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## MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN - MLT(ASCP)

ASCP ASCP-MLT

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## QUESTION NO: 1

Normocytic- G6PD deficiency, Malaria

Microcytic- Iron deficiency, Thalassemia

Macrocytic- Chronic Liver Disease, Vitamin B12 deficiency

Hematology

Match the disease conditions with appropriate red cell size classification

1. G6PD deficiency, Malaria
2. Iron deficiency, Thalassemia
3. Chronic Liver Disease, Vitamin B12 deficiency

- A. Microcytic
- B. Macrocytic
- C. Normocytic

**ANSWER: A B C**

## QUESTION NO: 2

Urinalysis & Other Body Fluids

Match the following urine chemical reagent strip test pads to the disease or disorder that would most likely cause a positive test result.

1. Ketones
  2. Blood
  3. Bilirubin
  4. Nitrites
- A. Renal calculi
  - B. Urinary tract infection
  - C. Diabetes mellitus
  - D. Hepatitis/cirrhosis

**ANSWER: A B C D**

## QUESTION NO: 3

A dilution commonly used for a routine sperm count is a 1:20.

A dilution commonly used for a routine sperm count is:

- A. 1:2
- B. 1:20
- C. 1:200
- D. 1:400

**ANSWER: B**

## QUESTION NO: 4

Parathyroid hormone regulates serum calcium by acting on bone, kidney, and intestines while regulating phosphate by stimulating the intestines and the kidneys, enhancing absorption and reabsorption respectively.

Chem

The parathyroid hormone is important in the regulation of:

- A. iodine and bromine
- B. calcium and phosphate
- C. acid and alkaline phosphatase
- D. zinc and magnesium

**ANSWER: B**

## QUESTION NO: 5

Match the viruses below with their associated conditions.

- 1. Herpesvirus
  - 2. Papovavirus
  - 3. Rhinovirus
  - 4. Rotavirus
- A. Warts
  - B. Herpes
  - C. Gastroenteritis in infants

D. Common Cold

**ANSWER: A B C D**

## QUESTION NO: 6

Primary- Target glands (such as thymus, thyroid, parathyroid, etc.)

Secondary- Pituitary gland

Tertiary- Hypothalamus

Match the type of endocrine dysfunction with the appropriate organ:

1. Target gland
  2. Pituitary gland
  3. Hypothalamus
- A.** Secondary
- B.** Primary
- C.** Tertiary

**ANSWER: A B C**

## QUESTION NO: 7

Gluconeogenesis is the formation of glucose from noncarbohydrates when carbohydrate intake is absent, a fasting state. The hormone cortisol along with glucagon and epinephrine all stimulate this metabolic pathway. Insulin; however, inhibits this pathway and is therefore the correct answer.

Which of the following hormones inhibits gluconeogenesis, the formation of glucose from noncarbohydrate sources such as amino acids, glycerol, and fatty acids?

- A.** Insulin
- B.** Epinephrine
- C.** Cortisol
- D.** Glucagon

**ANSWER: A**

## QUESTION NO: 8

A combination of (nonselective) 5% sheep blood and (selective) MacConkey agars is sufficient for the recovery of the pathogenic microorganisms that are most commonly encountered in urinary tract infections (UTIs). MacConkey is the selective culture medium that is most commonly used to inhibit growth of gram-positive organisms (most UTIs are caused by gram-negative organisms).

Eosin methylene blue (EMB) is a selective agar that also inhibits the growth of gram-positive organisms. Therefore, using only a combination of MacConkey and EMB would prevent the detection of a gram-positive organism, if this were the cause of the infection.

Chocolate agar or other enriched media may be needed in addition to blood and MacConkey if a more fastidious organism is suspected.

Thayer-Martin would be used specifically for recovery of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Thayer-Martin (or Modified Thayer-Martin) inhibits other microorganisms and allows the selective recovery of both *N. gonorrhoeae* and *N. meningitidis*.

## Microbiology

Which culture agar combinations below will usually be sufficient for MOST routine urine culture investigations?

- A. 5% sheep blood and Chocolate
- B. 5% sheep blood and MacConkey
- C. 5% sheep blood and Thayer-Martin
- D. MacConkey and Eosin Methylene Blue
- E. Thayer-Martin and Chocolate

**ANSWER: B**

## QUESTION NO: 9

Measures Light scatter by particles - Nephelometer

Measures change in vapor pressure - Osmometer

Measures amount of electricity passing between two electrodes - Coulometry

Measures absorbance of light at a specific wavelength - Spectrophotometer

Lab operations

Matching

1. Measures Light scatter by particles
2. Measures change in vapor pressure
3. Measures amount of electricity passing between two electrodes
4. Measures absorbance of light at a specific wavelength

- A. Coulometry
- B. Nephelometer

C. Spectrophotometer

D. Osmometer

**ANSWER: A B C D**

## QUESTION NO: 10

In this case, with the pre-incubation aPTT mixing study result "corrected" and the post-incubation aPTT mixing study result "not corrected", a coagulation inhibitor should be suspected. Both anti-factor VIII and lupus anticoagulant have been known to be slow-acting and can exhibit this result pattern. If a factor deficiency was present, we should not see a post-incubation prolongation.

Hematology

What may cause the following mixing studies results?

Initial aPTT = 133 seconds

1:1 Mix aPTT pre-incubation = 33 seconds

1:1 Mix aPTT post-incubation = 124 seconds

A. Factor IX deficiency

B. Factor XI deficiency

C. A slow acting coagulation inhibitor

**ANSWER: C**

## QUESTION NO: 11

The Westgard multi-rule 22S describes the scenario where two consecutive data points fall outside +2SD or -2SD. If this occurs, then the run must be rejected. This situation is most likely caused by a systematic error.

