

1. The _____ provides for regulations of laboratory testing to ensure validity of results for the well-being of the public.
 - A) Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1962
 - B) Food and Drug Administration Act of 1967
 - C) Safe Laboratory Act of 1992
 - D) Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA) of 1988
2. _____ tests employ methods that are so simple and accurate that obtaining erroneous results is rare or poses no reasonable risk of harm to the patient if the test is performed incorrectly.
 - A) Nonwaived
 - B) CLIA approved
 - C) FDA cleared
 - D) Waived
3. What protein biomarker reflects the osmotic pressure between compartments of the body?
 - A) transferrin
 - B) bilirubin globulin
 - C) albumin
 - D) urea nitrogen
4. With what condition or disease is increased concentrations of glucose in serum and other body fluids commonly associated?
 - A) iron metabolic disorder
 - B) hepatic inflammation
 - C) diabetes mellitus
 - D) complications of renal disease
5. What serum enzyme is a biomarker for disease in the biliary tree?
 - A) alkaline phosphatase
 - B) alpha-glutamyltransferase
 - C) aspartate transaminase (AST)
 - D) lactate dehydrogenase (LD)
6. What serum enzyme is a biomarker for inflammation and disease of parenchymal liver cells?
 - A) alkaline phosphatase
 - B) gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT)
 - C) RNA transcriptase
 - D) aspartate transaminase (AST)

7. What is the organ system that filters blood plasma, reabsorbs some nutrients, and excretes waste, including urea, creatinine, uric acid, metabolites of drugs, and other foreign substances?
- A) liver
 - B) renal system
 - C) digestive system
 - D) ventricles of the central nervous system
8. Complex molecules are broken down and nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream for transport to tissue cells by the _____.
- A) digestive system
 - B) liver
 - C) kidneys
 - D) endocrine system
9. The liver has many functions. Which one of the following is NOT a function of the liver?
- A) producing bilirubin and bile
 - B) transferring fat-soluble waste to the digestive tract
 - C) producing plasma proteins
 - D) producing xenobiotics, including drugs
10. Hematopoiesis, the formation of blood cells, occurs in the _____.
- A) bone
 - B) liver
 - C) biliary tree
 - D) respiratory tree
11. The _____ regulate blood pH by maintaining or excreting ions such as ammonia and carbonate.
- A) liver cells
 - B) kidneys
 - C) lungs
 - D) veins
12. The bottle was labeled with a safety label showing the following indications:
red area = 4
blue area = 1
yellow area = 0
white area = 0
The bottle contains a substance that is severely dangerous for:
- A) flammability.
 - B) health.
 - C) reactivity.
 - D) special properties.

13. Laboratory tests that are designated "nonwaived" under the guidelines of CLIA '88 are:

- A) cleared by the FDA for home use.
- B) moderately complex.
- C) included under the category "provider performed microscopy."
- D) unlikely to render erroneous results.

14. Proficiency testing, as defined under the guidelines of CLIA '88, refers to:

- A) laboratory test challenges by an external agency.
- B) the findings of proficiency in laboratory testing by an inspection team.
- C) daily quality control.
- D) competency tests of individual laboratory employees.

15. All of the following choices are examples of personal protective equipment except:

- A) gloves.
- B) work shields.
- C) spill kits.
- D) goggles.

16. Which of the following items must be included on Material Safety Data Sheets?

- A) proficiency testing procedures
- B) patient testing procedures
- C) reagent disposal procedures
- D) daily quality control procedures

17. Which of the following items must be included in a laboratory safety manual?

- A) continuing education requirements
- B) reagent label requirements
- C) employee records
- D) proficiency testing requirements

18. The scope of practice for a clinical laboratory scientist includes:

- A) diagnosis.
- B) treatment.
- C) ordering laboratory tests on new patients.
- D) designing new test methods.

19. Insulin regulates the concentration of glucose in the blood by all of the following processes except:

- A) increasing glycolysis.
- B) increasing the entry of glucose into muscle and adipose cells.
- C) increasing glycogenolysis.
- D) increasing glycogenesis.

20. Which of the following substances is classified as a lipid?
- A) fatty acid
 - B) amino acid
 - C) nucleic acid
 - D) ribose
21. Increased blood concentration of which one of the following substances is a risk factor for the development of coronary artery disease?
- A) albumin
 - B) cholesterol
 - C) hemoglobin
 - D) ribose
22. DNA is transcribed into RNA. RNA is translated into:
- A) DNA.
 - B) protein.
 - C) ribose.
 - D) nucleic acids.
23. One of the functions of the respiratory system is to:
- A) return electrolytes, such as sodium and chloride, to the blood.
 - B) maintain acid-base balance.
 - C) produce hemoglobin.
 - D) produce cholesterol.
24. Cortisol is an example of a(n):
- A) enzyme.
 - B) coenzyme.
 - C) proteome.
 - D) hormone.

Answer Key

1. D
2. D
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. D
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. A
11. B
12. A
13. B
14. A
15. C
16. C
17. B
18. D
19. C
20. A
21. B
22. B
23. B
24. D