

# ASCP-MLT<sup>Q&As</sup>

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN - MLT(ASCP)

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**QUESTION 1**

Serum calcitonin is normally produced by the C cells of the thyroid. It functions to reduce serum calcium by inhibiting release of calcium from bone. It is a peptide with a molecular weight of 3400, and has a half life of approximately 12 minutes. It is characteristically elevated in medullary carcinoma of the thyroid. Since medullary carcinoma often occurs as an autosomal disorder, family members of patients with this condition should be screened for serum calcitonin.

Serum calcitonin is typically elevated in which of the following conditions:

- A. Medullary carcinoma of the thyroid
- B. Hyperthyroidism
- C. Glioblastoma
- D. Adrenal adenoma

Correct Answer: A

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**QUESTION 2**

This patient is most likely suffering from sickle cell anemia. This cell, which is sickle-shaped, is indicative of the presence of hemoglobin S. Polychromasia is also commonly observed in sickle cell anemia.

After experiencing crippling pain in her chest, Elizabeth's mother rushes her to the Emergency Room. After a complete blood count and differential are ordered, the hematology technologist views many peripheral cells similar in appearance to those found in the image below. Which condition is most likely present?

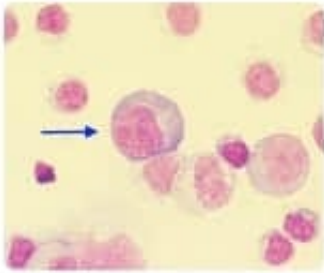
- A. beta thalassemia
- B. myocardial infarction
- C. sickle cell anemia
- D. hemoglobin c disease

Correct Answer: C

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**QUESTION 3**

The cell depicted with the arrow in this image is an atypical (reactive) lymphocyte. These cells are common found in certain viral infections, especially infectious mononucleosis. Notice the larger size and abundant cytoplasm present in this lymphocyte. There is also apparent vacuoliation which is a key feature of atypical lymphocytes. The chromatin pattern of this cell as well as the overall shape, color and size rules out the monocyte, macrophage, and mesothelial cell choices.



A patient with an infectious mononucleosis infection presents in the emergency room. Physicians order a spinal tap which is immediately sent to the laboratory for review. Please identify the cell in the image below from this patient's cerebrospinal fluid sample.

- A. Reactive Lymphocyte
- B. Monocyte
- C. Macrophage
- D. Mesothelial Cell

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 4

Since cimetidine inhibits CYP2D6, less amphetamine will probably need to be given since it will not be able to be metabolized as readily.

Most drug interactions are like this: one drug inhibits or competes with the same CYP450 as another drug. The end result is that higher concentrations of one, or both, drugs are present, leading to potential toxicity.

A patient is taking cimetidine for a stomach ulcer. This drug inhibits CYP2D6. The patient is now prescribed amphetamine for narcolepsy. Amphetamine is metabolized by CYP2D6.

What would you predict?

- A. The dose for the amphetamine needs to be lower than normal.
- B. The dose for amphetamine needs to be higher than normal.
- C. Nothing can be assumed until you know the patient's status (PM, EM, UM).
- D. The two drugs can never be given together since they interact.

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 5

The most common specimen analyzed in the hematology section is:

- A. plasma.
- B. whole blood.
- C. urine.
- D. serum.

Correct Answer: B

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