



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

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN - MLT(ASCP)

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**QUESTION 1**

21 CFR 606.65 states, "Supplies and reagents shall be used in a manner consistent with instructions provided by the manufacturer."

The correct answer is A. The reagents must be used according to the manufacturer's instructions for use. If the instructions say one or two drops may be used and the facility procedures also allow one or two drops, then there is no problem

with the staff members choosing to use two drops.

While equipment must be calibrated, it does not generally influence the number of drops used.

Staff members often ask co-workers and colleagues from other facilities how to perform tasks, but it is the manufacturer's instructions for the operation of equipment and the use of reagents that must be followed.

A laboratory employee who is performing an internal audit of routine ABO and Rh typing procedures notes that a technologist places two drops of Anti-D in a tube, centrifuges the tube for 20 seconds, and reads the reaction using a magnifying

mirror. When questioned about the procedure, the technologist indicates that most staff use two drops of Anti-D reagent because the reactions are stronger with two drops. In addition to reviewing the facility procedure manual, what should be done to ensure regulatory compliance?

- A. Review the anti-D manufacturer's current instructions for use.
- B. Check the calibration records for the centrifuge.
- C. Call a colleague at another institution to ask what they do.

Correct Answer: A

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**QUESTION 2**

A positive DAT is consistent with a diagnosis of hemolytic disease of the newborn. A hemoglobin performed on the cord blood serves as an indicator of the severity of the disease. In order to detect the presence of antibodies fixed on the RBC's of newborns one should:

- A. Perform a direct antiglobulin test (DAT) on the cord blood
- B. Perform an indirect antiglobulin test (IAT) on the cord blood
- C. Test the baby's cells with typing antiserum
- D. Look for agglutination in a mixture of mother's serum and baby's cells

Correct Answer: A

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**QUESTION 3**

The laboratory uses flammable chemicals for processing and staining patient specimens. One type of chemical used is



ethanol. What is the proper way to store this chemical in the laboratory?

- A. On the shelf with other hazardous chemicals
- B. Under the sink in the laboratory
- C. In a flame-resistant cabinet
- D. In the back of the fume hood

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 4

AABB Standards do not require a DAT, autologous control, or a minor crossmatch for pretransfusion testing.

Essential components of compatibility testing include all of the following except :

- A. Antibody screen on recipients serum
- B. Major crossmatch or computer crossmatch
- C. ABO and Rh typing of recipient
- D. Direct Antiglobulin Test (DAT)

Correct Answer: D

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#### QUESTION 5

Serum amylase and lipase levels may be slightly elevated in chronic pancreatitis, but not diagnostic enough to predict chronic pancreatitis; whereas high levels are found only during acute pancreatitis episodes. In the later stages of chronic pancreatitis, normal to decreased levels of amylase and lipase are caused by the gradual inability of the pancreas to secrete the enzyme

All of the statements below regarding amylase and lipase in pancreatitis are TRUE EXCEPT:

- A. Amylase and lipase are as predictive in chronic as in acute pancreatitis.
- B. Diagnosis sensitivity is increased by assaying both amylase and lipase.
- C. Urinary amylase: creatinine ratio is the most sensitive test for acute pancreatitis.
- D. Serum lipase peaks at 24 hours after an episode of acute pancreatitis and remains high for 7-8 days.s.

Correct Answer: A