

Rodaks Hematology 7th edition Keohane Test Bank

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Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q: Hematology is the study of:

- A. Blood cells (Correct)**
- B. Serum electrolytes
- C. Plasma hormone levels
- D. Bacteria in the blood

Q: The average RBC is what size?

- A. 20-25 μm
- B. 4-5 μm
- C. 10-15 μm
- D. 7-8 μm (Correct)**

Q: Hematocrit is also called:

- A. White cell count
- B. Bone marrow examination
- C. Red blood cell (RBC) count
- D. Packed red cell volume (Correct)**

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

- A. Hematocrit
- B. Buffy coat (Correct)**
- C. Serum
- D. Platelet pellet

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

- A. Leukopenia (Correct)**
- B. Leukocytosis
- C. Neutropenia
- D. Leukemia

Q: The primary function of platelets is to:

- A. Defend the body against bacterial invasion
- B. Carry oxygen to tissues
- C. Facilitate blood clotting (Correct)**
- D. Regulate acid-base balance

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

- A. Medical laboratory professional (Correct)**
- B. Nursing staff
- C. Phlebotomist
- D. Specimen-processing personnel

Q: 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. (Correct)**
- D. When the white count is elevated.

Q: 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 (Correct)**

Q: Myeloid cells mature to form all of the following **EXCEPT**:

- A. Neutrophils
- B. Basophils
- C. Platelets (Correct)**
- D. Eosinophils