

QUIZ #5

Name: _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. What is the recommended procedure for collecting a 24 hr urine sample?
 - a. collect all of the urine voided in any 24 hr period
 - b. collect the first morning specimen and all of the following specimens except the next morning specimen.
 - c. start the timing, collect the first morning specimen, and collect all of the following specimens including the first specimen the next morning.
 - d. void the first morning specimen, start the timing, and collect all of the following specimens including the next morning's specimen.
2. Which is obtained by lumbar puncture?
 - a. peritoneal
 - b. pleural
 - c. spinal
 - d. synovial
3. Which of the following fluids comes from the peritoneal cavity?
 - a. ascitic fluid
 - b. gastric (stomach) secretion
 - c. sputum
 - d. synovial fluid
4. What special information is required when labeling a nonblood specimen?
 - a. biohazard warning
 - b. ordering physician
 - c. special handling needs
 - d. specimen source
5. Which test is used to diagnose cystic fibrosis?
 - a. bleeding time
 - b. occult blood
 - c. semen analysis
 - d. sweat chloride
6. Which statement is NOT true of urine creatinine clearance specimen collection?
 - a. a 24-hour specimen is required
 - b. a blood creatinine is also collected
 - c. refrigeration is preferred
 - d. requires a double-voided specimen
7. A refrigerated stool sample would NOT be suitable for:
 - a. culture
 - b. fat analysis
 - c. occult blood
 - d. ova and parasites
8. A urine C&S is ordered to check for:
 - a. abnormal urine pH
 - b. glucose spillage into the urine
 - c. presence of UTI
 - d. specific gravity
9. A Nasal Pharyngeal culture swab is collected to detect the presence of organisms that cause:
 - a. genetic defects
 - b. strep throat
 - c. UTI
 - d. whooping cough
10. Which of the following actions will compromise the quality of the specimen?
 - a. drawing electrolytes into an amber tube
 - b. mixing a serum separator tube
 - c. partially filling a light blue tube
 - d. placing a cold agglutinin in a heat block
11. Which of the following is NOT a principle of quality management?
 - a. constant improvement
 - b. customer satisfaction
 - c. employee participation
 - d. reduction in staff
12. Examples of quality control are all of the following except:
 - a. check expiration dates of evacuated tubes
 - b. document maintenance of centrifuge
 - c. record refrigerator temperature daily
 - d. fill out your time sheet daily

13. Chilling will adversely affect quality of test results for which of the following analytes?
- a. ammonia
 - b. lactic acid
 - c. potassium
 - d. renin
14. A glucose sample drawn in a sodium fluoride (grey top) tube is stable at room temperature for:
- a. 2 hours
 - b. 6 hours
 - c. 12 hours
 - d. 24 hours
15. The agency that requires health care organizations to have a QA program in place in order to be accredited is:
- a. CAP
 - b. JCAHO
 - c. NCCLS
 - d. OSHA
16. Which of the following conditions would NOT be a reason to reject a specimen for analysis?
- a. a bilirubin specimen is icteric
 - b. a CBC specimen has clots in it
 - c. an electrolyte specimen is hemolyzed
 - d. a fasting glucose specimen is lipemic
17. Some test specimens require immediate cooling in ice in order to:
- a. prevent activation of cold agglutinin
 - b. prevent clotting
 - c. separate serum more completely
 - d. slow metabolic processes
18. Which of the following is used by the laboratory to identify a specimen throughout the testing process?
- a. accession number
 - b. medical record number
 - c. mnemonic code
 - d. tech code
19. Which of the following is NOT part of communicating a professional appearance?
- a. a clean pressed lab coat
 - b. long hair pulled back
 - c. short clean fingernails
 - d. wearing strong cologne
20. Which of the following is NOT proper telephone protocol?
- a. answer the phone promptly
 - b. clarify and record information
 - c. hang up on angry callers
 - d. prioritize callers, if necessary

CRITICAL THINKING:

21. A urine specimen for **urinalysis and a culture** was not collected in a STERILE container. Can you accept the specimen for testing? YES NO Why? 5 pts
22. A patient delivers a 24-hour urine specimen to the lab. The patient tells you that he got up in the middle of the night to urinate and forgot to collect that specimen. Should you accept the specimen? YES NO Why? 5 pts
23. The same phlebotomist submitted 10 out of 17 specimens that required redraws. They were because of the following reasons:
- 1. possible IV contamination
 - 2. hemolysis
 - 3. insufficient sample volume
 - 4. wrong tube collected for testing.
- Each of these problems has a **simple** solution that the phlebotomist needs to be aware of to collect a quality sample. Please list **one** for each problem. 10 pts.

24. A CBC specimen was rejected for testing by the hematology department. A tube was filled completely and labeled with the correct patient information. What might have been the reason for rejection? 5 pts.

25. A glucose specimen was forgotten in a phlebotomist's collection tray. It was drawn in a green top tube and discovered 3 hours later. Should the specimen be submitted for testing or should it be recollected? Explain your answer. 5 pts.