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MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN - MLT(ASCP)

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QUESTION 1

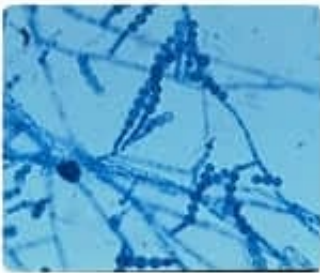
The microscopic features shown here represent Scopulariopsis species. In most instances, particularly if a patient does not have underlying immunologic or hematologic disease, Scopulariopsis species should be considered a contaminant when recovered from a sputum specimen. However, if there is clinical or X-ray evidence of mycotic pulmonary infection, additional daily induced sputum specimens should be obtained.

If Scopulariopsis species or any other hyaline mold is recovered from two or more successive specimens, its potential as a pathogenic agent should be considered. Scopulariopsis species have been reported as the agents of pulmonary

fungus ball infections in patients with preexistent cavities and as a cause of pneumonia in patients with leukemia.

Invasive pulmonary disease by this agent has not been reported.

The fungus illustrated in this photomicrograph was recovered from an induced sputum specimen from a 74 year old man with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. This isolate is most likely:



- A. The cause of chronic bronchitis
- B. The cause of invasive pulmonary disease
- C. The cause of allergic bronchopulmonary disease
- D. A contaminant

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

This type of laboratory testing provides immediate assessment of the patient and can be performed at their bedside:

- A. Centralized laboratory
- B. Point-of-care testing (POCT)
- C. High complex testing
- D. Molecular testing

Correct Answer: B



QUESTION 3

MCH is the average weight of hemoglobin in the average red blood cell. The value is expressed in picograms (10-12 grams).

Hematology

Hemoglobin (g/100ml) x 10 / RBC count (millions/mm³) is the formula for calculating:

- A. MCHC
- B. MCV
- C. MCH
- D. RDW

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Gamma globulin (anti-D) is given to Rh-negative mothers to prevent any D antibody production, which could cause harmful effects in future pregnancies with an Rh-positive fetus. The administered anti-D will bind fetal Rh-positive cells that may come from the fetus in vivo; therefore the mother will not produce anti-D herself, preventing sensitization.

A solution of gamma globulins containing anti-Rh (D) is given to an Rh (D) negative mother to:

- A. Prevent fetal cells from initially sensitizing the mother
- B. Neutralize any of the child's antibody that may have passed the placental barrier
- C. Neutralize any natural maternal antibodies present
- D. Prevent greater antibody response in a previously sensitized mother

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Although any one of the answers might be considered correct, a report of gram-positive cocci in chains provides sufficient information without going beyond what the observation might allow. In off-the record conversation with the physician, a technologist might divulge that the picture is consistent with Streptococcus; however, enterococci may have a similar Gram stain appearance, potentially leading to the wrong choice of empiric antibiotic agents.



The image shows the Gram stain prepared from the positive blood culture. What is the MOST appropriate report?

- A. Gram-positive cocci
- B. Gram-positive cocci in chains
- C. Gram-positive cocci consistent with Streptococcus
- D. Gram-positive cocci consistent with Enterococcus

Correct Answer: B

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