Laboratory Operations and Management 1st edition Isabel Test Bank

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Chapter 1. Identifying Professionalism and Exploring Ethical Issues

Multiple Choice

1. After completion of a Medical Laboratory Scientist (MLS) or Medical Laboratory Technician (MLT) program, the best time to take the certification exam is
A. when you feel ready.
B. at the end of the 5-year eligibility period.
C. after starting your first job.
D. as soon as possible.

ANS: D
Rationale: A study from 2015 confirmed that the longer the time between program completion and taking the exam, the larger the decrease in scores.
DIF: 1
OBJ: 1.3

2. The function of the National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences (NAACLS) is to
A. determine who is eligible to take an exam.
B. accredit laboratory education programs.
C. provide exams for graduates.
D. grant legal status to work in a state.

ANS: B
Rationale: A function of the NAACLS is to accredit medical laboratory profession programs.
DIF: 1
OBJ: 1.3

3. The usual path to follow to be eligible to work in some states is to
A. complete an accredited program, get certified, and then apply for licensure.
B. apply for a license to get into an accredited program, and then get certified.
C. complete an accredited program, apply for a license, and then get certified.
D. apply to be certified, apply to an accredited program, and then apply for a license.

ANS: A
Rationale: Once you have completed your program and passed the certification exam, you can generally obtain a license through reciprocity.
DIF: 2
OBJ: 1.3

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4. Which of the following is considered professional behavior?
   A. Following rules and policies
   B. Demonstrating trusted judgment
   C. Being punctual with task completion
   D. All of the above

ANS: D
Rationale: Examples of professional behavior include being punctual, following rules and policies, and demonstrating good judgment.
DIF: 2
OBJ: 1.1

5. Certification is associated with
   A. standardization of educational programs.
   B. personnel competency.
   C. compliance with state law.
   D. following procedures.

ANS: B
Rationale: Certification is achieved individually by passing an examination in an eligible certification category.
DIF: 2
OBJ: 1.3

6. Professional behavior is learned through
   A. mentoring by instructors.
   B. observing clinical preceptors.
   C. communicating with others.
   D. all of the above.

ANS: D
Rationale: Professional behavior may be learned indirectly or directly from mentors, by observing clinical preceptors, and by communicating with others.
DIF: 2
OBJ: 1.1

7. The primary benefit of interprofessional education is

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A. reading about other health disciplines.
B. discussing case studies.
C. scoring well on an examination.
D. performing collaborative patient care.

ANS: D
Rationale: Interprofessional education emphasizes collaboration among the various health-care professionals to improve patient outcomes.
DIF: 2
OBJ: 1.4

8. All of the following are ethical principles of laboratory medicine *except* which one?
A. Autonomy
B. Justice
C. Competence
D. Beneficence

ANS: C
Rationale: The dominant ethical principles for laboratory professionals include autonomy, beneficence, nonmaleficence, and justice.
DIF: 2
OBJ: 1.6

9. Which of the following is considered ethical behavior?
A. Not obtaining the patient's informed consent
B. Reporting violations of legal requirements
C. Treating some staff more favorably
D. Taking credit for another's work

ANS: B
Rationale: Some unethical behaviors include failing to obtain the patient's informed consent, treating some staff more favorably, and taking credit for someone else's work.
DIF: 2
OBJ: 1.7

10. Licensure is associated with
A. state legislation.
B. personnel competency.
C. program standards.

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D. national laws.

ANS: A
Rationale: Licensure is a state requirement. Once you have completed your program and passed the certification exam, you can generally obtain a license through reciprocity.
DIF: 2
OBJ: 1.3

11. Which of the following professional organizations serves members who are specialized in one particular discipline?

A. American Society for Clinical Laboratory Science (ASCLS)
B. American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP)
C. Association for the Advancement of Blood & Biotherapies (AABB)
D. National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Science (NAACLS)

ANS: C
Rationale: Some organizations, such as the ASCLS, ASCP, and NAACLS, serve a wide variety of laboratory professionals. Other organizations, such as the AABB, specialize in just one area of the laboratory.
DIF: 2
OBJ: 1.5

12. An observable behavior managers often use to evaluate professionalism is assessing how the employee

A. writes objectives.
B. manages their time.
C. participates in surveys.
D. behaves outside of the workplace.

ANS: B
Rationale: One observable behavior that can be used to evaluate professionalism is the ability to manage time.
DIF: 2
OBJ: 1.2

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