

1. Chapter 01-01

Hematology is the study of:

- *a. blood cells.
- b. serum electrolytes.
- c. plasma hormone levels.
- d. bacteria in the blood.

2. Chapter 01-02

The morphology of blood cells is important to evaluate:

- a. every time a complete blood count (CBC) is requested on a patient.
- b. when an instrument-generated flag is obtained.
- *c. when a profiling instrument result is abnormal.
- d. when the white count is elevated.

3. Chapter 01-03

Who is ultimately responsible for determining the specimen integrity before analysis?

- *a. Medical laboratory professional
- b. Nursing staff
- c. Phlebotomist
- d. Specimen-processing personnel

4. Chapter 01-04

Hematocrit is also called:

- a. white cell count.
- b. bone marrow examination.
- c. red blood cell (RBC) count.
- *d. packed red cell volume.

5. Chapter 01-05

The primary function of platelets is to:

- a. defend the body against bacterial invasion.
- b. carry oxygen to tissues.
- *c. facilitate blood clotting.
- d. regulate acid-base balance.

6. Chapter 01-06

Which of the following can be evaluated *only* through the microscopic examination of a stained blood film?

- a. White blood cell (WBC) count
- b. Reticulocyte count
- c. Hemoglobin concentration

*d. Presence or absence of cytoplasmic inclusions

7. Chapter 01-07

Upon centrifugation of a blood specimen, the layer between the red blood cells and plasma is called the:

- a. hematocrit.
- *b. buffy coat.
- c. serum.
- d. platelet pellet.

8. Chapter 01-08

Select the term that describes a low white blood cell count.

- *a. Leukopenia
- b. Leukocytosis
- c. Neutropenia
- d. Leukemia