



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

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN - MLT(ASCP)

**Pass ASCP ASCP-MLT Exam with 100% Guarantee**

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.pass4itsure.com/ascp-mlt.html>

100% Passing Guarantee  
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by ASCP  
Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



**QUESTION 1**

Convert the following temperature from Celsius to Fahrenheit 20 degrees C Question options:

- A. 77 degrees F
- B. 14 degrees F
- C. 68 degrees F
- D. 39.2 degrees F

Correct Answer: C

---

**QUESTION 2**

The thrombin time (TT) involves the addition thrombin to platelet poor plasma to stimulate the clotting process. It reflects ability of the patient to convert fibrinogen to fibrin but is also sensitive to the presence of inhibitors that may be present in the plasma, like heparin. Therefore, it can be used to measure the effects of heparin on a coagulation sample.

This assay would be used to help rule-out heparin contamination in a coagulation sample:

- A. Protein C assay
- B. Thrombin time
- C. PT
- D. APTT

Correct Answer: B

---

**QUESTION 3**

This integrity of this specimen is compromised. The unit cannot be used.

What action should be taken if a large clot is noticed in a red blood cell unit while the product is being prepared for release to the patient?

- A. Issue the product as you normally would but with a filter.
- B. Issue the product, but note the presence of the clot in the computer records.
- C. Filter the product prior to issue and record the process.
- D. Do not issue the product.

Correct Answer: D

---

**QUESTION 4**

Transfusion of red cells of any ABO type other than O to a group O patient is of course likely to cause a hemolytic transfusion reaction.

Which of the following types of packed RBCs could be transfused to a group O patient:

- A. Group A
- B. Group B
- C. Group AB
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: D

---

**QUESTION 5**

First, determine the number of WBC's from the hemocytometer as follows:

WBC count = (dilution ratio x # of cells counted x 10) / (# mm<sup>2</sup> area counted) Then: WBC count = (20 x 100 x 10) / (8) = 2500 WBC/mm<sup>3</sup> (or 2500 WBC/uL or 2.5 x 10<sup>3</sup> WBC/uL)

Next, to find the WBC count per liter, multiply the WBC count/uL by the number of uL/L (there are 106 uL/L)

So: (2.5 x 10<sup>3</sup> WBC/uL) x (106 uL/L) = 2.5 x 10<sup>9</sup> WBC/L

Hematology

A 1:20 dilution is made for a manual WBC count. The four corner squares on both sides of a hemocytometer are counted. A TOTAL of 100 cells are counted in that area. What is the white blood cell count in terms of a liter (? x 10<sup>9</sup>/L)?

- A. 2.5
- B. 25
- C. 250
- D. 2500
- E. 25000

Correct Answer: A

[Latest ASCP-MLT Dumps](#)

[ASCP-MLT PDF Dumps](#)

[ASCP-MLT Practice Test](#)