

ASCP-MLT^{Q&As}

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN - MLT(ASCP)

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QUESTION 1

Anti-A, anti-P, anti-Leb, and anti-M all react best at 40 C as they are predominantly IgM antibodies. Other antibody group choices above include IgG antibodies such as anti-K, anti-s, anti-S, and anti-Fya, anti-Lub, etc. which react best at 370

C.

Which of the following groups of antibodies generally reacts most strongly at 40 C:

- A. Anti-A, Anti-P1, Anti-Leb, Anti-M
- B. Anti-B, Anti-K, Anti-Lua, Anti-Fya
- C. Anti-H, Anti-S, Anti-Jkb, Anti-Leb
- D. Anti-A, Anti-K, Anti-Lub, Anti-s

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 2

"Universal donor", (a misnomer) is usually applied to group O, Rh negative blood. Although it may be necessary to use group O, Rh negative blood in an extreme emergency, it is preferable to use type specific blood for emergencies. In an extreme emergency, if the ABO and Rh type are unknown which of the following should be given to the patient?

- A. Group O, Rh positive blood
- B. Group AB, Rh negative blood
- C. Group O, Rh negative blood
- D. Any blood type is OK

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

Refrigerated temperatures, those close to 4 °C, are recommended for the preservation of enzyme activity in a patient sample.

Chemistry

The recommended storage temperature for the preservation of activity for MOST enzymes is:

- A. 0 °C
- B. 4 °C
- C. 25 °C



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D. 37 °C			
Correct Answer: B			

QUESTION 4

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- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. A
- 5. B
- 6. B

A cardiovascular risk marker is an analyte in a body fluid that can be measured by the clinical laboratory and has been associated with the development of cardiovascular disease. Examples of risk markers include: LDL-C, triglycerides, and

hs-CRP.

A cardiovascular risk factor is a condition (not a laboratory analyte) that is associated with an increased risk of developing cardiovascular disease. Examples of risk factors include:

smoking, obesity, diabetes and hypertension.

Determine if each of the following is a cardiovascular risk marker or a cardiovascular risk factor.

- 1. Smoking
- 2. Obesity
- 3. Low density lipoprotein (LDL)
- 4. Hypertension
- 5. Triglycerides
- 6. High sensitivity-C-reactive protein (hsCRP)
- A. Cardiovascular risk factor
- B. Cardiovascular risk marker

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 5

Pink or Red stopper tubes can be used for Blood Bank! Question options:



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A. True		
B. False		
Correct Answer: A		

QUESTION 6

Patient\\'s with diseases such as congential hemolytic anemias and aplastic anemias require frequent transfusions. Each unit of red cells contains 225 mg of iron, which puts these patients at risk for iron overload. Blood Bank

Patients with diseases that require chronic transfusions are at risk for iron overload.

A. true

B. false

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 7

What additional fraction would be seen if plasma rather than serum was subjected to electrophoresis:

A. Alpha-1 antitrypsin

B. Alpha-2 macroglobulin

C. Fibrinogen

D. Gamma globulins

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 8

The colonies seen growing on the bird seed agar appear smooth and have a distinct reddish-brown pigmentation. The active ingredient in bird seed (Guizotia abyssinica) agar is caffeic acid, which is extracted and placed in an agar containing

1% glucose. Of the cryptococci, and other species of yeasts, Cryptococcus neoformans selectively produces the enzyme phenoloxidase, which oxidizes the caffeic acid in the medium to melanin, producing the red-brown pigmentation.

The other yeast species included in this exercise do not possess phenoloxidase activity and therefore remain non-pigmented when grown on bird seed agar.

The colonies shown in this photograph were grown on Guizotia abyssinica (bird seed) agar at 30°C for 72 hours. The most likely identification is:

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- A. Cryptococcus laurentii
- B. Cryptococcus neoformans
- C. Candida parapsilosis
- D. Saccharomyces cerevisiae

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

HbA1C is the recommended test for monitoring diabetic carbohydrate management. Microalbuminuria, low concentrations of urinary albumin, is measured to detect early renal impairment, at a stage where it is reversible with treatment. What is the role of microalbuminuria testing?

- A. Monitor diabetic patient carbohydrate management
- B. Detect small-sized urinary albumin molecules in early renal disease
- C. Detect small urinary concentrations of albumin before there is irreparable renal damage
- D. Diagnose renal failure in a type 1 diabetic patient

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

Each of the drugs/drug classes listed above have been known to cause drug-induced hemolytic anemia, although cephalosporins are the MOST COMMON cause. Cephalosporins can cause drug-induced hemolytic anemia when a patient produces antibodies to the particular cephalosporin drug in the presence of red blood cells. The drugs can alter the membrane appearance of the red blood cells, causing the body to mistake them as foreign. Complement becomes activated due to these antibodies; red cells are then destroyed causing hemolytic anemia. Dark urine, caused by intravascular hemolysis, is one of the most common symptoms associated with this condition.

Which one of the following drugs/drug classes is the MOST COMMON cause of drug- induced hemolytic anemia?

A. Levodopa

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- C. Cephalosporins
- D. Levofloxacin
- E. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 11

The red blood cell distribution width (RDW) increases as the severity of alpha thalassemia increases because of changing MCV as the bone marrow produces smaller cells. In addition, if Hemoglobin H bodies are present, they result in the formation of schiztocytes (RBC fragments) that can have an effect on the MCV and RDW.

The Red cell Distribution Width (RDW) in alpha thalassemia is

- A. within normal limits
- B. usually increased
- C. usually decreased
- D. dependent upon severity

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 12

Prozone effect (due to antibody excess) will result in an initial false negative in spite of the large amount of antibody in the serum, followed by a positive result as the specimen is diluted. The prozone effect (when performing a screening titer) is most likely to result in:

- A. False positive
- B. False negative
- C. No reaction at all
- D. Mixed field reaction

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 13

When making a platelet concentrate, the proper procedure is to start with a low centrifugation of the whole blood bag. After the plasma is removed, it is centrifuged again at a higher speed to separate the platelet portion from the plasma portion.

Blood bank



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The following steps must be followed in preparation of a platelet concentrate:

- A. Whole blood centrifuged at low speed plasma separated then centrifuged at low speed
- B. Whole blood centrifuged at high speed plasma separated then centrifuged at high speed
- C. Whole blood centrifuged at low speed plasma separated then centrifuged at high speed
- D. Whole blood centrifuged at high speed plasma separated then centrifuged at low speed

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 14

Plasma concentrations of creatinine are used to assess renal function. Creatinine clearance is based on the serum creatinine level and is used to measure glomerular filtration rate, or GFR. An increased serum level of which of the following analytes is MOST commonly associated with decreased glomerular filtration?

- A. Creatinine
- B. Uric acid
- C. Urea
- D. Ammonia
- E. Glucose

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 15

In which of the following laboratory situations is a verbal report permissible?

- A. When preoperative test results are needed by the anesthesiologist
- B. When the report cannot be found at the nurse\\'s station
- C. When the patient is going directly the physician\\'s office
- D. None of these answers is correct.

Correct Answer: D

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