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Question: 67
Which of the following drugs are bronchodilators and used to treat asthma? I. Albuterol II. Isoproterenol III. Terbutaline IV. Mirtazapine

A. All of the above
B. None of the above
C. I, II and III only
D. I and II only

Answer: C

All the drugs listed except mirtazapine, an antidepressant, are bronchodilators and may be used to treat ashtma.

Question: 68
Which of the following tests require the specimen to be protected from light?

A. Vitamin B12
B. Bilirubin
C. Folate level
D. All of the above.

Answer: D

All of these tests are light- sensitive and require protection from exposure to light. Inaccurately lower results may occur if these specimens are not transported correctly. Light sensitive specimens are either wrapped in foil, immediately after collection, or placed inside a lightproof box for transportation to the laboratory.

Question: 69
This laboratory professional has extensive training in both clinical and anatomical laboratory interpretations, has a medical degree, and is often classified as the laboratory director:

A. Lab Assistant
B. Phlebotomist

C. Medical Assistant
D. Pathologist

Answer: D

A pathologist is a laboratory professional who has extensive experience in both clinical and anatomical interpretations, has a medical degree, and is often classified as the laboratory director. A pathologist has several years of training specifically in laboratory medicine and is a medical doctor. Pathologists can perform autopsies, examine tissue samples for disease, and interpret laboratory clinical results to aid in diagnosis of disease.

Question: 70
Pheona, a medical assistant, has entered a room to draw a blood specimen for VDRL and Hep C. The patient is sitting in bed. His wife is also in the room. After introducing herself and correctly identifying the patient, the patients' wife asks, "Oh is this for the tests the doctor mentioned earlier, what was the name of the tests?" How should Pheona respond?

A. "Why yes it is! The doctor is testing your husbands' blood to see if he may have been exposed to an STD or hepatitis."
B. "Yes, the doctor has ordered blood drawn for studies."
C. "Ask your husband."
D. "I dunno."

Answer: B

Pheona's best response is one that protects her patients' right of confidentiality, without being impolite to her patients' spouse. Pheona is in a very sensitive situation, and should keep in mind her priority is to ensure the patients' confidentiality. The Patients' Bill of Rights requires healthcare workers to protect the patients' confidentiality by not openly discussing patients, their condition, or sensitive information without permission from the patient.

Question: 71
Phil the Medical Assistant is preparing to perform a routine venipuncture. After allowing enough time for the skin wipe time to air dry, Phil begins the

venipuncture procedure. He anchors the vein below the venipuncture site, by holding the patients arm in his non-dominant hand, using the thumb to pull the skin taut. He holds the collection container so that the needle forms a 45-degree angle to the patients arm. What (if anything) has Phil down wrong?

A. Phil has not done anything wrong.
B. Phil should not anchor the vein below the venipuncture site.
C. Phil is using his no dominant hand in a venipuncture procedure,
D. Phil is not using the correct angle for a routine venipuncture.

Answer: D

Phil is using too much of an angle for a puncture to a superficial vein. Most veins lay close to the surface, the needle does not have to go deeply into the tissue, to access most venous vessels. The usual angle for a venous puncture is 15 - 30 degrees. A 45-degree angle may be used for arterial punctures.

Question: 72
Phil the Medical Assistant is feeling a bit distracted. He is finishing one specimen collection and thinking about the stat draw he was just notified of, as well as the timed draw already scheduled on his run. After the collection tube is filled to the correct level, Phil quickly removes the needle, covers the puncture site with gauze, labels the specimen, and leaves the patients room. What (if anything) has Phil done wrong?

A. Phil hasn't done anything wrong.
B. Phil did not remove the tourniquet.
C. Phil did not check the site for bleeding before leaving the room.
D. B and C

Answer: D

Phil did not remove the tourniquet before removing the needle. He also did not check the site for bleeding before leaving the patient's room. Both are steps in the venipuncture procedure. Part of a phlebotomist's duty is prioritizing work and recognizing when help from co-workers is needed to meet the volume of orders, while keeping patients safe. Phil's error-leaving a tourniquet in place-could result in serious injury to the patient. If he had checked the site one more time before

leaving the room, he may have noticed the tourniquet. The procedure for application of a tourniquet advises a tourniquet should not be applied for longer than one minute to prevent hemoconcentration. All venipuncture sites should be checked for bleeding before leaving the patient.

Question: 73
What is the disadvantage of using the radial artery for arterial puncture?

A. There is not a disadvantage; it is the first choice for arterial puncture.
B. It lies close to the medial nerve.
C. It is small.
D. It is not easily palpable.

Answer: C

The disadvantage of using the radial artery for arterial puncture is that it is smaller than other arteries. However, while other arteries may be larger, the advantage of the radial artery's accessibility, proximity to skin surface, and lack of nearby nerve structures outweigh the disadvantages. Arterial puncture requires considerable skill and experience.

Question: 74
Which of the following warnings are appropriate for tetracycline? I. Do not take antacid with tetracycline II. Do not take with milk to avoid stomach upset. III. Avoid sunlight. IV. If prolonged therapy is anticipated, regular blood testing will be required.

A. I and II only
B. II and III only
C. III only
D. All are true.

Answer: D

Tetracycline has known photosensitivity reactions. It also should NOT be taken with any milk or dairy products, antacids or laxatives. Prolonged therapy may induce a hemolytic anemia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia and TTP.

Question: 75
Which of the following drugs are used to treat Parkinson's disease? I. Albuterol II. Entacapone III. Zoledronic acid IV. Liotrix

A. All of the above
B. None of the above
C. II and III only
D. II only

Answer: D

Entacapone is a COMT-inhibitor used to treat Parkinson's disease. Albuterol is a bronchodilator used to treat asthma. Zoledronic acid is a bisphosphonate used to treat high blood calcium levels, osteoporosis, and other bone damage. Liotrix is a synthetic T3 analog used to treat hypothyroidism.

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