



ASCP-MLT^{Q&As}

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN - MLT(ASCP)

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QUESTION 1

In excess triglycerides, the triglycerides reduce the amount of cholesterol in LDL particles producing small dense LDL molecules. Because of size and density, these molecules more easily enter damaged endothelium and vessel walls and are more easily incorporated as plaque is formed.

Which statement best describes small dense LDL particles that can occur in atherogenic dyslipidemia?

- A. Small dense LDL molecules are less atherogenic than larger, less dense or buoyant LDL particles because they are metabolized faster
- B. Small dense LDL molecules transport more cholesterol and thus are more atherogenic
- C. Small dense LDL molecules are more atherogenic because they can more easily move into the endothelium and vessel wall

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Deviations from Beer's Law are caused by:



- A. very low concentration of absorbing material
- B. polychromatic light
- C. very high concentrations of substance being measured in a colorimetric reaction
- D. stray light

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Urinalysis and 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

Correct Answer: ABCD

QUESTION 5

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

Correct Answer: ABCD

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