Rodaks Hematology 7th edition Keohane Test Bank

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Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q: Hematology is the study of:

A. Blood cells (Correct)
B. Serum electrolytes
C. Plasma hormone levels
D. Bacteria in the blood

Q: The average RBC is what size?

A. 20-25 μm
B. 4-5 μm
C. 10-15 μm
D. 7-8 μm (Correct)

Q: Hematocrit is also called:

A. White cell count
B. Bone marrow examination
C. Red blood cell (RBC) count
D. Packed red cell volume (Correct)

Q: Upon centrifugation of a blood specimen, the layer between the red blood cells and plasma is called the:

A. Hematocrit
B. Buffy coat (Correct)
C. Serum
D. Platelet pellet

Q: Select the term that describes a low white blood cell count.

A. Leukopenia (Correct)
B. Leukocytosis
C. Neutropenia
D. Leukemia

Q: The primary function of platelets is to:

A. Defend the body against bacterial invasion
B. Carry oxygen to tissues
C. Facilitate blood clotting (Correct)
D. Regulate acid-base balance

Q: Who is ultimately responsible for determining the specimen integrity before analysis?

A. Medical laboratory professional (Correct)
B. Nursing staff
C. Phlebotomist
D. Specimen-processing personnel

Q: The morphology of blood cells is important to evaluate:

A. Every time a complete blood count (CBC) is requested on a patient
B. When an instrument-generated flag is obtained.
C. When a profiling instrument result is abnormal. (Correct)
D. When the white count is elevated.

Q: Which of the following can be evaluated *only* through the microscopic examination of a stained blood film?

A. White blood cell (WBC) count
B. Reticulocyte count
C. Hemoglobin concentration
D. Presence or absence of cytoplasmic inclusions (Correct)

Q: Myeloid cells mature to form all of the following **EXCEPT**:

A. Neutrophils
B. Basophils
C. Platelets (Correct)
D. Eosinophils