



ASCP-MLT^{Q&As}

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN - MLT(ASCP)

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QUESTION 1

The MCV is indicative of microcytosis with $MCV=100\text{ fL}$, this would be indicative of macrocytosis. An RDW that was outside of normal limits would be indicative of a heterogenous cell population.

An 18 year old female has a CBC as part of a routine physical exam. The following results were obtained and the physician determines she is anemic. After reviewing her CBC results shown below, which of the following would be an appropriate description of the anemia?

White blood cells (WBC): $5.6 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ (RR: $4.0\text{-}10.0 \times 10^9/\text{L}$)

Red blood cells (RBC): $3.7 \times 10^{12}/\text{L}$ (RR: $4.2\text{-}5.9 \times 10^{12}/\text{L}$)

Hemoglobin: 9.9 g/dL (RR: $12\text{-}16\text{ g/dL}$)

Hematocrit: 28% (RR: 37-48%)

MCV: 75 fL (80-100 fL)

RDW-CV: 14% (RR: 11.0-15.0%)

- A. Macrocytic, heterogenous
- B. Macrocytic, homogenous
- C. Microcytic, heterogenous
- D. Microcytic, homogenous

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Type I hyperlipoproteinemia is a form of hyperlipoproteinemia associated with deficiencies of lipoprotein lipase. Hyperlipoproteinemia type II is the most common form and is classified into type IIa and type IIb, depending on whether there is elevation in the triglyceride level in addition to LDL cholesterol. Hyperlipoproteinemia type III is associated with high chylomicrons and IDL. Hyperlipoproteinemia type IV is associated with high triglycerides. It is also known as hypertriglyceridemia. Hyperlipoproteinemia type V is similar to type I, but with high VLDL in addition to chylomicrons.

An obese adult with premature arteriosclerosis is seen in the clinic. When her serum is tested no chylomicrons are present, LDL are normal and VLDL are increased. There is an increase in triglycerides and slight increase in cholesterol. Lipoprotein electrophoresis reveals a heavy pre-beta band. She has no skin rash and uric acid is increased. This patient has a hyperlipoproteinemia with the MOST likely type of:

- A. II
- B. III
- C. IV
- D. V



E. VI

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

The hepatitis B vaccine is a series of immunizations consisting of three injections of the hepatitis B antigen. The antigen causes the recipient of the injection to make antibodies against the antigen, hence why this is an example of active immunity.

Immunology

The hepatitis B virus vaccine was administered to MLS students during Orientation. Which type of immunity is expected to develop and provide long-term protection?

- A. active
- B. passive
- C. adoptive
- D. innate
- E. inactive

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is NOT part of the magnification system of the microscope?

- A. arm
- B. 10 X objective lens
- C. ocular lenses-arm
- D. 4 X objective lens

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

hs-CRP is a more sensitive version of the C-reactive protein (CRP) test, a test that has been used for many years to assess inflammation in settings such as lupus, transplantation, infection, etc. Which of the following cardiovascular risk markers is a more sensitive version of a test that is used to assess inflammation?

- A. Oxidized-LDL
- B. hs-CRP



C. ApoB/ApoA1

D. LpPLA2

Correct Answer: B

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