Fundamentals of Urine and Body Fluid Analysis 5th edition Brunzel Test Bank

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Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q: The purpose(s) of a quality assessment program in the laboratory is (are) to provide which of the following?
1. Administrative structure to ensure laboratory practice standards are met
2. Quality test results
3. Mechanism for detection of problems
4. Opportunity to improve services

A. 1, 3, and 4
B. 3 and 4
C. 1 and 4
D. 1, 2, 3, and 4 (Correct)

Q: While performing quality control (QC) checks on an open reagent bottle, the technologist notes that no open date/time is written on the bottle. The technologist should address this as a(n)

A. analytical error; the technologist should continue with testing if the QC results are within range.
B. preanalytical error; the technologist should discard the bottle, obtain a new one, and start over. (Correct)
C. postanalytical error; the QC and patient results are all within normal range, so the technologist should just make a notation in the log.
D. procedural error; the technologist should check the time of the last run on the previous shift, mark the day/time on the bottle, and continue testing.

Q: To achieve uniformity of technique by all those working in the urinalysis department, a laboratory requires all of the following *except*

A. adherence to procedure manual protocols. (Correct)
B. performance of quality control checks.
C. proper training of new employees.
D. comparison of results reported out each shift.

Q: External quality assessment (QA) is a means to measure the

A. accuracy of a method.
B. precision of a procedure.
C. performance relative to other laboratories. (Correct)
D. analytical error during a procedure.

Q: While running a second load of urine samples on the automated urinalysis instrument, a seasoned technologist notes that all the patient samples are showing positive nitrates but no indication of bacteria upon microscopic examination. This is an example of which of the following?
1. Postanalytical error; further examination of the urine sediments is required
2. Analytical error; troubleshooting of the instrument is required
3. Analytical error; a new bottle of dipsticks is required
4. Competency error; the technologist must rerun the patient samples

A. 1
B. 1 and 4
C. 2 and 3 (Correct)
D. 1, 2, and 3

Q: The term *critical value* refers to a(n)
1. abnormal quality control result.
2. test result that indicates illness.
3. life-threatening test result.
4. incorrect competency test result.
5. result exceeding lower or upper critical limit.

A. 1 and 2
B. 1 and 4
C. 3 and 5 (Correct)
D. 1, 4, and 5

Q: Cost-effective practices in the laboratory include which of the following?

A. Test utilization (Correct)
B. Turnaround time
C. Competency testing
D. External QA

Q: Upon running QC, the technologist notes abnormal results on all QC levels. Which component(s) of QA will the technologist assess to determine the cause?
1. Preanalytical
2. Analytical
3. Postanalytical

A. 1 and 2 (Correct)
B. 1 and 3
C. 2 and 3
D. 1, 2, and 3

Q: Preventive maintenance schedules on the centrifuge used to spin down urine samples is a _____ component of quality assessment.

A. preanalytical (Correct)
B. analytical
C. postanalytical
D. test utilization

Q: The day shift medical laboratory scientist pulls the UA reagent box out of the drawer and begins performing QC using the following reagents from the box: dipsticks, Clinitest, phenylalanine, Ictotest, and water in the dropper bottle. The technologist is in violation of which QA component?

A. Preanalytical
B. Analytical (Correct)
C. Postanalytical
D. Documentation

Q: The ability to resolve discrepant test results in the laboratory is an example of

A. in-house quality assessment.
B. documentation of errors.
C. technical competence. (Correct)
D. QA monitoring.

Q: Intralaboratory assessment is useful in monitoring analytical components of QA by

A. determining the accuracy and precision of technologists' performance. (Correct)
B. verifying turnaround times for procedures.
C. measuring the productivity of laboratory shifts.
D. comparing the laboratory's performance with other laboratories.

Q: A decrease in the quality of laboratory testing can be pinpointed by

A. quality control.
B. proficiency testing.
C. documentation. (Correct)
D. technical competence.

Q: The technologist receives an unlabeled urine specimen in the laboratory; the technologist should promptly

A. call the floor nurse and ask him or her to come label the specimen.
B. request that the specimen be recollected. (Correct)
C. generate a label and apply it before testing.
D. complete the required testing and wait for the nurse to call.

Q: The Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1970 established formal regulation of safety and health for all employees, regardless of employer; these regulations are administered by

A. OSHA. (Correct)
B. CLIA.
C. NIDA.
D. TJC.

Q: Guidelines for developing written safety policies and procedures required by OSHA are available from

A. OSHA.
B. CLSI. (Correct)
C. NIDA.
D. TJC.

Q: Standard Precautions are a combination of major features of which two practice guidelines?

A. BPS and UP
B. UP and OSHA
C. OSHA and BSP
D. UP and BSI (Correct)

Q: Standard Precautions are infection control practices designed to prevent all of the following *except*

A. patient-to-patient disease transmission.
B. health care worker-to-patient disease transmission.
C. disease transmission only for patients put in contact precautions. (Correct)
D. bloodborne pathogen disease transmission.

Q: Transmission-Based Precautions apply to
1. all patients admitted to the hospital.
2. patients colonized with infectious agents.
3. patients who are immunocompromised.
4. patients with second- and third-degree burns.
5. patients where use of Standard Precautions alone are insufficient.

A. 1, 3, and 5
B. 2 and 5 (Correct)
C. 2, 3, and 4
D. 2, 3, 4, and 5

Q: Aerosol risks in the laboratory setting include all of the following *except*

A. centrifuging capped tubes. (Correct)
B. pouring body fluid into a container.
C. removing tight-fitting caps from a tube.
D. spilling a specimen during testing.

Q: If used correctly, personal protective equipment (PPE) protects the health care worker from bloodborne pathogens from all of the following types of exposures *except*

A. aerosols.
B. needle sticks. (Correct)
C. direct contact with a cut.
D. ingestion.

Q: Which of the following is *not* considered potentially infectious and capable of disease transmission and is exempted from Universal Precautions protocols?

A. Blood
B. Body fluids
C. Secretions
D. Sweat (Correct)

Q: Which personnel are exempt from adherence to Standard Precautions?
1. Health care volunteers
2. Food service employees
3. Health care staff
4. Custodial staff

A. 1 and 2
B. 2 and 4
C. 1, 2, and 4
D. None of the above (Correct)

Q: Which of the following is exempt from decontamination by autoclaving or incineration before disposal?

A. Needles
B. Blood
C. Urine (Correct)
D. Other body fluids

Q: In addition to a Chemical Hygiene Plan, the laboratory must provide employees access to _____ under the employee “right to know.”

A. SDSs (Correct)
B. NFPA
C. OSHA
D. BSI

Q: Chemical labels must include which of the following elements?
1. Product identifier (name)
2. Signal word (danger/warning)
3. Hazard statement
4. Precautionary statements/pictograms
5. Supplier identification
6. Global harmonization system ID code

A. 1, 2, and 4
B. 1, 3, 5, and 6
C. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6
D. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 (Correct)

Q: The technologist transferred a stock chemical into a secondary container and labeled it with the required

A. NFPA hazard identification symbols.
B. 2012 OSHA standard’s 5 labeling elements. (Correct)
C. HCS hazard category number.
D. chemical name, date opened, and expiration date.

Q: Disposal methods of chemicals and other organic solvents include all of the following *except*

A. dilution or neutralization prior to disposal in sewer system.
B. flushing drain with copious amounts of water after pouring down drain.
C. collecting each chemical in separate glass or other appropriate containers for disposal.
D. single universal recovery container to collect all chemical waste each day for disposal. (Correct)

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