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Question: 1

TB is diagnosed using the

- A. Schick test
- B. PPD test
- C. Dick test
- D. Histo test

Answer: B

Explanation:

The purified protein derivative (PPD) skin test is used to diagnose tuberculosis (TB); the Schick test is used in the diagnosis of diphtheria and the Dick test in the diagnosis of scarlet fever. The histoplasmosis (histo) test is used to test for infection with the organism *Histoplasmosis capsulatum*.

Question: 2

All of the following cannot be ingested prior to a fecal occult blood test EXCEPT

- A. Vitamin C
- B. Aspirin
- C. Spinach
- D. Horseradish

Answer: C

Explanation:

Prior to a fecal occult blood test, patients are prohibited from ingesting foods such as red meat, turnips, horseradish, vitamin C, aspirin, or anti-inflammatory drugs; however, patients are encouraged to eat fruits such as prunes, grapes, or apples and vegetables such as spinach, lettuce, and corn.

Question: 3

Which of the following is NOT normally present in the urine?

- A. Ketones
- B. Bilirubin
- C. Albumin
- D. Bacteria

Answer: B

Explanation:

Bilirubin is normally present in the blood but not in the urine and is indicative of liver or gallbladder disease or cancer. Albumin is the primary protein found in urine; ketones are end products of fat metabolism and normally present in the urine. Bacteria may be present in the urine in small amounts; only large quantities of bacteria are indicative of pathology.

Question: 4

Which of the following specimens must be kept at or near body temperature?

- A. Lactic acid
- B. Ammonia
- C. Glucagon
- D. Cryoglobulin

Answer: D

Explanation:

Cryoglobulin, cryofibrinogen, and cold agglutinin specimens must be kept at or near body temperature; lactic acid, ammonia, and glucagon specimens require chilling.

Question: 5

The _____ plane divides the body into top and bottom halves.

- A. Sagittal
- B. Midsagittal
- C. Transverse
- D. Frontal

Answer: C

Explanation:

The transverse plane divides the body into top and bottom halves; the sagittal plane divides the body into unequal right and left halves and the midsagittal plane into equal right and left halves. The frontal plane is parallel to the long axis of the body and at right angles to the midsagittal plane.

Question: 6

The abbreviation Q2H indicates that the drug should be given

- A. Twice a day
- B. Every hour
- C. By mouth

D. Every 2 hours

Answer: D

Explanation:

The abbreviation q stands for "every"; thus, Q2H means that the drug should be given every 2 hours. BID indicates that the drug should be administered twice a day and PO means given orally (from the Latin per os), or by mouth.

Question: 7

The most common type of tissue found in the body is

- A. Connective
- B. Muscle
- C. Epithelial
- D. Nerve

Answer: A

Explanation:

Connective tissue is the most common type of tissue found in the body; muscle tissue is essential for movement and epithelial tissue protects the internal and external structures of the body. Nerve tissue consists of cells that send and receive information.

Question: 8

The total number of bones in the body is

- A. 200
- B. 100
- C. 206
- D. 106

Answer: C

Explanation:

There are a total of 206 bones in the human body.

Question: 9

The total number of muscles in the body is

- A. 566
- B. 656

- C. 556
- D. 560

Answer: B

Explanation:
There are a total of 656 muscles in the body.

Question: 10

Which one of the following POC tests measures the volume of RBCs in a patient's blood?

- A. Hgb.
- B. Hct.
- C. INR.
- D. Na.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Hct (hematocrit) (aka packed cell volume [PCV]) measures the volume of RBCs in a patient's blood. A small sample of anticoagulated blood is centrifuged; the results reflect the percentage of cells to liquid. The normal hematocrit value varies according to gender and age:

Age	Male	Female
0 to 1 week	46-68	46-68
1 to 2 months	32-54	32-54
3 months to 5 years	31-43	31-43
6 to 8 years	33-41	33-41
15 to adult	38-51	33-45
Older adult	36-52	34-46



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