

SSR DEGREE COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
II-SEMESTER INTERNAL – (II) EXAMINATION
B.SC. MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY
Sub: CLINICAL LABORATORY PRACTICES –II (CLP)
QUESTION BANK

1. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Calibration of laboratory instruments means:

- A. Cleaning the instrument
- B. Comparing with a standard value
- C. Switching on equipment
- D. Recording results

Answer:** B

2. Validation in a clinical laboratory ensures:

- A. Equipment color
- B. Accuracy and reliability of tests
- C. Sample size
- D. Storage of samples

Answer:** B

3. Ethics in medical laboratory practice mainly involves:

- A. Advertising tests
- B. Patient confidentiality
- C. Increasing workload
- D. Reducing reports

Answer:** B

4. Sample analysis refers to:

- A. Collection of samples only
- B. Examination of patient specimens
- C. Disposal of waste
- D. Labeling samples

Answer:** B

5. Which factor affects sample analysis?

- A. Temperature
- B. Time of collection
- C. Sample handling
- D. All of the above

Answer:** D

6. The normal values given in a laboratory report are called:

- A. Control limits
- B. Reference range
- C. Sample range
- D. Diagnostic limit

Answer:** B

7. Clinical alert values indicate:

- A. Normal condition
- B. Dangerous patient condition
- C. Equipment error
- D. Sample contamination

Answer:** B

8. Abnormal results should be:

- A. Ignored
- B. Rechecked or verified
- C. Deleted
- D. Sent without checking

Answer:** B

9. Referral laboratories are used when:

- A. Tests cannot be performed locally
- B. Laboratory is closed
- C. Instruments are new
- D. Patients refuse tests

Answer:** A

10. Release of examination results should be:
- A. Immediate without verification
 - B. Authorized and verified
 - C. Done by anyone
 - D. Optional

Answer:** B

11. Alteration in laboratory reports should be:
- A. Done secretly
 - B. Properly documented
 - C. Avoided always
 - D. Ignored

Answer:** B

12. Sample accountability means:
- A. Throwing samples
 - B. Tracking samples during testing
 - C. Ignoring sample records
 - D. Changing labels

Answer:** B

13. Purpose of accountability is to:
- A. Increase workload
 - B. Ensure traceability of samples
 - C. Delay testing
 - D. Reduce records

Answer:** B

14. Proper labeling of samples prevents:
- A. Sample mix-up
 - B. Instrument damage
 - C. Power failure
 - D. Equipment calibration

Answer:** A

15. The first step of sample analysis is:
- A. Result reporting
 - B. Sample collection
 - C. Sample disposal
 - D. Instrument cleaning

Answer:** B

16. Ethical practice requires laboratory staff to:
- A. Share patient data publicly
 - B. Maintain confidentiality
 - C. Ignore mistakes
 - D. Alter reports

Answer:** B

17. Calibration should be done using:
- A. Standard reference material
 - B. Water
 - C. Air
 - D. Chemicals only

Answer:** A

18. Documentation in laboratory practice helps in:
- A. Quality assurance
 - B. Decreasing accuracy
 - C. Reducing workload
 - D. Avoiding responsibility

Answer:** A

19. Clinical alert values must be reported:
- A. Immediately to the physician
 - B. After several days
 - C. To the patient only
 - D. Not reported

Answer:** A

20. Sample storage conditions affect:
- A. Sample integrity
 - B. Laboratory color
 - C. Building design
 - D. Furniture

Answer:** A

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Calibration compares an instrument with a **standard**.
2. Validation ensures **accuracy and reliability** of test results.

3. Maintaining patient confidentiality is an important ethical rule.
4. The normal values in reports are called reference range.
5. Temperature can affect sample analysis.
6. Dangerous laboratory values are called clinical alert values.
7. Abnormal results should be verified before reporting.
8. Tests that cannot be done locally are sent to referral laboratories.
9. Laboratory reports must be authorized before release
10. Changes in reports must be documented.
11. Sample accountability means proper tracking of samples.
12. The main purpose of accountability is traceability.
13. Samples must be properly labeled.
14. Improper handling may cause sample contamination.
15. Ethics in laboratory practice ensures professional conduct.
16. Reporting results is part of the post-analytical phase.
17. Sample collection is part of the pre-analytical phase.
18. Laboratory instruments require regular maintenance.
19. Clinical alert results must be reported immediately.
20. Documentation improves laboratory quality control.

III. SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. What is calibration?
2. What is validation in clinical laboratories?
3. What are clinical alert values?
4. What is sample accountability?
5. Why are ethics important in medical laboratory practice?