

ASCP-MLT^{Q&As}

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN - MLT(ASCP)

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QUESTION 1

Anything that can cause significant turbidity in a blood sample, such as high leukocyte count or lipemia can potentially interfere with the accuracy of a spectrophotometric hemoglobin assay.

Hematology

Which of the following may interfere with the accurate measurement of hemoglobin:

- A. Leukocytosis
- B. EDTA
- C. Heparin
- D. Leukocytosis and lipemia

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

A positive spot test shows agglutination of horse erythrocytes when added to patient serum previously absorbed with guinea pig kidney, but not when added to patient serum previously absorbed with beef erythrocyte stroma. The test is generally simple, sensitive, and specific, but false negative are common in young children with mononucleosis.

The most common rapid slide test (MONOSPOT? for infectious mononucleosis employs:

- A. Horse erythrocytes
- B. Sheep erythrocytes
- C. Intact beef erythrocytes
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

This scenario's answer can be calculated by first deciding what the total quality control labor costs are as well as what the total consumable costs are. In this case, if quality control is run 3 times per day, a total of 1095 quality control runs are performed each year. The direct labor cost of \$2.63 multiplied by 1095 quality control runs equals \$2879.85 per year in quality control direct labor. The hospital pays \$354.00 per month on quality control consumables, which equals \$4248.00 per year. The total quality control costs in a year are equal to $\$2879.85 + \$4248.00 = \$7127.85$. If 76,000 new chemistry tests panels are performed each year, the total quality control cost per new chemistry test panel will be \$0.09. General Hospital is considering the addition of a new chemistry panel containing 12 tests. The laboratory is asked to calculate the total cost of quality control per new chemistry test panel. Quality control must be performed 3 times per day (every 8 hours). The labor cost per quality control test for this panel is \$2.63. A month's worth of quality control reagent costs \$354.00. What is the total quality control cost per new chemistry test panel if 76,000 of these new panels are performed each year?

A. \$0.01

B. \$0.09

C. \$0.04

D. \$1.70

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Immunoassay is the most common technique that is used by clinical laboratories for therapeutic drug monitoring.

Most of the drugs commonly assessed with TDM can be measured on analytical platforms which utilize antibodies (in some form) for detection. Antibodies can be developed that recognize drugs. Although most drugs are much too small to

evoke an immune response, scientists can conjugate drugs to immunogenic proteins to produce antibodies that recognize drug-specific epitopes.

Which of the following is the most common technique that is used by clinical laboratories for therapeutic drug monitoring?

A. Immunoassay

B. Electrophoresis

C. Atomic absorption

D. Ion selective electrode voltimetry

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

1.

B

2.

C

3.

A

Granular casts are composed of plasma protein aggregates and cellular remnants. Granular casts appear as cylinders of coarse, or fine, highly refractive particles. Broad casts or "renal failure" casts are formed in the collecting ducts as the result of urinary stasis and are two to six times the size of other types of casts. Any type of cast can be a broad cast. Broad casts are typically seen in patients with advanced renal failure. Hyaline casts, the type most commonly seen in urine sediment, have a refractive index similar to the urine in which they are suspended. For this reason, hyaline casts

will appear almost invisible under brightfield microscopy, but are easily of seen by phase-contrast microscopy.

Match the following descriptions of casts with their appropriate name:

1.

Casts with highly refractive particles

2.

"Renal failure" cast

3.

Low refractive index

A. Hyaline casts

B. Granular Casts

C. Broad

Correct Answer: ABC

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