Clinical Hematology 7th edition Turgeon Test Bank

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Chapter: Chapter 01 - Quiz

Multiple Choice

1. Standard precautions are a way to protect healthcare workers from:
A) blood-borne pathogen exposure.
B) chemical exposure.
C) violent patients.
D) workplace harassment.
Answer: A
Complexity: Easy
AHead: Safety Standards And Governing Agencies In The Hematology Laboratory
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Safety Practices and Quality in the Hematology Laboratory

2. When disposing of needles or other sharp objects that have come into contact with blood or body fluids, what type of container is required?
A) Red biohazard puncture-resistant container
B) Red biohazard bags, doubled up
C) Cardboard box
D) Glass bottle labeled as biohazardous
Answer: A
Complexity: Easy
AHead: Safety Standards And Governing Agencies In The Hematology Laboratory
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3. Bleach or an EPA-registered disinfectant must be in contact with a work surface for _____ minutes to properly destroy human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
A) 5
B) 20
C) 10
D) 30
Answer: C

Complexity: Easy
AHead: Safe Work Practices And Protective Techniques For Infection Control
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Safety Practices and Quality in the Hematology Laboratory

4. The Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) act established which of the following?
A) Standards for laboratory testing
B) Chemical safety
C) Standard precautions
D) Vaccination protocols
Answer: A
Complexity: Moderate
AHead: Quality Assessment In The Hematology Laboratory
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Safety Practices and Quality in the Hematology Laboratory

5. ISO 15189 is:
A) a United States federally regulated law.
B) an optional accreditation in the United States.
C) a CLIA 188 substitute.
D) required throughout Canada.
Answer: B
Complexity: Easy
AHead: Quality Assessment In The Hematology Laboratory
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Safety Practices and Quality in the Hematology Laboratory

6. The term *precision* describes:
A) closeness of values with repeated analyses.
B) closeness to the true value.
C) comparison to a physical constant.
D) variance of analytical results.
Answer: A
Complexity: Easy
AHead: Quality Control In The Hematology Laboratory
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Safety Practices and Quality in the Hematology Laboratory

7. A standard solution:
A) contains a known concentration of purified substances.
B) mimics a patient's specimen.
C) monitors accuracy.
D) functions the same as a control specimen.
Answer: A
Complexity: Easy
AHead: Quality Control In The Hematology Laboratory
Subject: Chapter 1

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8. Which of the following is a unique characteristic of proficiency testing?
A) Uses purified substances
B) Measures reproducibility
C) Involves multiple laboratories
D) Is an optional ISO 15189 activity
Answer: C
Complexity: Easy
AHead: Quality Control In The Hematology Laboratory
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Safety Practices and Quality in the Hematology Laboratory

9. The accepted level of confidence set by clinical laboratories is:
A) 2 SD.
B) 1 SD.
C) 3 SD.
D) 4 SD.
Answer: A
Complexity: Moderate
AHead: Quality Control In The Hematology Laboratory
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Safety Practices and Quality in the Hematology Laboratory

10. All of the following are types of possible changes in a Levey-Jennings quality control system, *except*:
A) drop off of results.
B) systematic drift of results.
C) shift in results.
D) increased dispersion of results.
Answer: A
Complexity: Moderate
AHead: Quality Control In The Hematology Laboratory
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Safety Practices and Quality in the Hematology Laboratory

11. Which of the following is the *best* way for you to dispose of extra NaOH after you finish using it?
A) Check the chemical safety manual and look for the SDS sheet.
B) Pour the contents in the nearest drain with a lot of water.
C) Pour the contents into the nearest biohazard sharps container.
D) Pour the contents into paper towels and toss them into the regular trash.
Answer: A
Complexity: Moderate
AHead: Safety Standards And Governing Agencies In The Hematology Laboratory
Subject: Chapter 1
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12. Which of the following practices increases the risk of percutaneous inoculation in laboratories?
A) Handling aerosol sprays
B) Accidental aspiration through a pipette
C) Using contaminated needles or syringes
D) Uncapping sterile tubes
Answer: C
Complexity: Moderate
AHead: Safety Standards And Governing Agencies In The Hematology Laboratory
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Safety Practices and Quality in the Hematology Laboratory

13. Which biosafety level is associated with handling microorganisms like *Staphylococcus aureus*?
A) Level 1 (BSL-1)
B) Level 2 (BSL-2)
C) Level 3 (BSL-3)
D) Level 4 (BSL-4)
Answer: B
Complexity: Easy
AHead: Safety Standards And Governing Agencies In The Hematology Laboratory
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Safety Practices and Quality in the Hematology Laboratory

14. Who is responsible for the initial orientation and periodic safety updates for laboratory staff?
A) Laboratory director
B) Safety coaches
C) Safety officers
D) Department heads
Answer: C
Complexity: Easy
AHead: Safe Work Practices And Protective Techniques For Infection Control
Subject: Chapter 1
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15. Which of the following is one of the top safety issues identified by the ECRI Institute related to the COVID-19 pandemic?
A) Increase in laboratory funding
B) Supply chain interruptions
C) Development of faster diagnostic tests
D) Eliminating manual testing procedures
Answer: B
Complexity: Easy
AHead: Patient Safety
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Safety Practices and Quality in the Hematology Laboratory

16. The study of blood coagulation in hematology includes which of the following?

A) Hemolysis and anemia
B) Lymphocyte activation and plasma filtration
C) Platelet aggregation and blood typing
D) Hemostasis and thrombosis
Answer: D
Complexity: Easy
AHead: An Overview Of The Hematology Laboratory
Subject: Chapter 1
Title: Safety Practices and Quality in the Hematology Laboratory