Hematology in Practice 2nd Edition Ciesla Test Bank

Full Download: http://alibabadownload.com/product/hematology-in-practice-2nd-edition-ciesla-test-bank/

Chapter 1: Introduction to Hematology and Basic Laboratory Practice

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____1. Tube length when referring to the microscope is the:
 - a. Resolution power of the objective
 - b. Distance from the eyepiece to the objective
 - c. Numerical aperture
 - d. Magnitude of the image on the stage
- 2. What is the most useful corrective action for the microscope when fine details cannot be visualized in immature cells?
 - a. Open up diaphragm for maximum light.
 - b. Wipe off lenses with lens cleaner.
 - c. Get a new slide.
 - d. Move to a lower power.
 - 3. Which of the following behaviors is a violation of standard precautions?
 - a. Handwashing after glove removal
 - b. Use of impermeable laboratory gowns
 - c. Use of goggles and face shields
 - d. Placing laboratory notebooks on laboratory work area
 - _____4. Standards and calibrators differ from control materials because:
 - a. An exact amount of analyte is present in a standard or calibrator
 - b. A variable amount of analyte is present depending on patient samples
 - c. Standards only need to be within a target range
 - d. Standards are run to the best estimate of the known value
- 5. If the confidence interval for most laboratories is 95.5%, what is the acceptable range for hemoglobin if a hemoglobin control was run with a mean of 12.5 and a standard deviation of 1.0?
 a. 9.5 to 12.5
 - a. 9.51012.5
 - b. 10.5 to 14.5c. 11.5 to 15.5
 - d. 10.0 to 13.5
 - 6. Proper mixing of samples and timely delivery of samples to the laboratory are both examples of:
 - a. Delta checks
 - b. Postanalytic variables
 - c. Preanalytic variables
 - d. Reflex testing
 - 7. A delta check is a historical reference on samples run in the laboratories. Once a sample fails a delta check, the most obvious corrective action is to:
 - a. Verify the identification of the patient sample
 - b. Reestablish the parameters of the delta check
 - c. Perform reflex testing

- d. Perform a manual method
- 8. Which of the following is the definition of a reference interval?
 - a. A solution of a known amount of analyte
 - b. Materials analyzed concurrently with unknown samples
 - c. Values established for a particular analyte, given a method, instrument, or patient population
 - d. Validation techniques on flagged samples
 - 9. Which of the following is *not* considered a postanalytic variable?
 - a. Delta checks
 - b. Proper anticoagulant used
 - c. Specimen checked for clots
 - d. Critical results called
- 10. Error analysis, standard protocols, and turnaround time are all part of the:
 - a. Quality assurance system
 - b. Quality control program
 - c. Reference standards
 - d. Delta check protocol
- _____ 11. The average of a group of data points is defined as the:
 - a. Mean
 - b. Mode
 - c. Median
 - d. Modicum
- 12. Safety training is part of new employee training in health care and includes:
 - a. Biological hazards
 - b. Chemical hazards
 - c. Environmental hazards
 - d. All of the above
 - 13. Control materials are:
 - a. Analyzed concurrently with the unknown samples
 - b. Substances with a known amount of analyte
 - c. Used to calibrate the method
 - d. All of the above
- 14. Delta checks are used in the hematology laboratory to:
 - a. Compare past patient results to the current result
 - b. Verify control accuracy
 - c. Establish a target range
 - d. Establish reference ranges for a particular analyte
- 15. When handwashing after a patient contact, the soap application process should last at least:
 - a. 5 seconds
 - b. 15 seconds
 - c. 20 seconds

- d. 30 seconds
- 16. Which of the following represents an example of a safety violation in the laboratory?
 - a. Application of cosmetics
 - b. Mouth pipetting
 - c. Consuming bottled water
 - d. All the above

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 17. Standard deviation is a measurement of precision.
- _____ 18. Accuracy is a measurement of the true value of an analyte.
- 19. A normal distribution curve will have 99.7% of the measured values fall within 2 SDs.

Short Answer



20. Label the parts of the microscope.

Chapter 1: Introduction to Hematology and Basic Laboratory Practice Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1.	ANS:	В	PTS:	1
2.	ANS:	А	PTS:	1
3.	ANS:	D	PTS:	1
4.	ANS:	А	PTS:	1
5.	ANS:	В	PTS:	1
6.	ANS:	С	PTS:	1
7.	ANS:	А	PTS:	1
8.	ANS:	С	PTS:	1
9.	ANS:	В	PTS:	1
10.	ANS:	А	PTS:	1
11.	ANS:	А	PTS:	1
12.	ANS:	D	PTS:	1
13.	ANS:	А	PTS:	1
14.	ANS:	А	PTS:	1
15.	ANS:	В	PTS:	1
16.	ANS:	D	PTS:	1

TRUE/FALSE

17.	ANS:	Т	PTS:	1
18.	ANS:	Т	PTS:	1
19.	ANS:	F	PTS:	1

SHORT ANSWER

- 20. ANS:
 - 1. Objectives
 - 2. Stage
 - 3. Eye piece
 - 4. Base
 - 5. Light source
 - 6. Iris diaphragm
 - 7. Course adjustment knob
 - 8. Fine adjustment knob
 - 9. Stage adjustment knobs
 - 10. Clips
 - 11. Substage condenser

Hematology in Practice 2nd Edition Ciesla Test Bank

Full Download: http://alibabadownload.com/product/hematology-in-practice-2nd-edition-ciesla-test-bank/



PTS: 1