

## **ASCP-MLT**<sup>Q&As</sup>

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN - MLT(ASCP)

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#### **QUESTION 1**

Escherichia coli and Klebsiella pneumoniae are two good quality control choices for the indole test. E. coli is indole positive, while K. pneumoniae is indole negative. A positive reaction is noted when there is a red layer at the top of the tube after the addition of Kov?s reagent, while the negative result is a lack of color change in the top of the tube after the addition of Kov?s reagent.

Which one of the following combinations of organisms would be appropriate positive and negative controls to verify the specific test functions listed?

- A. Beta hemolysis Escherichia coli and Streptococcus pyogenes
- B. Catalase Staphylococcus aureus and Staphylococcus epidermidis
- C. Hydrogen sulfide production proteus mirabilis and Salmonella typhi
- D. Indole Escherichia coli and Klebsiella pneumonia
- E. Carbohydrate fermentation Alcaligenes faecalis and Acinetobacter baumannii

Correct	Answer	$\Box$
Coneci	Answer.	IJ

Whole blood glucose values are

#### **QUESTION 2**

Whole blood glucose values are lower than plasma glucose values. For this reason, point- of-care whole blood glucose meters are programmed to correct the value before presenting the result; therefore, the whole blood glucose meter result correlates to serum or plasma results.

plasma glucose values.

· ·	•	
A. Greater than		
B. Lower than		
C. Equal to		

#### **QUESTION 3**

Correct Answer: B

The lactophenol blue mount reveals tiny, ovoid microconidia, arranged in a daisy-head pattern at the tip of a straight conidiophore. This appearance is characteristic of the mold form of Sporothrix schenckii. By moving the focus up and down

in a microscopic preparation, delicate hair-like attachments may be observed for each conidium.

The mold form of Coccidioides immitis produces delicate hyphae that break up into arthroconidia separated by empty cells, giving an alternatively staining appearance.

The mold form of Blastomyces dermatitidis is characterized by the production of single, smooth microconidia, each borne on a single, thin conidiophore ("lollipops").

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The mold form of Histoplasma capsulatum is recognized by the production of large, echinulate macroconidia, appearing as a prickly surface.

The ovoid microconidia arranged in a daisy-head pattern at the tip of a a straight conidiophore, observed in the photomicrograph on the right, is characteristic of which of the following dimorphic molds?

- A. Sporothrix schenckii
- B. Coccidioides immitis
- C. Blastomyces dermatitidis
- D. Histoplasma capsulatum

Correct Answer: A

#### **QUESTION 4**

If all newborns were tested, many positive DATs due to ABO incompatibility would be detected that are of no clinical significance.

Although many laboratories test infants born to group O Rh positive females due to the higher risk of ABO HDFN when the mother is group O, testing such infants is optional provided there is appropriate monitoring and follow-up for

hyperbilirubinemia.

**Blood Bank** 

Not performing direct antiglobulin tests (DATs) on newborns born to group O Rh positive mothers is acceptable good practice, providing there is appropriate surveillance and follow- up to detect hyperbilirubinemia.

A. true

B. false

Correct Answer: A

#### **QUESTION 5**

Most researchers believe that the small size and increased density of LDL molecules found in atherogenic dyslipidemia enable the molecules to more easily invade the endothelium and arterial wall of vessels. Why are small dense LDL molecules more atherogenic?

- A. Small dense LDL molecules contain less cholesterol and phospholipid
- B. Small dense LDL molecules increase the concentration of HDL-C in the blood
- C. Small dense LDL molecules increase the concentration of adoponectin and inflammatory cytokines
- D. Small dense LDL molecules have greater mobility in the endothelium and arterial wall

Correct Answer: D



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