significant variations from sitting to standing position were observed for the RBC count, hemoglobin, hematocrit, WBC, neutrophil, lymphocyte, basophil, and platelet counts and MPV. When these variations were compared to the quality specifications, meaningful bias was found for the RBC, WBC, neutrophil and lymphocyte counts, hemoglobin and hematocrit.

Discussion

The results of this investigation confirm that the patient posture has an impact on the test results of a number of CBC parameters. This was evident for both the platelet count and

Table 1 – Variation of routine hematological parameters in different postural positions before and during venipuncture.

	Desirable bias	Supine	Sitting			Standing				
			Value	p-Value vs. supine	Bias (%) vs. supine	Value	p-Value vs. supine	Bias (%) vs. supine	p-Value vs. sitting	Bias (%) vs. sitting
PVC (% variation)	–	–	–3.4 (–1.5 to –4.3)	<0.001	–	–14.1 (–9.1 to –15.7)	<0.001	–9.3 (–11.1 to –6.6)	<0.001	–
RBC count ($\times 10^{12}/L$)	$\pm 1.7\%$	4.7 (4.4–5.2)	4.8 (4.5–5.3)	<0.001	2.2 (1.8–2.8)	5.0 (4.7–5.4)	<0.001	6.8 (5.1–9.0)	<0.001	4.9 (2.8–5.9)
Hemoglobin (g/L)	$\pm 1.8\%$	131 (127–145)	134 (129–150)	<0.001	2.3 (1.9–2.9)	141 (134–154)	<0.001	7.1 (5.3–8.9)	<0.001	4.8 (3.9–6.0)
Hematocrit (%)	$\pm 1.7\%$	0.41 (0.40–0.44)	0.42 (0.41–0.44)	0.009	1.7 (1.3–2.5)	0.44 (0.43–0.47)	<0.001	6.9 (5.0–8.9)	<0.001	5.3 (3.3–6.3)
MCV (fL)	$\pm 1.3\%$	89 (87–92)	90 (87–92)	0.057	–	90 (87–92)	0.420	–	0.670	–
MCH (pg)	$\pm 1.3\%$	29.2 (27.7–30.0)	29.5 (28.0–30.3)	0.145	–	29.2 (28.1–30.2)	0.147	–	0.170	–
RDW (%)	$\pm 1.7\%$	13.4 (12.9–13.9)	13.4 (12.9–13.8)	0.424	–	13.4 (12.9–14.1)	0.176	–	0.178	–
WBC count ($\times 10^9/L$)	$\pm 6.0\%$	5.4 (4.6–6.7)	5.7 (4.9–6.1)	<0.001	5.1 (3.2–8.1)	6.2 (5.3–6.7)	<0.001	17.1 (14.2–24.2)	<0.001	15.6 (8.2–18.8)
Neutrophils ($\times 10^9/L$)	$\pm 9.2\%$	3.2 (2.4–3.5)	3.3 (2.5–3.7)	<0.001	4.3 (2.9–8.0)	3.7 (3.0–4.1)	<0.001	15.2 (12.6–25.9)	<0.001	12.3 (7.7–16.8)
Lymphocytes ($\times 10^9/L$)	$\pm 9.2\%$	1.7 (1.2–2.0)	1.8 (1.2–2.1)	<0.001	6.9 (4.5–7.8)	1.9 (1.5–2.5)	<0.001	23.4 (14.1–34.9)	<0.001	17.9 (9.3–23.9)
Monocytes ($\times 10^9/L$)	$\pm 13.2\%$	0.28 (0.23–0.32)	0.28 (0.22–0.32)	0.325	–	0.28 (0.24–0.32)	0.117	–	0.054	–
Eosinophils ($\times 10^9/L$)	$\pm 19.8\%$	0.07 (0.06–0.11)	0.08 (0.06–0.13)	0.008	10.0 (0.0–17.1)	0.09 (0.06–0.13)	0.009	13.3 (0.0–34.3)	0.284	–
Basophils ($\times 10^9/L$)	$\pm 15.4\%$	0.02 (0.01–0.03)	0.02 (0.02–0.03)	0.008	0.0 (0.0–50.0)	0.03 (0.02–0.04)	<0.001	50.0 (12.5–66.7)	0.012	0.0 (0.0–50.0)
LUC ($\times 10^9/L$)	Not available	0.13 (0.12–0.14)	0.13 (0.10–0.14)	0.145	–	0.13 (0.11–0.16)	0.259	–	0.054	–
Platelets ($\times 10^9/L$)	$\pm 5.9\%$	194 (181–233)	200 (190–243)	<0.001	4.1 (2.1–6.3)	210 (198–248)	<0.001	10.9 (4.6–14.8)	0.002	4.7 (0.0–8.8)
MPV (fL)	$\pm 2.3\%$	8.9 (8.5–9.3)	8.9 (8.3–9.3)	0.122	–	8.8 (8.1–9.1)	0.018	–2.3 (–4.5 to –0.5)	0.041	–1.3 (–3.3 to 0.5)

