Q1	What is your sex?
	Male
	Female
Q2	What is your education level?
	Professional Bachelor's degree
	Bachelor's degree
	Master's degree
Q3	What is your Professional title?
	General practice nurse
	Community nurse
	Anaesthesia and intensive care nurse
	Mental health nurse
	Operating room nurse
	Obstetrician (nurse)
	Biomedical technician
Q4	What is your work experience?
	 ≤ 5 years
	• 6–10 years
	 11–15 years
	 ≥ 20 years
Q5	Is there a designated standard operating procedure for venous blood
	collection using a vacuum system in the healthcare facility where you work?
	Available
	Not aware if available or not
	Not Available
Q6	When was the last time you participated in training on venous blood
	collection?
	 ≤ 1 year ago
	• 2–4 years ago
	 ≥ 5 years ago
07	Never attended such training
Q7	What is the purpose of a tourniquet?
	To highlight veins
	To improve blood flow into the tube Beth entione
	Both options What reasons load to you not asking whether the patient has prepared
Q8	What reasons lead to you not asking whether the patient has prepared appropriately for venous blood collection? [†]
	There is usually no need to prepare for the prescribed tests
	 I am not aware of the factors about which I should inquire The patient's preparation does not affect the results of laboratory tests
1	 The patient's preparation does not affect the results of laboratory lests

Supplementary Table 1. Survey questions translated into English from Lithuanian

Q9	Do you identify the patient before venous blood collection?
	Always*
	Sometimes
	Never
Q10	How do you most commonly identify the patient? (multi-choice)
	I ask the patient if their name and surname match the details on the
	requisition form
	 I inquire about the patient's name and surname, and then compare
	their response with the information provided on the requisition form*
	 I verify the data by requesting the patient's identification document*
Q11	When do you identify the blood collection tubes?
	 Before collecting blood in front of the patient*
	 After collecting blood in front of the patient*
	 Before or after collecting blood when there is no patient
Q12	When you identify venous blood collection tubes away from the patient, do
QIZ	you verify that the tube has been correctly identified in front of the patient? [‡]
	 Always*
	Sometimes
	Never
	 I identify the tubes after blood is collected and the patient is absent,
	so there is no opportunity for additional verification at the patient's
	side
.	Before venipuncture, do you always ask the patient about when they last ate,
Q13	drank anything other than water, or took any medications (and which ones),
	or do you assess other factors that may affect the test result?
	Always*
	Sometimes
	Never
Q14	Do you prepare the necessary tools and equipment before venipuncture,
-	taking into account the specific laboratory tests requested?
	Yes*
	• No
Q15	Do you wear medical gloves during venipuncture?
	Always*
	Sometimes
	Never
Q16	Where do you most often tie the tourniquet?
	 Two fingers of the forearm above the puncture site (~3.5 cm)
	 Four fingers of the forearm above the puncture site (~7.5 cm)*
	• It is important to tie above the puncture site, but the exact distance is
	not critical
Q17	How long, on average, do you leave the tourniquet in place?

1	- Not longer than 1 minute *
	Not longer than 1 minute.*
	Not longer than 2 minutes.
	Until the end of the venous blood collection procedure.
Q18	Do you ask the patient to make a fist or squeeze and release the fist a few
	times to help visualize the veins more clearly?
	 Always
	Often
	Sometimes
	Never*
	If it takes longer than 1 minute to find a suitable vein after applying the
Q19	tourniquet, do you stop the procedure and look for a suitable vein in the
	other arm?
	 Always*
	Sometimes
	Never
Q20	Do you always wait for the disinfectant used for puncture site disinfection to
Q20	dry before performing venipuncture?
	Always*
	Sometime
	Never
Q21	At what angle do you usually insert the needle into the vein?
	• 5-30°*
	• $> 30 - \le 45^{\circ}$
	• >45°
Q22	When do you release the tourniquet?
	 When the blood starts to flow into the first tube*
	 After taking all the venous blood samples
	 When taking venous blood, I don't use a tourniquet
000	If you need to collect several different blood samples from a patient, which
Q23	tube would you use first?
	The tube for the complete blood count
	 The tube for biochemical tests (serum)
	The tube for coagulation tests*
Q24	How often do you mix blood by inverting the tube after filling it?
	Always*
	Sometimes
	Never
007	How many times should the tube be inverted at a 180° angle for it to be
Q25	considered that the blood is adequately mixed?
	At least 3 times
	At least 4 times
	At least 5 times*
L	

	You don't need to mix
Q26	How long after taking the blood do you recommend the patient to keep the
	puncture site compressed?
	 < 2 minutes
	2-4 minutes
	 > 4 minutes
	If venous blood was obtained from the veins in the cubital fossa, would you
Q27	advise the patient to maintain compression at the puncture site by bending
	the arm at the elbow?
	• Yes
	• No*
Q28	Do you recommend the patient to sit (lie down) and rest for at least 5
Q20	minutes after the blood is taken?
	 Always*
	Sometimes
	Never
Q29	How often do you specify the exact time and date for blood collection in the
Q23	test order?
	 Always*
	Sometimes
	Never
*This s	stated practice was deemed to be in accordance with the recommendations of

EFLM-COLABIOCLI; [†]The question was posed exclusively to respondents who

indicated non-compliance with Q5; [‡]The question was posed exclusively to

respondents who indicated non-compliance with Q3. EFLM-COLABIOCLI - European

Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine and the Latin American

Confederation of Clinical Biochemistry.