

S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, (AUTONOMOUS)
NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
I SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT II EXAMINATIONS
CLINICAL LAB PRACTISES (CLP)
QUESTION BANK

1. Audit in a laboratory helps to: (B)
 - a) Increase workload
 - b) Detect errors and improve quality
 - c) Replace staff
 - d) Maintain inventory
2. NABL stands for: (B)
 - a) National Accreditation Board for Laboratories
 - b) National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories
 - c) National Audit Bureau Laboratory
 - d) None
3. CAP stands for: (A)
 - a) College of American Pathologists
 - b) Clinical Association of Pathology
 - c) Central Accreditation Program
 - d) None
4. Main aim of laboratory audit is: (B)
 - a) To find faults
 - b) To improve quality and reliability of results
 - c) To punish staff
 - d) To increase cost
5. Horizontal audit covers: (A)
 - a) One process through all departments
 - b) All processes in one department
 - c) Only finance records
 - d) Staff attendance
6. Vertical audit covers: (A)
 - a) One department thoroughly
 - b) Many departments
 - c) Equipment only
 - d) Stock only
7. Test audit involves checking: (B)
 - a) Equipment calibration
 - b) Specific test procedures
 - c) Staff performance
 - d) Waste disposal
8. Frequency of internal audit in a lab is usually: (B)
 - a) Once a day
 - b) Once in 6 months or annually
 - c) Once in 10 years
 - d) Weekly
9. Documentation is important for: (A)
 - a) Record maintenance and traceability
 - b) Decoration
 - c) Power saving
 - d) None
10. Quality audit ensures: (A)
 - a) Compliance with standards
 - b) Overuse of reagents
 - c) Reduction in sample size
 - d) None

11. NABL provides accreditation to laboratories based on: (A)
a) ISO/IEC 17025 b) ISO 9001
c) CAP rules d) None
12. CAP accreditation is mainly applicable for: (B)
a) Research labs b) Clinical pathology labs
c) Chemical plants d) None
13. Internal audit is done by: (B)
a) External agencies b) Lab staff themselves
c) Government d) Patients
14. External audit is done by: (A)
a) NABL or CAP b) Internal team
c) Cleaners d) None
15. The person responsible for scheduling audits is: (A)
a) Laboratory Quality Manager b) Receptionist
c) Clerk d) Accountant
16. Audit report should include: (A)
a) Findings, observations, and corrective actions
b) Employee salaries
c) Stock register
d) Power bills
17. Horizontal and vertical audits are part of: (A)
a) Internal audit types b) External audit types
c) Equipment testing d) Calibration
18. Audit findings are classified as: (A)
a) Major and minor non-conformities b) Normal and abnormal
c) Red and blue d) None
19. CAP accreditation mainly ensures: (A)
a) Patient safety and accurate results b) Less testing
c) More paperwork d) None
20. Purpose of audit documentation is: (A)
a) To prove compliance during inspection b) Decoration
c) For billing d) None
21. Pre-audit preparation includes: (A)
a) Reviewing previous reports b) Staff lunch
c) Cleaning walls d) None
22. Audit improves: (A)
a) Quality and efficiency b) Electricity usage
c) Paperwork d) None
23. The scope of audit refers to: (A)
a) Area and process covered b) Employee age
c) Salary range d) None
24. Audit records must be kept for: (A)
a) 2–5 years b) 1 month
c) 1 day d) None
25. Auditor must be: (A)
a) Independent and trained b) Relative of staff
c) Untrained person d) None

II. Fill In The Blanks

1. NABL stands for National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories.
2. CAP stands for College of American Pathologists.
3. Audit means a systematic examination of processes.
4. Internal audit is performed by laboratory staff.
5. External audit is done by accreditation bodies.
6. Horizontal audit follows one process across all departments.
7. Vertical audit examines all processes in one department.
8. Test audit focuses on specific laboratory tests.
9. Documentation ensures traceability.
10. Corrective action is taken after finding non-conformities.
11. NABL is based on ISO/IEC 17025 standards.
12. CAP ensures patient safety and result accuracy.
13. The person responsible for audits is Quality Manager.
14. Audit frequency is usually once or twice a year.
15. Audit findings are major or minor non-conformities.
16. Audit improves efficiency and reliability.
17. Audit reports include findings and corrective actions.
18. A checklist is used during audits.
19. Non-conformity means deviation from standards.
20. Audit results help in continuous improvement.
21. Accreditation provides formal recognition of competence.
22. CAP accreditation is recognized internationally.
23. Audit data must be retained for several years.
24. Planning is the first step in audit process.
25. Documentation supports transparency and accountability.

III. Descriptive Questions

1. Explain the different types of audits in a clinical laboratory.
2. Discuss the importance of NABL and CAP accreditation in laboratories.
3. Describe general safety and biosafety measures in a clinical laboratory.
4. Explain the four levels of biosafety laboratories (BSL-1 to BSL-4).
5. Write short notes on patient sample collection, transportation, and preservation.