

Chapter 02: Regulations, Microscope Setup, and Quality Control Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following statements is *true*?
 - a. To obtain the total magnification, multiply the power of the objective lens by the power of the condenser.
 - b. When observing a densely stained slide on oil, move the condenser all the way down and close the iris diaphragm.
 - c. To obtain maximum magnification, immersion oil is added when using the 45× objective.
 - d. You should focus a specimen under the 100× objective with only the fine-focus adjustment knob.

ANS: D REF: 36-40

2. What causes the microscopic image to be clearer and sharper?
 - a. Focus controls
 - b. Mechanical stage
 - c. Condenser
 - d. Nosepiece

ANS: A REF: 36-40

3. What changes the refraction of light with the 100× objective and increases the upper limit of magnification?
 - a. Immersion oil
 - b. Fine-focus adjustment knob
 - c. Mechanical stage
 - d. Multiple lens system

ANS: A REF: 36

4. The total magnification of a microscope is determined by both the power of the objective lens and the:
 - a. stage.
 - b. focal adjustment.
 - c. nosepiece.
 - d. ocular lens.

ANS: D REF: 36

5. Which of the following microscope maintenance actions is *incorrect*?
 - a. Clean all lenses with lens paper only.
 - b. When cleaning the lenses, start with the oil immersion lens.
 - c. Store the microscope in a dust-free area with a cover over it.
 - d. Carry the microscope with two hands by the base and arm.

ANS: B REF: 40

6. The federal law that requires all physician's office laboratories (POLs) to meet acceptable standards of accuracy in test results is:
- MSDS.
 - HIPAA.
 - CLIA 1988.
 - HMIS.

ANS: C

REF: 32

7. Which of the following is an example of a CLIA-waived test using a specimen?
- Pap test
 - Dipstick urinalysis test
 - Pulmonary function test
 - TB skin test

ANS: B

REF: 35

8. If a POL is performing moderate-complex tests, CLIA requires all of the following *except*:
- daily quality control monitoring using internal and/or external controls.
 - external proficiency testing every week.
 - instrument maintenance checks using calibrators and optics checks.
 - quality assurance system to identify patient specimens throughout the testing process.

ANS: A

REF: 34-35

9. Which statement is *false* regarding quality control documentation?
- Levey-Jennings quality control charts have the advantage of showing the results of quality control tests over a period of time.
 - Shifts, trends, and random errors are quickly apparent on a Levey-Jennings chart.
 - Only abnormal test controls should be recorded on a Levey-Jennings chart.
 - A worker may obtain very precise but inaccurate test results.

ANS: C

REF: 44

10. Quality control data should be recorded:
- as OSHA requests it.
 - on the master quality control log and dated after receiving the control result.
 - when the weekend arrives.
 - when the proficiency lab requests it.

ANS: B

REF: 41-42

11. The setting of an optical instrument prior to testing controls and specimens is required by the manufacturer and is called:
- quality control.
 - assay.
 - calibration.
 - proficiency labeling.

ANS: C

REF: 43

12. The system of monitoring every aspect of the laboratory testing process, starting with the physician's order and ending with the evaluation and communication of the test result, is known as:
- quality assurance.
 - proficiency testing.
 - quality control.
 - calibration.

ANS: A REF: 34-35

13. When an explanation of laboratory test results is requested by the patient, how should lab workers respond?
- Give the patient the test results.
 - Refer the patient to the physician.
 - Refer the patient to the front desk.
 - Educate the patient about the normal values of the test.

ANS: B REF: 46

14. The HIPAA privacy rule and risk management affect the laboratory in the all following situations *except*:
- tests results are considered protected health information and cannot be seen or heard by others.
 - the patient is provided with information regarding how to prepare for a lab test.
 - test results are properly documented on the lab log and on the patient's health record.
 - patients do not have control over the use and disclosure of their health information.

ANS: D REF: 46| 48

COMPLETION

1. A substance or ingredient used in a laboratory test to detect, measure, examine, or produce a reaction is a(n) _____.

ANS: reagent

REF: 42

2. Any substance in a sample, other than the one being measured or detected, whose presence affects the result of the test being performed is called a(n) _____.

ANS: interfering substance

REF: 42

3. A result indicating the absence of the substance that the test is designed to detect is a(n) _____ result.

ANS:
nonreactive

negative

REF: 42

4. When the internal control area on a qualitative test shows no reaction during the testing process, it is called a(n) _____.

ANS: invalid test

REF: 42

MATCHING

Match the following government agencies or regulations with their effect on the medical laboratory.

- a. Regulates the Bloodborne Pathogen Standard and Hazard Communication standard
- b. Recommends Standard Precautions for infection control
- c. Determines the level of complexity of laboratory tests
- d. Defines privacy and insurance portability
- e. Administers CLIA certificates and defines "Good Laboratory Practice" for CLIA-waived labs

- 1. HIPAA
- 2. FDA
- 3. OSHA
- 4. CDC
- 5. CMS

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. ANS: D | REF: 46 |
| 2. ANS: C | REF: 32 |
| 3. ANS: A | REF: 17 |
| 4. ANS: B | REF: 14-17 |
| 5. ANS: E | REF: 32 |

Match the questions below with their corresponding parts of the microscope.

- a. Nosepiece
 - b. Low power
 - c. Base
 - d. Ocular lens
 - e. Condenser
6. The object on the slide should be initially located using which objective?
7. What is another term for *eyepiece*?
8. What intensifies the light and sends it through the slide into the objective lens?
9. What is used to turn from one objective to another?
10. What part supports the microscope?

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 6. ANS: B | REF: 36 |
| 7. ANS: D | REF: 36 |
| 8. ANS: E | REF: 36 |

9. ANS: A REF: 36
10. ANS: C REF: 36

Match the questions below with their corresponding quality control terms.

- a. Reliable
 - b. Accuracy
 - c. Standard deviation (SD)
 - d. Precision
 - e. Mean
11. What is a statistical term describing the amount of variation from the mean in a data set?
12. What is the average test result of a series of controls?
13. When both accuracy and precision are accomplished, the testing system is considered what?
14. What is the term that describes when controls consistently fall within 2 standard deviations of the mean (results are somewhere within the center of a target)?
15. What is it called when controls produce the same test result each time a test is performed and they demonstrate a cluster of results in the same place on a target?
11. ANS: C REF: 43
12. ANS: E REF: 43
13. ANS: A REF: 44
14. ANS: B REF: 44
15. ANS: D REF: 44