Results are expressed as medians and interquartile range, significant differences are in bold.

PVC: plasma volume change; WBC: white blood cell; LUC: large and unstained cells; RBC: red blood cell; MCV: mean corpuscular volume; MCH: mean corpuscular hemoglobin; RDW: red blood cell distribution width; MPV: mean platelet volume.

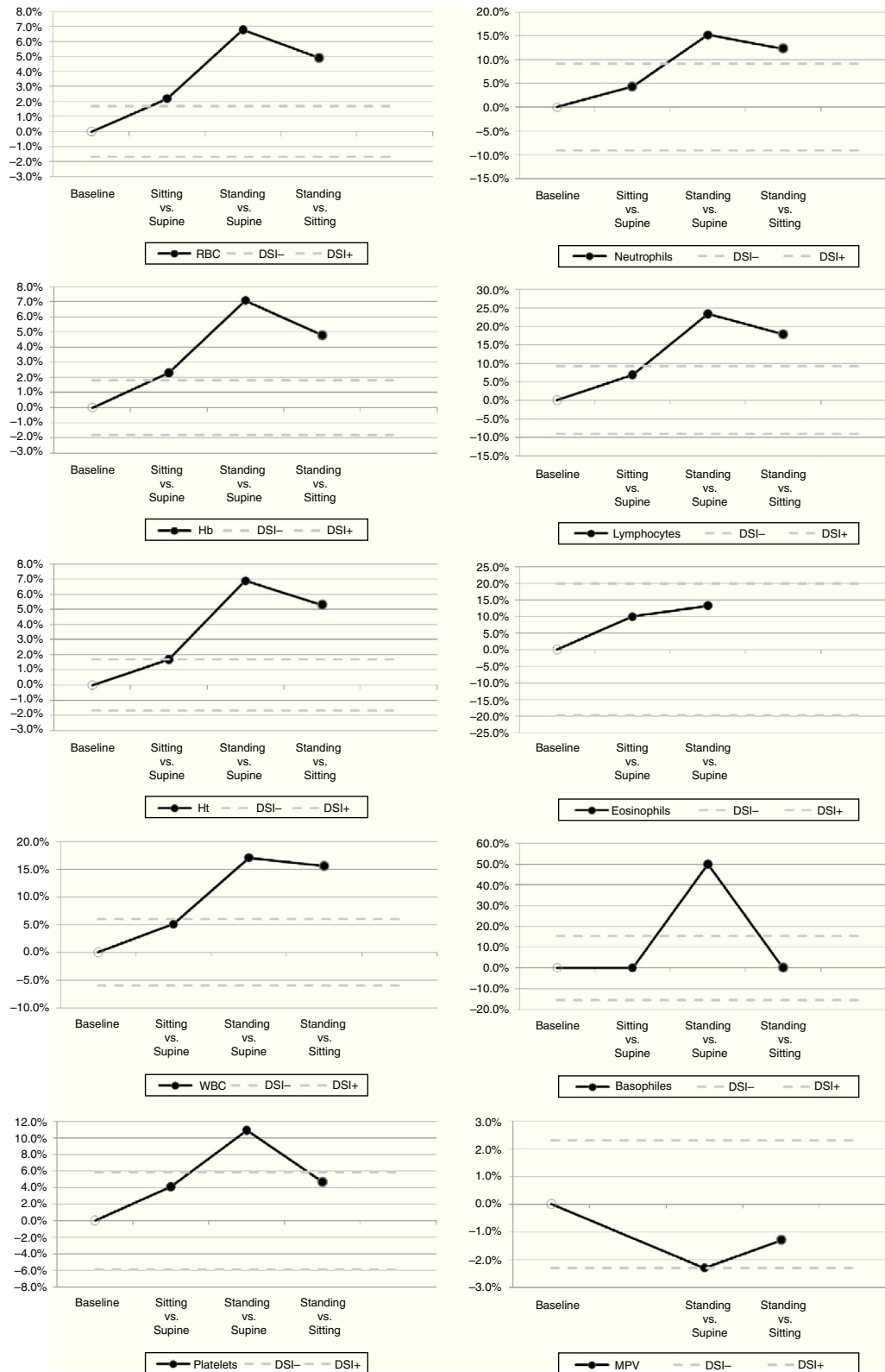


Figure 1 – Interferograms related to patient posture during blood collection by venipuncture. Patient posture (x-axis) is plotted against bias values (y-axis). Solid line – bias. Dashed lines – acceptable criteria based on desirable specification for imprecision (DSI) derived from biologic variation.

MPV that were significantly biased when patients changed position from standing to the supine position (Table 1). MPV is an important parameter in the differential diagnosis of patients with thrombocytopenia,¹⁷ and for risk assessment of cardiovascular disorders.¹⁸ A clinically significant bias was also observed for leukocytes. Interestingly, increases in the WBC, neutrophil, lymphocyte, and basophil counts were on average 2- to 5-fold larger than expected according to the calculated Δ PVC (Table 1). This evidence suggests that an active release of leukocytes may occur from dynamic reservoirs, such as the spleen, when the patient changes from the supine position to standing.¹⁹

The CBC has a substantial diagnostic value in the daily clinical practice. When carefully interpreted according to the clinical history of signs and symptoms, this analysis provides useful information in the diagnosis and management of patients with a number of hematological disorders. The CBC is also helpful for longitudinal monitoring of RBCs, platelets and leukocytes in response to drug and/or surgical treatment. However, after the introduction of automated blood count analyzers, a complete panel of blood cell indices can now be generated with a much higher degree of analytical quality and accuracy,²⁰ and thus much effort is required to standardize extra-analytical issues (i.e., patient posture during blood collection by venipuncture).²¹⁻²³

The influence of patient posture on blood components has been investigated previously with special focus on larger molecules such as albumin, serum enzymes, bilirubin and lipoproteins.^{4,6,24-28} Mayer et al. first studied the influence of posture on hematocrit and demonstrated that a change of position from recumbent to sitting was sufficient to significantly increase the hematocrit, with standing producing an even greater increase.