
SHAMS PRACTICES
LAB-304
MID-1 Qbank
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Same Process Bigger Goals
Hematology
Clinical Chemistry
Microbiology
Immunology
Blood Bank
Lab Management
Laboratory Medicine
Specimen Collection
Hematology
Clinical Chemistry
Microbiology
Immunology
Blood Bank
Quality Control
Respiratory System
Laboratory Techniques
Specimen Handling
Diagnostic Microbiology
Quality Assurance
LAB-304 Review
Pre-analytical phase
Analytical phase
Post-analytical phase
Quality Control (QC)
Reference Ranges
Interpretation
Practice MCQs

@SHAMSPRACTICES

Q1. Laboratory medicine is the branch of medicine which provide physicians with information to:

A. Diagnose surgical complications
B. Guide patient management
C. Perform radiological procedures
D. Provide rehabilitation services

Q2. Laboratory department that offering toxicology:

A. Hematology
B. Microbiology
C. Clinical biochemistry
D. Histopathology

Q3. Laboratory department that offering biopsy:

A. Microbiology
B. Clinical biochemistry
C. Hematology
D. Histopathology

Q4. Transfusion medicine offering:

A. Blood component preparation
B. Gram's stain
C. Toxicology screening
D. Biopsy examination

Q5. Laboratory department that offering CBC:

A. Microbiology
B. Histopathology
C. Hematology
D. Clinical biochemistry

Q6. Laboratory department that offering gram's stain:

A. Hematology
B. Microbiology
C. Clinical biochemistry
D. Histopathology

1	2	3	4	5	6
b	c	d	a	c	b

Q7. Instrument used to sterilize equipment and supplies by subjecting them to high pressure saturate steam:

A. Incubator
B. Centrifuge
C. Autoclave
D. Microscope

Q8. Is a laboratory tool used to transport a measured volume of liquid:

A. Test tube
B. Pipette
C. Petri dish
D. Beaker

Q9. Partially filled with growth medium:

A. Pipette
B. Test tube
C. Petri dish
D. Flask

Q10. The dish is ready to receive a microbe-laden sample:

A. Petri dish
B. Beaker
C. Test tube
D. Graduated cylinder

Q11. Safety rules:



A. Ignore warning signs
B. Obey warning signs
C. Remove warning signs
D. Cover warning signs

Q12. The following warning sign indicates:



A. Biological hazard
B. Radiation hazard
C. High voltage
D. Flammable material

7	8	9	10	11	12
c	b	c	a	b	c

Q13. The following warning sign indicates:



A. Ionizing radiation
B. Laser radiation
C. High voltage
D. Non-ionizing radiation

Q14. The following warning sign indicates:



A. Biohazard
B. Explosive risk
C. Poison
D. Corrosive material

Q15. The following warning sign indicates:



A. Non-ionization radiation
B. Laser radiation
C. High voltage
D. Biohazard

Q16. The following warning sign indicates:



A. Poison
B. Biohazard
C. Explosive risk
D. Low temperature

Q17. The following warning sign indicates:



A. High voltage
B. Flammable material
C. Explosive risk
D. Laser radiation

Q18. The following warning sign indicates:



A. Low temperature
B. Biohazard
C. Poison
D. Non-ionization radiation

13	14	15	16	17	18
b	c	a	b	c	a

Q19. The following sign indicates:



A. Eyewash sign
B. First aid sign
C. Defibrillator sign
D. Emergency meeting point sign

Q20. The following sign indicates:



A. First aid sign
B. Eyewash sign
C. Defibrillator sign
D. Emergency exit sign

Q21. The following sign indicates:



A. Emergency meeting point sign
B. First aid sign
C. Eyewash sign
D. Defibrillator sign

Q22. The following sign indicates:



A. Emergency meeting point sign
B. Eyewash sign
C. First aid sign
D. Defibrillator sign

Q23. Hematology form:

A. Bacterial culture
B. RBC morphology
C. Tissue biopsy
D. Toxicology screening

Q24. Regarding lab safety rules:

