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Exam : **ASCP-MLT**

Title : MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN - MLT(ASCP)

Version : DEMO

1.The red portion of the NFPA diamond represents fire hazards.
The fire classification system for NFPA is as follows:
0 - Will not burn
1 - Must be preheated for ignition; flashpoint above 200°F (93°C)
2 - Must be moderately heated for ignition, flashpoint above 100°F (38°C)
3 - Ignition may occur under most ambient conditions, flashpoint below 100°F (38°C)
4 - Extremely flammable and will readily disperse through air under standard conditions, flashpoint below 73°F (23°C)
A laboratory labels its secondary containers of hazardous chemicals using a color-coded system, with a different color representing each different type of hazard. The coding system follows the color-coding used by the National Fire Protection Agency's "fire diamond." What hazard would be represented by the red section on the hazard label?
A. Health hazard
B. Fire hazard
C. Reactivity hazard
D. Special hazards
Answer: B

2.Acute hemolytic transfusion reactions are most commonly due to ABO-incompatible blood being transfused to a recipient with naturally occurring ABO alloantibodies (anti-A, anti-B, anti A,B).
Acute intravascular hemolysis as the result of a blood transfusion is most often associated with which of the following causes?
A. Transfusion of ABO incompatible red cells
B. Allergies
C. Passively transfused antibodies to HLA antigens
D. Transfusion-associated graft-versus-host disease
Answer: A

3.
1. B
2. D
3. A
4. C
Red to Brown Urine: porphobilinogen, hematuria, myoglobinuria, etc.
Green: Food colorings; Increased carotene in the diet;
Pseudomonas aeruginosa infection
Yellow: bilirubin, bile pigments
White: phosphates, other crytals
Match urine color with substance that might have been responsible:
1. Phosphates
2. Bilirubin
3. Pseudomonas
4. Porphobilinogen
A. Blue to green

B. White
C. Red to brown
D. Yellow
Answer: A,B,C,D

4.Hybridization is a technique used to determine presence of target DNA or RNA by adding a synthetic strand that binds by complementary base pairing to the target.
Microbiology
In molecular diagnostic testing, hybridization employs complementary base pair binding of a synthetic strand to DNA or RNA.
A. true
B. false
Answer: A

5.Caffeine benzoate solution is used to split the unconjugated bilirubin protein complex releasing the bilirubin so that it can react with diazotised sulphanilic acid. The tartrate buffer creates an alkaline solution and converts the red acid bilirubin to a green coloured compound which can be measured spectrophotometrically.
Which substance is used in the Jendrassik-Grof method to accelerate the reaction of unconjugated bilirubin with the diazo reagent?
A. NADH
B. N-butanol
C. caffeine
D. acetic acid
Answer: B