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MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN - MLT(ASCP)

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**QUESTION 1**

The purpose of protective isolation is to protect:

- A. the phlebotomist from infection
- B. the phlebotomist after a needlestick
- C. the patient from family conflicts
- D. a compromised patient from infection

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 2

Cholesterol levels do not fluctuate as triglycerides, fatty acids, lipoproteins, and chylomicrons do after an individual eats a meal. This is the reason that patients are told to fast; the laboratory needs a fasting sample to determine a lipid profile or panel which includes the latter four components.

Which of the following lipid tests is LEAST affected by the fasting status of the patient?

- A. Cholesterol
- B. Triglycerides
- C. Fatty acids
- D. Lipoproteins
- E. Chylomicrons

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 3

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute initiated the National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) in 1985. The goal was to reduce the number of Americans with elevated cholesterol and thus reduce illnesses and deaths in the United States due to coronary heart disease. Three adult treatment panels have been published since then with clinical practice guidelines for managing cholesterol levels in adults.

The most recent panel, Adult Treatment Panel III (ATP III), was published in 2001 and updated in 2004. The NCEP: ATP III also includes criteria for the diagnosis of metabolic syndrome.

Select the set of laboratory assays that are utilized in the NCEP: ATP III criteria for metabolic syndrome diagnosis.

- A. LDL-C, triglycerides, HDL-C, and fasting blood glucose
- B. Fasting blood glucose, triglycerides, insulin, and VLDL
- C. Fasting blood glucose, triglycerides, HDL-C



D. Fasting blood glucose, triglycerides, HDL-C, and VLDL

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

Type I hyperlipoproteinemia is a form of hyperlipoproteinemia associated with deficiencies of lipoprotein lipase. Hyperlipoproteinemia type II is the most common form and is classified into type IIa and type IIb, depending on whether there is elevation in the triglyceride level in addition to LDL cholesterol. Hyperlipoproteinemia type III is associated with high chylomicrons and IDL. Hyperlipoproteinemia type IV is associated with high triglycerides. It is also known as hypertriglyceridemia. Hyperlipoproteinemia type V is similar to type I, but with high VLDL in addition to chylomicrons.

An obese adult with premature arteriosclerosis is seen in the clinic. When her serum is tested no chylomicrons are present, LDL are normal and VLDL are increased. There is an increase in triglycerides and slight increase in cholesterol. Lipoprotein electrophoresis reveals a heavy pre-beta band. She has no skin rash and uric acid is increased. This patient has a hyperlipoproteinemia with the MOST likely type of:

- A. II
- B. III
- C. IV
- D. V
- E. VI

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 5

If all newborns were tested, many positive DATs due to ABO incompatibility would be detected that are of no clinical significance.

Although many laboratories test infants born to group O Rh positive females due to the higher risk of ABO HDFN when the mother is group O, testing such infants is optional provided there is appropriate monitoring and follow-up for

hyperbilirubinemia.

Blood Bank

Not performing direct antiglobulin tests (DATs) on newborns born to group O Rh positive mothers is acceptable good practice, providing there is appropriate surveillance and follow-up to detect hyperbilirubinemia.

- A. true
- B. false

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 6



Drawing a lavender stopper tube before an SST tube can cause a falsely: Question options:

- A. decreased glucose value
- B. decreased calcium value
- C. increased calcium value
- D. increased glucose value

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 7

Which advancement in clinical science occurred during the second half of the twentieth century?

- A. invention of the microscope
- B. identification of the smallpox virus
- C. replacement with tedious tests with more efficient and sophisticated testing technology
- D. addition of protective clothing to daily requirements for staff

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 8

In order to perform a venipuncture on a newly admitted hospital patient, a phlebotomist needs to

- A. Ask for the patients\' written permission to perform the procedure.
- B. Verify that the patient has specifically name the drawing of blood in the admission process.
- C. Realize that an admitted hospital patient has given implied consent to routine procedures such as phlebotomy.
- D. Verify with the patient\'s primary care provider that phlebotomy is covered as a routine procedure.