Which of the following describes the Westgard multi-rule 22S?

A. Two control data points are within  $\pm 2s$

B. One control data point falls outside +2s and a second point falls outside - 2s

C. Two consecutive data points fall outside +2SD or -2SD

D. Two consecutive data points fall inside +2s

E. Two points are within 2SD

**ANSWER: C**

## QUESTION NO: 12

Match each of the descriptions with the appropriate magnification:

1. Color, Rouleau, Overall Slide Quality, Cell Distribution
  2. Platelet estimates RBC-platelet-WBC morphology WBC differential RBC inclusions
  3. Select area to examine, WBC estimate
- A.** 40X (Dry)  
**B.** 10X  
**C.** 100X (Oil)

**ANSWER: A B C**

## QUESTION NO: 13

In DNA complementary base pairing, guanine and cytosine pair and adenine and thymine base pair. Remembering the phrase "G-CAT" helps one recollect correct pairing.

Which nitrogen base would bind with a guanine nucleotide in forming double-stranded DNA?

- A.** Cytosine  
**B.** Uracil  
**C.** Thymine  
**D.** Adenine

**ANSWER: A**

## QUESTION NO: 14

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. B

A cardiovascular risk marker is an analyte in a body fluid that can be measured by the clinical laboratory and has been associated with the development of cardiovascular disease. Examples of risk markers include: LDL-C, triglycerides, and hs-CRP.

A cardiovascular risk factor is a condition (not a laboratory analyte) that is associated with an increased risk of developing cardiovascular disease. Examples of risk factors include: smoking, obesity, diabetes and hypertension.

Determine if each of the following is a cardiovascular risk marker or a cardiovascular risk factor.

1. Smoking
  2. Obesity
  3. Low density lipoprotein (LDL)
  4. Hypertension
  5. Triglycerides
  6. High sensitivity-C-reactive protein (hsCRP)
- A.** Cardiovascular risk factor
- B.** Cardiovascular risk marker

**ANSWER: A B**

## QUESTION NO: 15

True Statements:

Urine should be well mixed prior to dipping the reagent strip. Prolonged immersion may wash out test reagents.

False Statements:

Urine should be centrifuged prior to dipping the reagent strip. When visually reading the reagent strip, all results can be read immediately after dipping the strip in the urine specimen.

Which of the following statements are TRUE regarding the reagent strip test procedure? (Choose ALL of the correct answers)

- A.** Urine should be centrifuged prior to dipping the reagent strip.
- B.** Urine should be well mixed prior to dipping the reagent strip.
- C.** When visually reading the reagent strip, all results can be read immediately after dipping the strip in the urine specimen.
- D.** Prolonged immersion may wash out test reagents.

**ANSWER: B D**

## QUESTION NO: 16

The agency within Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) responsible for implementing CLIA'88 is:

- A.** Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI)

- B. Commission on Office Laboratory Accreditation (COLA)
- C. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- D. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability (HIPPA)

**ANSWER: C**

## QUESTION NO: 17

Macroamylasemia can be diagnosed by measuring amylase levels in the urine and serum. In patients with macroamylasemia, there will be high levels of amylase in the serum. However, macroamylasemia can look similar to acute pancreatitis, which also causes high levels of amylase in the blood. To help differentiate, we measure amylase levels in the urine. Urine levels of amylase are low in people with macroamylasemia, but high in patients with pancreatitis.

The results which would be MOST consistent with macro-amylasemia are?

- A. Normal serum amylase and elevated urine amylase values
- B. Increased serum amylase and normal to low urine amylase values
- C. Increased serum and increased urine amylase values
- D. Normal serum and normal urine amylase values

**ANSWER: B**

## QUESTION NO: 18

The Needlestick Safety and Prevention Act requires employers to:

- A. test MLTs annually for hepatitis B and HIV
- B. involve MLTs in the selection of safety devices
- C. provide MLTs with plastic capillary tubes
- D. allow MLTs to work flexible schedules

**ANSWER: B**

## QUESTION NO: 19

The structures involved in the production of semen include the prostate, the seminal vesicles, and the bulbourethral gland, along with the testes and epididymis.

Semen is produced as a combination of secretions from the different regions of the male reproductive tract. Each fraction differs in chemical composition and function.

Spermatozoa are produced in the testes. They mature in the epididymis. The testes also produce testosterone and inhibin.

Fluid from the seminal vesicles accounts for approximately 70% of semen volume. The seminal vesicles are the source of fructose in semen. Fructose is used by the spermatozoa as an energy source.

The prostate gland supplies about 20% of the volume of semen. Its fluids include acid phosphatase and proteolytic enzymes that lead to coagulation and subsequent liquefaction of semen. The prostate also contains most of the IgA found in semen.

The bulbourethral gland produces mucoproteins that make up about 5% of the volume of semen.

The pituitary gland is not directly involved in the production of semen; instead hormones are released which stimulate the production of sperm. The urethra is not involved in the production of semen.

Which of the following are directly involved in the production of semen?

- A. Prostate
- B. Pituitary gland
- C. Seminal vesicles
- D. Bulbourethral gland
- E. Urethra

**ANSWER: A C D**

## QUESTION NO: 20

Neutrophils, lymphocytes and macrophage/ monocytes can be found in all types of body fluid differentials. Bronchial cells can be found only in bronchial washings and BAL specimens. Mesothelial cells are found only in serous body fluids including pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, and pericardial fluid.

Select the specific cells listed below that can be found in all types of body fluid.

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Macrophage/monocytes
- C. Bronchial lining cells
- D. Mesothelial cells
- E. Lymphocytes

**ANSWER: A B E**