ASCP-MLT Q&As

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN - MLT(ASCP)

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QUESTION 1

The tube to the left is a slant of esculin medium, the tube to the right contains heart infusion broth with 6.5% sodium chloride. The bacterial species characteristically producing the positive reactions seen in each of these tubes is most likely:

A. Staphylococcus aureus

B. Streptococcus bovis

C. Enterococcus faecalis

D. Listeria monocytogenes

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

As magnification INCREASES, the field of view will...

A. stay the same

B. decrease (get smaller)

C. increase (get bigger)

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 3

The blood glucose value is critical; negative ketones is consistent with type 2 diabetes. An elderly type 2 diabetic patient is at risk for hyperosmolar non-ketotic coma and osmolality should be measured.

A measurement of urine glucose would not be useful at this point.

A 70-year-old type 2 diabetic patient is comatose and in the emergency department. Stat blood glucose and serum ketones are ordered.

Blood Glucose: 650 mg/dL

Serum Ketones: Negative

What is the best conclusion?

A. Glucose result is acceptable for type 2 diabetic patient

B. Because of the glucose and ketone result, the patient now has type 1 diabetes

C. The glucose result is critical and the patient should be evaluated for hyperosmolality

D. Urine glucose should be measured

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Root cause analysis (RCA) is a structured study that determines the underlying causes of adverse events. RCA focuses on systems, processes, and common causes that were involved in the adverse event. It then determines ways to prevent recurrence by identifying potential improvements in systems and processes that should decrease the likelihood of repeating the event.

Failure mode and effect analysis (FMEA) is used to evaluate a process prior to its implementation. Its purpose is to identify ways in which a process might possibly fail with the goal being to eliminate or reduce the likelihood of such a failure. Monitoring quality indicators is important in the maintenance of quality health care. Quality indicators should be identified to prevent medical errors from occurring or to prevent the recurrence of a quality issue. However, it is not the method that is used to evaluate an adverse event after it has occurred.

A medical record audit may be a part of a root cause analysis.

A medical event occurs that results in serious injury to a patient. All systems, processes, and common causes that were involved in the adverse event should be evaluated. A method that can be implemented to effectively study the underlying causes is known as:

A. Failure mode and effect analysis

B. Monitoring of quality indicators

C. Medical record audit

D. Root cause analysis

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Pluripotential stem cells are ultimately capable of differentiating into all types of leukocytes.

Hematology

Pluripotential stem cells are capable of producing which of the following:

A. Only T-lymphocyte and B-lymphocyte subsets

B. Erythropoietin, thrombopoietin and leukopoietin

C. Lymphoid and myeloid stem cells

D. Daughter cells from only a single cell line

Correct Answer: C