

Chapter 01: Introduction to the Laboratory and Safety Training

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which laboratory department tests the cellular components of blood (e.g., complete blood count [CBC])?
 - a. Chemistry department
 - b. Serology/immunology department
 - c. Hematology department
 - d. Toxicology department

ANS: C REF: 6-7| 10

2. Even though all of the following factors contribute to laboratory safety, the *most* crucial factor for consistently preventing harm to one's self is:
 - a. engineering controls.
 - b. gloving.
 - c. worker commitment to safety.
 - d. safety education.

ANS: C REF: 19-21

3. The colors orange and red are identified as biohazardous, along with which of the following?
 - a. A splatter shield
 - b. Written advisories
 - c. A designated area of the lab
 - d. A biohazard symbol

ANS: D REF: 21

4. Which of the following metric units is a measurement of volume?
 - a. Centigrade (°C)
 - b. Milliliter (mL)
 - c. Microgram (mcg)
 - d. Millimeter (mm)

ANS: B REF: 13

5. The metric prefix that means one-thousandth, 1/1000, or 0.001 is:
 - a. kilo-.
 - b. centi-.
 - c. milli-.
 - d. micro-.

ANS: C REF: 13

6. The physician uses which of the following to make a diagnosis?
- Diagnostic tests
 - Physical examination
 - Laboratory tests
 - Health history
 - All of the above

ANS: E REF: 3

7. A patient who is in *homeostasis* will produce laboratory test results that:
- are invalid.
 - reveal the existence of an imbalance in the body.
 - are above normal.
 - fall within the normal reference range.

ANS: D REF: 3-4

8. Which of the following is an example of using a laboratory test to monitor treatment?
- A CBC is performed to *confirm* the possible diagnosis of anemia.
 - A patient receives a blood cholesterol *screening test* during an annual physical exam.
 - A diabetic patient tests personal *blood glucose daily* to determine how much insulin is needed to regulate sugar levels.
 - A gonorrhea *culture is collected* from a pregnant woman as required by state law.

ANS: C REF: 3

9. Which of the following are *not* required on a laboratory requisition?
- Type of specimen (e.g., blood, urine, swab, etc.)
 - Laboratory test results
 - Time and date of collection of the specimen
 - Physician's name and address
 - Patient's gender, age, and insurance company

ANS: B REF: 9-10

10. What is a laboratory test panel or profile?
- A series of tests associated with a particular organ, disease, or general assessment of a patient's health status done on the same specimen
 - A group of individuals who perform laboratory tests
 - A laboratory test that is required by federal law
 - A single test ordered for a specific disease

ANS: A REF: 10

11. Exposure to ____ constitutes the major source of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection in health care professionals.
- blood
 - urine
 - semen
 - bloody fluids

ANS: A REF: 18

12. HBV and HIV may be directly transmitted in the occupational setting by:
- accidental puncture with infected needle or other sharps.
 - contamination of skin that has abrasions or open lesions.
 - splashing of blood into the eye.
 - all of the above.

ANS: D REF: 17-18

13. Diluted bleach for disinfecting work surfaces, equipment, and spills should be prepared by making a ____ dilution of household bleach to water.
- 1:5
 - 1:10
 - 1:20
 - 1:50

ANS: B REF: 21

14. Which of the following statements is true regarding the two government agencies (CDC and OSHA) and their effect on medical laboratory safety?
- OSHA enforces the Bloodborne Pathogen Standard and Hazard Communication standard.
 - OSHA recommends Standard Precautions for infection control.
 - CDC enforces the Hazard Communication standard.
 - CDC recommends Standard Precautions for infection control.
 - Both a and d are true statements.

ANS: E REF: 14| 17

COMPLETION

1. The substance being tested in a specimen, such as glucose or cholesterol in a blood specimen, is a(n) _____.

ANS: analyte

REF: 3

2. Laboratory orders indicating what tests are to be performed are called _____.

ANS:
requisitions
laboratory requisitions

REF: 6

3. Tests that provide simple, unvarying results and require minimal judgment and interpretation are _____ tests.

ANS: CLIA-waived

REF: 7

4. The clotting ability of blood is called _____.

ANS: coagulation

REF: 3

5. A steady state of internal chemical and physical balance is referred to as _____.

ANS: homeostasis

REF: 3

6. An outpatient health care setting in which patients are not bedridden is a(n) _____.

ANS: ambulatory care setting

REF: 3

7. The numerical range of analyte values with which the general population will consistently show similar results 95% of the time is called the _____.

ANS: reference range

REF: 3

8. _____ is a test result indicating a threat to a patient's health.

ANS:
Critical value
Panic value

REF: 4-5

9. A patient's willingness to follow his or her treatment plan and take an active role in his or her health care is _____.

ANS:
compliance
patient compliance

REF: 7

10. The abbreviation POL means _____.

ANS: physician's office laboratory

REF: 7

11. The abbreviation PPE means _____.

ANS: personal protective equipment

REF: 15

12. The abbreviation POCT _____.

ANS: point-of-care testing

REF: 7

13. CDC stands for _____.

ANS: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

REF: 14

14. OSHA is the abbreviation for _____.

ANS: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

REF: 14

15. The abbreviation HCAI stands for _____.

ANS: health care associated infection

REF: 14

MATCHING

Match the metric descriptions with their metric units or prefixes.

- a. Meter
 - b. Gram
 - c. Centigrade
 - d. Deci-
 - e. Micro-
1. Metric abbreviation for one-tenth
 2. Metric base unit for length
 3. Metric prefix for 0.000 001
 4. Metric base unit for weight
 5. Metric base unit for temperature

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. ANS: D | REF: 13 |
| 2. ANS: A | REF: 13 |
| 3. ANS: E | REF: 13 |
| 4. ANS: B | REF: 13 |
| 5. ANS: C | REF: 13 |

Match the action with its OSHA category. Some categories may be used more than once.

- a. Engineering control
 - b. Personal protective equipment
 - c. Unsafe work habit
 - d. Safe work practice
6. Daily disinfection
 7. Eating in the lab
 8. Gloves
 9. Safety needles
 10. Reading chemical labels

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 6. ANS: D | REF: 20-21 |
| 7. ANS: C | REF: 20-21 |
| 8. ANS: B | REF: 15 |
| 9. ANS: A | REF: 19 |
| 10. ANS: D | REF: 20 |

Match the hazardous label colors with their descriptors.

- a. Health hazard
 - b. Reactive (explosive)
 - c. Flammable
 - d. PPE requirements
11. White
 12. Red
 13. Blue

14. Yellow

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 11. ANS: D | REF: 25 |
| 12. ANS: C | REF: 25 |
| 13. ANS: A | REF: 25 |
| 14. ANS: B | REF: 25 |