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

Patients who develop severe sepsis or septic shock commonly have increased plasma lactic acid values.

Patients who develop severe sepsis or septic shock commonly have _____ plasma lactic acid values.

- A. Decreased
- B. Normal
- C. Increased



Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

Valine substitutes for glutamic acid in the Beta 6 position to produce HbS.

To produce hemoglobin S, glutamic acid that is normally present in the sixth position on the beta globin chain is substituted with which of the following?

- A. Cystine
- B. Guanine
- C. Thyamine
- D. Valine

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 11

hs-CRP is a more sensitive version of the C-reactive protein (CRP) test, a test that has been used for many years to assess inflammation in settings such as lupus, transplantation, infection, etc. Which of the following cardiovascular risk markers is a more sensitive version of a test that is used to assess inflammation?

- A. Oxidized-LDL
- B. hs-CRP
- C. ApoB/ApoA1
- D. LpPLA2

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 12

A. leakage of coagulation factors into the serum or plasma by cellular metabolism; increased potassium values caused by exposure to room temperature; increased glucose values caused by cellular metabolism

B. glycolysis caused by leakage from cells; increased levels of coagulation factors caused by prolonged exposure to room temperatures; decreased potassium levels caused by cellular metabolism

C. glycolysis caused by exposure to room temperatures; hemolysis and leakage of coagulation factors from the cells; decreased potassium levels in the serum and plasma by cellular utilization

D. glycolysis caused by cells' use of glucose; hemolysis and leakage of potassium from the cells into the plasma or serum; the destruction of coagulation factors from exposure to room temperatures

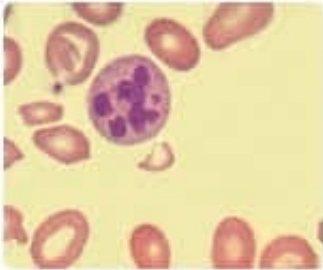
Correct Answer: D

**QUESTION 13**

The intended response is Vitamin B12 and folate deficiencies. Each of these conditions lead to a megaloblastic production of the red blood cells in the bone marrow. Since vitamin B12 and folate are needed in order to produce a synchronous development of the nucleus with the cytoplasm in hematologic cells, oval-macrocytosis often occurs if these nutrients are not in adequate supply within the body. This can also affect neutrophils, allowing for the characteristic hypersegmented nucleus.

The photographic field contains several oval-macrocytes and a hypersegmented neutrophil with greater than 5 nuclear segments. Oval macrocytes are most commonly associated with pernicious anemia and malabsorption syndromes leading to vitamin B12 and folic acid deficiencies.

Clinical information relating to chronic infection, aplastic anemia, and other hematologic malignancies provide the context for the presence of the oval macrocyte.



Macrocytic erythrocytes and hypersegmented neutrophils are not present in thalassemias or in Pelger-Huet anomaly (hypossegmented neutrophils). Conditions suggested by the macrocytes and the neutrophil in the photograph to the right include which of the following?

- A. Thalassemia
- B. Vitamin B12 deficiency
- C. Pelger-Huet anomaly
- D. Folate deficiency

Correct Answer: BD

QUESTION 14

PCT usually rises within 3-6 hours of infection. CRP also increases rapidly following infection, but is not as specific for infection as PCT. A rise in CRP could also occur with SIRS. Lactic acid is usually used to detect and monitor impaired circulation and tissue oxygenation in critically ill patients.

Chemistry

Of the three laboratory tests that are listed, which has proven to be most effective for early differentiation of systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) from sepsis due to its increase following infection and higher specificity?

- A. C-reactive protein (CRP)



B. Procalcitonin (PCT)

C. Lactic acid

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 15

Bacterial contamination of platelets is most likely because they are stored at room temperature. Bacterial contamination is MOST likely in which of the following blood products?

A. Red Blood Cells

B. Red Blood Cells Frozen

C. Platelets

D. Fresh Frozen Plasma

Correct Answer: C

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