

**TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R.DEGREE COLLEGE,(AUTONOMOUS) NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)**

**II SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT-I EXAMINATIONS
CLINICAL LABORATORY PRACTICE (B. Sc. MLT)**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The principle of non-maleficence means:

- A. Doing maximum good
- B. Avoiding harm
- C. Following SOPs
- D. Maintaining secrecy

2. Beneficence in laboratory ethics emphasizes:

- A. Personal benefit
- B. Maximizing benefits and minimizing harm
- C. Legal compliance only
- D. Institutional profit

3. Risk minimization refers to:

- A. Avoiding all experiments
- B. Reducing potential hazards
- C. Increasing sample size
- D. Speeding procedures

4. Ethical review is conducted to ensure:

- A. Financial approval
- B. Scientific accuracy
- C. Ethical acceptability of research
- D. Staff recruitment

5. Institutional arrangements mainly support:

- A. Equipment maintenance
- B. Ethical oversight and accountability
- C. Salary distribution
- D. Inventory control

6. Transmission of ethical values in laboratories is mainly done through:

- A. Personal belief
- B. Training and mentoring
- C. Media advertisements
- D. Casual discussion

7. Voluntariness in ethics means participation is:

- A. Mandatory
- B. Forced
- C. Free from coercion
- D. Incentive-based

8. Compliance in laboratory ethics refers to:

- A. Ignoring minor rules
- B. Following ethical guidelines and regulations
- C. Working independently
- D. Reporting selectively

9. SOP stands for:

- A. Standard Operational Plan
- B. Scientific Operating Process
- C. Standard Operating Procedure
- D. Systematic Operating Protocol

10. SOPs are prepared mainly to ensure:

- A. Faster work
- B. Uniformity and quality
- C. Reduced documentation
- D. Personal convenience

11. Which of the following is included in an SOP format?

- A. Personal opinion
- B. Title, objective, and procedure
- C. Verbal instructions only
- D. Informal notes

12. The text of an SOP should be:

- A. Complicated
- B. Informal
- C. Clear and precise
- D. Verbal only

13. SOPs are classified based on:

- A. Laboratory staff
- B. Type of activity
- C. Cost of experiment
- D. Duration of work

14. Ethical review helps in:

- A. Increasing workload
- B. Protecting research participants
- C. Delaying research
- D. Avoiding documentation

15. Human Biosafety Ethical Committees deal with:

- A. Chemical hazards only
- B. Biological risk assessment
- C. Financial audits
- D. Staff appraisal

16. One important function of Human Biosafety Ethical Committees is to:

- A. Conduct experiments
- B. Approve biosafety-related research
- C. Write laboratory manuals
- D. Manage inventories

17. Ethical committees mainly safeguard:

- A. Research funding
- B. Institutional reputation
- C. Human health and safety
- D. Publication rights

18. Risk minimization is closely related to:

- A. Beneficence
- B. Non-maleficence
- C. Compliance
- D. Accreditation

19. Compliance ensures that laboratory work is:

- A. Fast
- B. Economical
- C. Ethical and lawful
- D. Unsupervised

20. Ethical considerations in laboratories aim to balance:

- A. Cost and profit
- B. Risk and benefit
- C. Speed and output
- D. Equipment and manpower

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. GLP stands for _____ **Laboratory Practice**.
2. GLP ensures the _____ **and reliability** of laboratory data.
3. Accreditation is a formal recognition of a laboratory's _____.
4. One of the main aims of GLP is to ensure _____ **and accuracy** in laboratory results.
5. GLP helps in maintaining _____ **procedures** in laboratory work.

6. Accreditation improves the _____ **of a clinical laboratory**.
7. NABL stands for _____ **Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories**.
8. NABL is a _____ **agency** for laboratory accreditation in India.
9. ISO is an _____ **organization** involved in setting laboratory standards.
10. WHO is an _____ **agency** that provides laboratory quality guidelines.
11. General safety precautions help prevent _____ **hazards** in laboratories.
12. Wearing gloves and lab coats is an example of _____ **protective equipment**.
13. HIV pre-exposure guidelines focus on _____ **measures**.
14. Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is used after possible _____ **exposure**.
15. Hepatitis B can be prevented by _____.
16. Hepatitis C currently has _____ **available** for prevention.
17. Proper disposal of biomedical waste is part of _____ **safety**.
18. Hand hygiene is one of the most important _____ **precautions**.
19. Awareness programs help laboratory personnel reduce _____ **risks**.
20. Safe laboratory practices protect both _____ **and patients**.

QUESTIONS

1. Define non-maleficence and beneficence in laboratory ethics
2. What is meant by risk minimization in laboratory practices?
3. Define Good Laboratory Practice (GLP).
4. What is meant by laboratory accreditation?
5. State the aims of Good Laboratory Practice (GLP).