



ASCP-MLT^{Q&As}

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN - MLT(ASCP)

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QUESTION 1

The document designed to protect phlebotomists from contacting hepatitis is the:

- A. Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure Control Plan
- B. Chemical Hygiene Plan
- C. Material Safety Data Sheets
- D. procedure manual

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

Nucleated RBCs may be seen in the peripheral blood in cases of beta thalassemia major. Nucleated RBCs are usually not found in peripheral blood in cases of beta thalassemia minor and beta thalassemia intermedia, and would not be a finding in beta thalassemia minima.

Nucleated RBCs are most likely to be seen in the peripheral blood of which of these beta thalassemias?

- A. Beta thalassemia minima
- B. Beta thalassemia minor
- C. Beta thalassemia intermedia
- D. Beta thalassemia major

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

The deposition of plaques containing cholesterol and lipids on the innermost layer of the walls of large and medium-sized arteries is the definition of atherosclerosis.

Arteriosclerosis is a more general term that describes a thickening and loss of elasticity of the walls of the arteries (hardening of the arteries). Atherosclerosis is a type of arteriosclerosis but is not synonymous with it.

Atherosclerosis is not the most common outcome for risk marker studies because it can be hard to measure. Infarcts, cardiac procedures, death, and events are more common. Most humans have visible or measurable atherosclerosis by

early middle age.

Chemistry

Which of the following is true concerning atherosclerosis?

- A. Atherosclerosis is the same as arteriosclerosis.



- B. Atherosclerosis is the deposition of plaques containing cholesterol and lipids on the innermost layer of the walls of large and medium-sized arteries.
- C. Atherosclerosis is the main outcome that is assessed in risk marker studies.
- D. Most humans do not have significant atherosclerosis.

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Waived tests are those considered to have an insignificant risk of erroneous results. Which of the following is NOT an example of a waived test?

- A. fructosamine
- B. spun hematocrit
- C. blood glucose by home meters
- D. potassium

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

Autologous units must be drawn before they are needed, and must be readily available, therefore are generally not of use in emergencies. All of the following are benefits of autologous donation except:

- A. Reduces exposure to infectious agents
- B. Are always on hand in case of an unexpected emergency
- C. Reduces demand for homologous blood
- D. Eliminates sensitization to cellular blood components

Correct Answer: B

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