A. Sharp instruments can be stored anywhere
B. Warning signs can be ignored
C. Proper storage of sharp instruments is important
D. Gloves are not required when handling specimens

19	20	21	22	23	24
b	c	c	a	b	c

Q25. The chemistry form consists of the following test:

A. RBC morphology
B. Cardiac enzyme
C. Gram's stain
D. Biopsy

Q26. Who is the phlebotomist:

A. The one who examines tissue biopsy
B. The one who prepares blood components
C. The one who extract blood from vein
D. The one who performs Gram's stain

Q27. Which of these is in the recommendation:

A. Ignore the patient
B. Receive the patient with pleasant smile
C. Avoid communication with the patient
D. Label the sample before patient identification

Q28. Regarding communication with patients to take a sample:

A. May have to use sign language
B. Communication is not necessary
C. Only written communication is allowed
D. Avoid communicating with the patient

Q29. Pre-collection check list:

A. Sample disposal
B. Patient identification
C. Label after taking the sample
D. Sample transportation

Q30. Post-collection check list:

A. Patient identification
B. Select the vein
C. Prepare the needle
D. Label after taking the sample

25	26	27	28	29	30
b	c	b	a	b	d

Q31. This sign refers to:



A. Caution
B. Hot surface
C. Flammable
D. Oxidizer

Q32. This sign refers to:



A. Caution
B. Hot surface
C. Flammable
D. Oxidizer

Q33. This sign refers to laser radiation:



A. True
B. False

Q34. This sign refers to:



A. Caution
B. Dissection room
C. Poison
D. Biohazard

Q35. This sign refers to WIFI:



A. True
B. False

Q36. This sign refers to high voltage:



A. True
B. False

31	32	33	34	35	36
d	b	a	c	b	a

Q37. This sign refers to:



A. Corrosive
B. Lightning
C. Environmental hazard
D. Low Temperature

Q38. This sign refers to:



A. Explosion risk
B. Laser radiation
C. High voltage
D. Flammable

Q39. This sign refers to:



A. Explosion risk
B. Laser radiation
C. High voltage
D. Flammable

Q40. This sign refers to:



A. Ionizing Radiation
B. Zero gravity zone
C. Low Temperature
D. Corrosive

Q41. This sign refers to:



A. Environmental hazard
B. Biohazard
C. Corrosive
D. Hot Temperature

Q42. This sign refers to:



A. Environmental hazard
B. Biohazard
C. Corrosive
D. Hot Temperature

37	38	39	40	41	42
d	d	a	a	b	a

Q43. This sign refers to:



A. Environmental hazard
B. Biohazard
C. Corrosive
D. Hot Temperature

Q44. This sign refers to first aid station:



A. True
B. False

Q45. This sign refers to board meeting room:



A. True
B. False

Q46. This sign refers to:



A. Laser radiation
B. Emergency phone
C. Defibrillation sign
D. First aid

Q47. This sign refers to:



A. Laser radiation
B. Emergency phone
C. Eye wash station
D. First aid

Q48. This sign refers to:



A. Do not swim
B. Hot water
C. Safety shower
D. Laundry instructions (clothing care)

43	44	45	46	47	48
c	a	b	c	c	c

Q49. Regarding lab safety rules:

A. Report defective equipment supervisor.
B. Labelling materials is a waste of time.
C. Equipment should be left standing in passageways.
D. Burn gloves after use.

Q50. Regarding lab safety rules:

A. Proper storage of sharp instruments is important.
B. Smoking is allowed.
C. Keep your food in the lab refrigerator.
D. Electrical wire insulation is not important.

Q51. Regarding lab safety rules, using mouth pipette is recommended.

