



ASCP-MLT^{Q&As}

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN - MLT(ASCP)

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**QUESTION 1**

Autologous units must be drawn before they are needed, and must be readily available, therefore are generally not of use in emergencies. All of the following are benefits of autologous donation except:

- A. Reduces exposure to infectious agents
- B. Are always on hand in case of an unexpected emergency
- C. Reduces demand for homologous blood
- D. Eliminates sensitization to cellular blood components

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 2

Assuming an alpha hemolytic reaction (not well seen in the image), viridans streptococcus and *S. pneumoniae* are the two possible responses. However, these colonies are far too mucoid for viridans streptococci; therefore, *S. pneumoniae* is

the most likely choice. Also, the colonies are much too large and the hemolytic reaction is wrong for *S. pyogenes* or *S. agalactiae*.

A patient was admitted to the hospital recently with an obvious infection. A sputum specimen was submitted and the microbiologist inoculated it to sheep blood agar. Based on the colony morphology and the alpha hemolysis seen in the image

to the right, the most likely identification is:



- A. *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- B. viridans streptococcus
- C. *Streptococcus pyogenes*
- D. *Streptococcus agalactiae*

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 3

Elevation in conjugated bilirubin is most likely to be found in which of the following conditions:

- A. Transfusion reactions
- B. Erythroblastosis fetalis
- C. Cirrhosis of the liver
- D. Biliary obstruction

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

Match each of the following:

1.
Ratio of cellular area to total area in the bone marrow section.
 2.
Number of myeloid cells compared to nucleated erythroid cells.
 3.
Use low power to estimate their quantity and appearance.
 4.
Use Perls\' Prussian blue stain.
- A. Myeloid-erythroid ratio
 - B. Stored iron
 - C. Overall cellularity
 - D. Megakaryocytes

Correct Answer: ABCD

QUESTION 5

Which of the following fields is NOT an aspect of clinical microbiology?

- A. virology
- B. bacteriology



C. pathology

D. parasitology

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 6

Which of the following is a current title for clinical laboratory professionals with a 4 year degree?

A. clinical laboratory technician

B. medical laboratory technician

C. medical laboratory scientist

D. medical technologist

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 7

During primary hypothyroidism, where a defect in the thyroid gland is producing low levels of T3 and T4, the TSH level is increased. TSH is released in elevated quantities in an attempt to stimulate the thyroid to produce more T3 and T4 as part of a feedback mechanism.

Serum TSH levels five-times the upper limit of normal in the presence of a low T4 and low T3 uptake could mean which of the following:

A. The thyroid has been established as the cause of hypothyroidism

B. The thyroid is ruled-out as the cause of hypothyroidism

C. The pituitary has been established as the cause of hypothyroidism

D. The diagnosis is consistent with secondary hyperthyroidism

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 8

The activities conducted in a laboratory with a certificate of registration include:

A. urinalysis only

B. moderate- or high-complexity lab testing until the lab is determined by survey to be in compliance

C. physicians to perform microscopy only

D. waived tests only



Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 9

Monoclonal antibodies are monospecific antibodies that are the same because they are made by one type of immune cell which are all clones of a unique parent cell, also called a hybrid cell line, which usually arise from a hybridoma. The fusion of a specific antibody-producing lymphocyte with a myeloma cell will multiply to become a source of pure monoclonal antibody. This is often used in the manufacturing process for monoclonal antibody reagents.

Monoclonal antibodies are usually manufactured in vitro by using:

- A. Cultured T cells
- B. Human plasma cells
- C. Hybridomas
- D. Cytotoxic T cell

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

This type of laboratory professional is responsible for the technical aspects of managing the operation of the laboratory and is most likely an MLS with additional education in administration:

- A. Laboratory Director
- B. Laboratory Manager
- C. Pathologist
- D. Laboratory Technologist

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

Flow cytometry employs a combination of fluorescent antibody tagging of cells and analysis with laser light scatter. What principle(s) of flow cytometry are employed when performing immunophenotyping:

- A. Defraction gradients
- B. Impedance
- C. Defraction gradients and impedance
- D. Fluorescent antibody tagging and light scatter

Correct Answer: C

**QUESTION 12**

Match each of the following definitions associated with heart disease and heart failure to the term that it defines.

1.

Congestive heart failure

2.

Infarction

3.

Ischemia

4.

Angina

A. An inadequate blood supply that decreases availability of oxygen.

B. Chest pain caused by inadequate supply of oxygen to heart myocardium.

C. An area of tissue death that occurs due to lack of oxygen.

D. A left ventricular dysfunction resulting from aging, hypertension, atherosclerosis or muscle damage from an AMI or repeated AMIs.

Correct Answer: ABCD

QUESTION 13

The correct response is option B: The Hepatitis B "e" Antigen (HBeAg). This antigen indicates the virus is actively replicating and therefore the patient is very infectious. The hepatitis B "e" antigen is present when the virus is actively replicating. In cases of unintentional needlesticks, infectivity is of highest concern. The risk for infection is greatest during phases of increased HBeAg serology. The Hepatitis B surface antigen is the first detectable marker, but if the patient is known to have Hepatitis B already, it would be relatively unhelpful to confirm the condition with another HBsAG test. The core antigen is not detectable because it is covered by the nuclear envelope. Antibody response patterns would not be very helpful either as the patient has already been diagnosed with acute Hepatitis B. IgG antibodies would indicate recovery, which is not the case for this patient and IgM antibodies indicating a recent or acute infection would only confirm what is already known. Recall, in cases of unintentional needlesticks, infectivity is of highest concern.

A phlebotomist at a local hospital recently had an accidental needle stick while drawing blood from a patient being treated for acute hepatitis B. Which serological marker from the patient would be of most value to the physician evaluating the phlebotomist's possible infection status?

A. Hepatitis B surface Antigen (HBsAg)

B. Hepatitis B e Antigen (HBeAg)



- C. Hepatitis B core Antigen (HBcAg)
- D. Anti-Hepatitis B e (anti-HBe) IgM
- E. Anti-Hepatitis B core (anti-HBc) IgG

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 14

White top tubes are used for blood cultures. Question options:

- A. True
- B. False

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 15

Measures Light scatter by particles - Nephelometer Measures change in vapor pressure - Osmometer Measures amount of electricity passing between two electrodes - Coulometry Measures absorbance of light at a specific wavelength - Spectrophotometer Lab operations Matching

1.

Measures Light scatter by particles

2.

Measures change in vapor pressure

3.

Measures amount of electricity passing between two electrodes

4.

Measures absorbance of light at a specific wavelength

- A. Coulometry
- B. Nephelometer
- C. Spectrophotometer
- D. Osmometer

Correct Answer: ABCD
