

Laboratory Operations and Management 1st edition
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Chapter 1. Identifying Professionalism and Exploring Ethical Issues

Multiple Choice

1. After completion of a Medical Laboratory Scientist (MLS) or Medical Laboratory Technician (MLT) program, the best time to take the certification exam is

- A. when you feel ready.
- B. at the end of the 5-year eligibility period.
- C. after starting your first job.
- D. as soon as possible.

ANS: D

Rationale: A study from 2015 confirmed that the longer the time between program completion and taking the exam, the larger the decrease in scores.

DIF: 1

OBJ: 1.3

2. The function of the National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Sciences (NAACLS) is to

- A. determine who is eligible to take an exam.
- B. accredit laboratory education programs.
- C. provide exams for graduates.
- D. grant legal status to work in a state.

ANS: B

Rationale: A function of the NAACLS is to accredit medical laboratory profession programs.

DIF: 1

OBJ: 1.3

3. The usual path to follow to be eligible to work in some states is to

- A. complete an accredited program, get certified, and then apply for licensure.
- B. apply for a license to get into an accredited program, and then get certified.
- C. complete an accredited program, apply for a license, and then get certified.
- D. apply to be certified, apply to an accredited program, and then apply for a license.

ANS: A

Rationale: Once you have completed your program and passed the certification exam, you can generally obtain a license through reciprocity.

DIF: 2

OBJ: 1.3

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4. Which of the following is considered professional behavior?

- A. Following rules and policies
- B. Demonstrating trusted judgment
- C. Being punctual with task completion
- D. All of the above

ANS: D

Rationale: Examples of professional behavior include being punctual, following rules and policies, and demonstrating good judgment.

DIF: 2

OBJ: 1.1

5. Certification is associated with

- A. standardization of educational programs.
- B. personnel competency.
- C. compliance with state law.
- D. following procedures.

ANS: B

Rationale: Certification is achieved individually by passing an examination in an eligible certification category.

DIF: 2

OBJ: 1.3

6. Professional behavior is learned through

- A. mentoring by instructors.
- B. observing clinical preceptors.
- C. communicating with others.
- D. all of the above.

ANS: D

Rationale: Professional behavior may be learned indirectly or directly from mentors, by observing clinical preceptors, and by communicating with others.

DIF: 2

OBJ: 1.1

7. The primary benefit of interprofessional education is

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- A. reading about other health disciplines.
- B. discussing case studies.
- C. scoring well on an examination.
- D. performing collaborative patient care.

ANS: D

Rationale: Interprofessional education emphasizes collaboration among the various health-care professionals to improve patient outcomes.

DIF: 2

OBJ: 1.4

8. All of the following are ethical principles of laboratory medicine *except* which one?
- A. Autonomy
 - B. Justice
 - C. Competence
 - D. Beneficence

ANS: C

Rationale: The dominant ethical principles for laboratory professionals include autonomy, beneficence, nonmaleficence, and justice.

DIF: 2

OBJ: 1.6

9. Which of the following is considered ethical behavior?
- A. Not obtaining the patient's informed consent
 - B. Reporting violations of legal requirements
 - C. Treating some staff more favorably
 - D. Taking credit for another's work

ANS: B

Rationale: Some unethical behaviors include failing to obtain the patient's informed consent, treating some staff more favorably, and taking credit for someone else's work.

DIF: 2

OBJ: 1.7

10. Licensure is associated with
- A. state legislation.
 - B. personnel competency.
 - C. program standards.

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D. national laws.

ANS: A

Rationale: Licensure is a state requirement. Once you have completed your program and passed the certification exam, you can generally obtain a license through reciprocity.

DIF: 2

OBJ: 1.3

11. Which of the following professional organizations serves members who are specialized in one particular discipline?

- A. American Society for Clinical Laboratory Science (ASCLS)
- B. American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP)
- C. Association for the Advancement of Blood & Biotherapies (AABB)
- D. National Accrediting Agency for Clinical Laboratory Science (NAACLS)

ANS: C

Rationale: Some organizations, such as the ASCLS, ASCP, and NAACLS, serve a wide variety of laboratory professionals. Other organizations, such as the AABB, specialize in just one area of the laboratory.

DIF: 2

OBJ: 1.5

12. An observable behavior managers often use to evaluate professionalism is assessing how the employee

- A. writes objectives.
- B. manages their time.
- C. participates in surveys.
- D. behaves outside of the workplace.

ANS: B

Rationale: One observable behavior that can be used to evaluate professionalism is the ability to manage time.

DIF: 2

OBJ: 1.2

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