²⁴ Maw et al. also investigated the underlying mechanisms of this modification by measuring body fluid rearrangement during postural variations, and concluded that intravascular fluid loss during standing was mainly due to filtration of plasma into the interstitium.²⁹ More recently, Inagaki et al. demonstrated that the redistribution of water between the intra- and extra-vascular spaces following postural changes during hemodialysis was an important source of changes in blood components, thus underpinning the importance of postural effects for evaluating blood parameters during hemodialysis.³⁰

The findings of this study have some potentially useful clinical implications. First, the evidence that several parameters of the CBC are significantly affected by different postural positions raises the crucial issue that patient posture should be accurately standardized during blood drawing, especially when defining reference ranges for many laboratory tests and assessing longitudinal variations of the same subject over time. A second important aspect is that physicians should not discount the fact that virtually inexplicable variations of RBC, platelets and leukocytes may be caused by the collection of venous blood in different postures rather than by disease (e.g., acute bleeding, platelet consumption as in the case of disseminated intravascular coagulation), or analytical errors. This is particularly crucial for parameters such as the WBC and lymphocyte counts, which increased by approximately 20% from supine to standing position (Table 1 and Figure 1). Finally, we also raise the issue that guidelines for venipuncture such as

those of the CLSI³ should include a clear indication that standardizing patient posture is necessary to produce solid data and enable reliable comparisons over time.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the results of this investigation provide further support to the notion that effort should be made to achieve a widespread standardization of the practice of phlebotomy. Clear indications should be given that patient posture during venous blood sampling must be standardized to a reference position, either sitting or supine. Irrespective of the chosen criterion, a recommendation should be given that a minimum period (i.e., 15 or 20 min) of resting in the reference position should be observed before collecting venous blood for CBC.

Authorship

GLO, GLS, GCG and GL conceived and designed the study, analyzed the data, performed the statistical analysis and drafted the manuscript; ED and MM reviewed the literature, acquired data, interpreted the results and critically revised the manuscript. All the authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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