A. True.
B. False.

Q52. Arranging the tubes in order of filling:

A. Pre-collection check list.
B. Post-collection check list.
C. Sample processing.
D. Sample transportation.

Q53. Label after taking the sample:

A. Pre-collection check list.
B. Post-collection check list.
C. Patient preparation.
D. Sample transportation.

Q54. Finish the job before the patient leaves the chair:

A. Pre-collection check list.
B. Post-collection check list.
C. Patient identification.
D. Sample transportation.

49	50	51	52	53	54
a	a	b	a	b	b

Q55. Patient identification:

A. Pre-collection check list.
B. Post-collection check list.
C. Chemistry form.
D. Hematology form.

Q56. Complete Blood Count (CBC):

A. Chemistry form.
B. Hormones form.
C. Hematology form.
D. Serology form.

Q57. Lipid profile:

A. Hematology form.
B. Chemistry form.
C. Serology form.
D. Hormones form.

Q58. TSH (Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone):

A. Chemistry form.
B. Serology form.
C. Hematology form.
D. Hormones form.

Q59. TPHA (Treponema Pallidum Haemagglutination Assay (syphilis caused by Treponema pallidum)):

A. Hormones form.
B. Hematology form.
C. Serology form.
D. Chemistry form.

Q60. RBC morphology:

A. Hematology form.
B. Chemistry form.
C. Hormones form.
D. Serology form.

Q61. LFT (Liver function test):

A. Serology form.
B. Chemistry form.
C. Hematology form.
D. Hormones form.

55	**56**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**	**61**
a	c	b	d	c	a	B

Q62. Sickle cell test:

A. Chemistry form.
B. Hematology form.
C. Serology form.
D. Hormones form.

Q63. PRL (Prolactin):

A. Hematology form.
B. Chemistry form.
C. Hormones form.
D. Serology form.

Q64. ASO (Antistreptolysin O Titer):

A. Serology form.
B. Hormones form.
C. Hematology form.
D. Chemistry form.

Q65. T4 (Thyroxine):

A. Chemistry form.
B. Serology form.
C. Hormones form.
D. Hematology form.

Q66. G. lamblia (Giardia lamblia):

A. Urine Analysis form.
B. Hematology form.
C. Stool Analysis form.
D. Serology form.

Q67. Trictric (Trichuris trichiura):

67. Stool Analysis form.
B. Serology form.
C. Hematology form.
D. Urine Analysis form.

Q68. In specimen collection, pre-collection check includes:

A. Filling patient data.
B. Labelling the tubes as per guideline.
C. Arrange the tubes in order of filling.
D. Never label before taking the sample.

62	**63**	**64**	**65**	**66**	**67**	**68**
b	c	a	c	c	67	c

Q69. In specimen collection, pre-collection check includes:

A. Labelling the tubes as per guideline.
B. Comparing patient information with the request form.
C. Never label before taking the sample.
D. Filling patient data.

Q70. The chemistry form consists of the following tests:

A. Immunoglobulin G (IgG).
B. Widal test (typhoid fever).
C. Cardiac enzymes.
D. Urobilinogen.

Q71. Regarding test requisition:

A. Only use paper-based test forms.
B. Only use the multipurpose form.
C. The request must be signed and stamped by the requesting physician.
D. The patient must have medical insurance.

Q72. Regarding test requisition:

A. Are the patient's relatives in contact?
B. Is information technology (IT) support accessible.
C. Can the patient drive.
D. Is the test available in the lab?

Q73. The blood sample is the most ordered sample for lab tests.

A. True.
B. False.

Q74. The clinical biochemistry department has more than one form.

A. True.
B. False.

Q75. The staff nurse collecting the sample must ensure labelling of the sample and filling the request from including time and date.

A. True.
B. False.

69	**70**	**71**	**72**	**73**	**74**	**75**
b	c	c	d	a	a	a

Q76. The following tube test are plain (no additive):

A. White top.
B. Grey top.
C. Yellow top.
D. Black top.

Q77. HAIC or Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) (Glycated Hemoglobin):

A. Grey top.
B. Lavender top.
C. Black top.
D. Yellow top.

Q78. ABO grouping:

A. Lavender top.
B. Black top.
C. Grey top.
D. Yellow top.

Q79. Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR):

A. Yellow top.
B. Lavender top.
C. Black top.
D. Grey top.

Q80. The healthcare provider (doctor, nurse or phlebotomist) should have a pleasant appearance and behave in a professional manner.

