Test Bank for Hematology in Practice 4th Edition by Ciesla

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Chapter 1. Introduction to Hematology and Basic Laboratory Practice

Multiple Choice

1. Finding the feathered edge is best achieved using:
A. The 10× objective
B. The 40× objective
C. The 100× objective
D. The naked eye

ANS: A
OBJ: 1.3

2. A blurry image when using a 40× objective may be resolved by:
A. Opening up the diaphragm for maximum light
B. Checking the 40× objective for oil and cleaning if needed
C. Replacing with a new slide
D. Working exclusively with the 10× objective

ANS: B
OBJ: 1.4

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. Applying cosmetics in the laboratory area

ANS: D
OBJ: 1.5

4. The role of calibrators, standards, and quality control materials is to:
A. Define analyte values for instruments

B. Substitute for patient results
C. Prove the accuracy of laboratory analysis
D. Generate reference intervals

ANS: A
OBJ: 1.7

5. Which of the following is involved in the study of hematology and used to determine sickness and health?
A. Quantity of cells
B. Cellular structure
C. Cellular function
D. All of the above

ANS: D
OBJ: 1.1

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

ANS: C
OBJ: 1.8

7. A cause of a delta check that would *not* be considered an error would be:
A. A misidentified patient sample
B. Miscalibration of an instrument
C. An incorrect testing procedure
D. Changes in a patient's health status

ANS: D
OBJ: 1.8

8. Which of the following is the definition of a reference interval?
A. A range of values considered acceptable when running quality controls
B. Materials analyzed concurrently with unknown samples
C. Typical analyte values seen in specific patient populations
D. A series of results on the same sample with matching values

ANS: C
OBJ: 1.8

9. Which of the following is *not* considered a postanalytic variable?
A. Results that trigger delta checks
B. Collection of specimens with appropriate anticoagulants
C. Initiation of reflex testing
D. Calling critical results

ANS: B
OBJ: 1.8

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

ANS: A
OBJ: 1.7

11. The average of a group of data points is defined as the:
A. Mean
B. Mode
C. Median
D. Modicum

ANS: A
OBJ: 1.7

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

ANS: D
OBJ: 1.6

13. When viewing a slide with the 40× objective lens, the total magnification being used is:
A. 10×
B. 40×
C. 100×
D. 400×

ANS: B
OBJ: 1.3

14. Reflex testing is used in the hematology laboratory to:
A. Compare past patient results with the current result
B. Immediately order additional testing to verify abnormal results
C. Establish a target range for a specific population
D. Prove that instruments are generating accurate results

ANS: B
OBJ: 1.8

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

ANS: B
OBJ: 1.6

16. Safety training should include:
A. Proper use of personal protective equipment
B. Evacuation routes in case of fire
C. Universal precautions to prevent bloodborne pathogen exposure
D. All of the above

ANS: D
OBJ: 1.6

True/False

17. Standard deviation is a measurement of precision.

ANS: True
OBJ: 1.7

18. Dangling jewelry or long hair are possible sources of contamination or injury if caught in instrumentation.

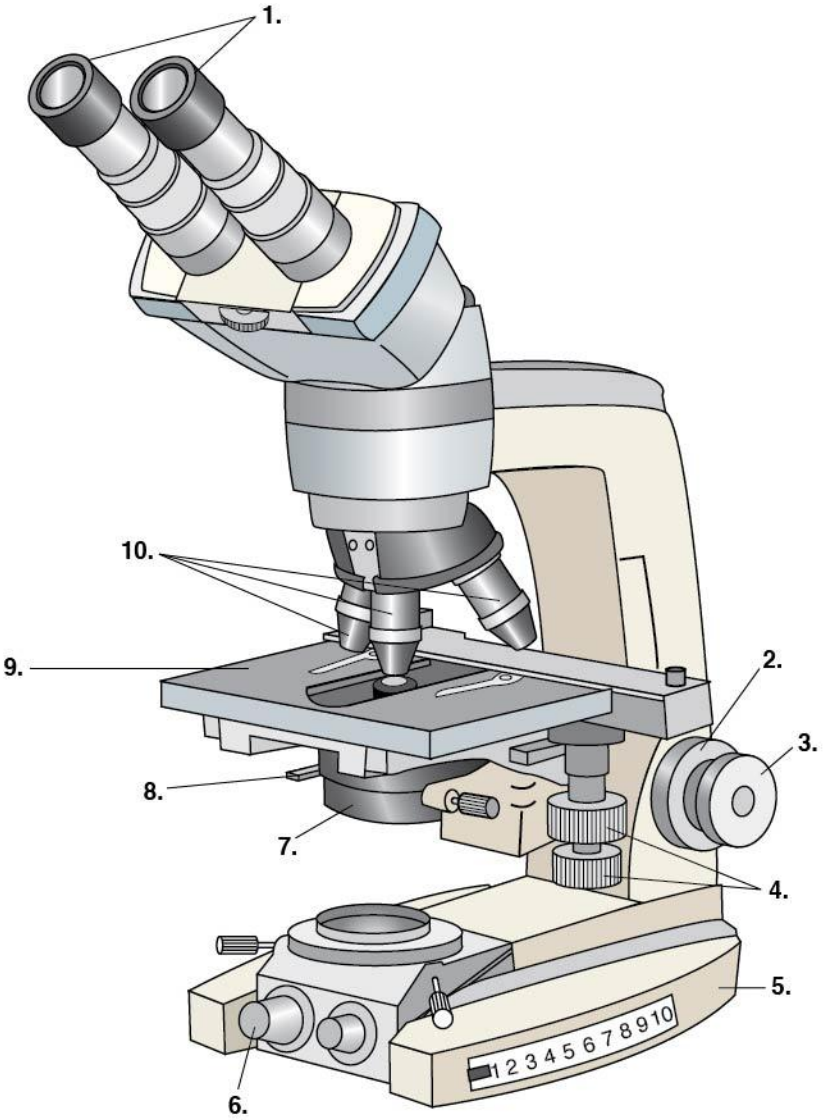
ANS: True
OBJ: 1.8

19. A normal distribution curve will have 99.7% of the measured values fall within two standard deviations.

ANS: False
OBJ: 1.7

Completion (Ordered Response)

NARRBEGIN:



NARREND

20. Label the parts of the microscope.

_____1
_____2
_____3
_____4

_____5
_____6
_____7
_____8
_____9
_____10

ANS:

1. Eyepiece
2. Coarse adjustment or coarse focus
3. Fine adjustment or fine focus
4. Stage adjustment
5. Base
6. Light source
7. Substage condenser
8. Iris diaphragm
9. Stage
10. Objectives

NAR: Figure 1.1
OBJ: 1.2