A. True.
B. False.

Q81. Regarding communication with patients in order to take a sample, do not explain the procedure.

A. True.
B. False.

Q82. Receive the patient with a pleasant smile.

A. True.
B. False.

76	**77**	**78**	**79**	**80**	**81**	**82**
c	b	a	c	a	b	a

Q83. Regarding communication with patients in order to take a sample, may have to use sign language.

A. True.
B. False.

Q84. Regarding communication with patients in order to take a sample, do not allow the patient to talk.

A. True.
B. False.

Q85. The patient has the right to refuse the test.

A. True.
B. False.

توصيل

Test	**Test Form**
1. TSH: Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone	A. Hematology Form
2. Complete Blood Count (CBC)	B. Serology Form
3. Lipid profile	C. Hormones Form
4. TPHA: Treponema Pallidum Haemagglutination Assay	D. Chemistry Form

Q87. The clinical biochemistry department has more than one form.

A. True.
B. False.

Q88. Regarding lab safety rules:

A. Proper storage of sharp instruments is important.
B. Smoking is allowed.
C. Keep your food in the lab refrigerator.
D. Electrical wire insulation is not important.

83	**84**	**85**	**86**	**87**	**88**
a	b	a	1c-2a-3d-4b	a	a

Q89. This sign refers to:



A. Caution
B. Dissection room
C. Poison
D. Biohazard

Q90. Regarding lab safety rules:

A. Report defective equipment to supervisor.
B. Labelling materials is a waste of time.
C. Equipment should be left standing in passageways.
D. Burn gloves after use.

Q91. This sign refers to laser radiation.



A. True.
B. False.

Q92. This sign refers to:



A. Caution
B. Hot surface
C. Flammable
D. Oxidizer

توصيل

Test	Test Form
1. RBC morphology	A. Chemistry Form
2. LFT (Liver function test)	B. Hormones Form
3. Sickle cell test	C. Hematology Form
4. PRL: Prolactin	D. Serology Form

Q94. This sign refers to WIFI.



A. True.
B. False.

89	90	91	92	93	94
c	a	a	d	1c-2a-3c-4b	b

Test	Test Form
1. T4: Thyroxine	A. Serology Form
2. ASO: Antistreptolysin O Titer	B. Stool Analysis Form
3. G. lamblia: Giardia lamblia	C. Hormones Form
4. Trictric: Trichuris trichiura	D. Chemistry Form

Action	Check list
1. Arranging the tubes in order of filling	A. Post-collection check list
2. Label after taking the sample	B. Pre-collection check list
3. Patient identification	
4. Finish the job before the patient leaves the chair	

Q97. Regarding lab safety rules, using mouth pipette is recommended.

A. True.
B. False.

Q98. This sign refers to high voltage.



A. True.
B. False.

Q99. The following test tubes are plain (no additive):

A. Yellow top.
B. Grey top.
C. Black top.
D. White top.

Q100. Regarding communication with patients in order to take a sample, do not allow the patient to talk.

A. True.
B. False.

Q101. The patient has the right to refuse the test.

A. True.
B. False.

95	96	97	98	99	100	101
1c-2a-3b-4b	1b-2a-3b-4a	b	a	a	b	a

Q102. Regarding communication with patients in order to take a sample, may have to use sign language.

A. True.
B. False.

Q103. The healthcare provider (doctor, nurse or phlebotomist) should have a pleasant appearance and behave in a professional manner.

A. True.
B. False.

Q104. Regarding communication with patients in order to take a sample, do not explain the procedure.

A. True.
B. False.

Q105. Anuria refers to a 24 hour urine volume less than:

A. 100 ml
B. 200 ml
C. 300 ml
D. 400 ml

Q106. This sign refers to:



A. Low Temperature
B. Ionizing radiation
C. Zero gravity zone
D. Corrosive

102	**103**	**104**	**105**	**106**
a	a	b	a	d