



01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
03	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
04	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
05	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
06	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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09	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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13	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

14	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
15	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
16	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
17	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
18	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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27	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
28	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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30	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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34	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
35	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
36	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
37	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
38	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
39	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

State of Qatar Department of Healthcare Professions (DHP) Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)

LABTE

Lab Technician

Uploaded by Community A

EDITION

Original Demo

QUESTIONS

6

ISSUED

October 14, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

6 practice questions for State of Qatar Department of Healthcare Professions (DHP) Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) LABTE, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key - the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, LABTE
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

Licence

Free Mometrix practice demo. The complete question bank is available through a paid account.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient on warfarin therapy has an INR of 5.8 with no active bleeding. According to standard guidelines, what is the most appropriate initial management?

- ☐ **A** Give intravenous vitamin K 10 mg immediately and transfuse fresh frozen plasma.
- ☒ **B** Withhold the next warfarin dose, recheck the INR in 24 hours, and consider a low oral dose of vitamin K if the INR remains elevated.
- ☐ **C** Continue the current warfarin dose because the therapeutic range is INR 2.5-4.5.
- ☐ **D** Switch the patient to a low-molecular-weight heparin without adjusting the warfarin.

ANSWER B

WHY For an elevated INR (≥ 5 but < 9) without bleeding, current guidelines recommend holding the next warfarin dose (or omitting it) and giving a low oral dose of vitamin K (1-2.5 mg), with rechecking of the INR. IV vitamin K and FFP are reserved for major bleeding. The therapeutic range for most indications is INR 2.0-3.0 (or 2.5-3.5 for some mechanical valves), not 2.5-4.5, and the dose should be reduced, not continued.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

According to standard (universal) precautions, which items of personal protective equipment (PPE) are required at minimum when processing all patient blood, body fluids and other potentially infectious materials in the laboratory? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Fluid-resistant laboratory coat or gown
- ☐ **B** Face shield (full-face protection)
- ☒ **C** Gloves
- ☐ **D** Shoe covers
- ☐ **E** Powered air-purifying respirator (PAPR)

ANSWER **A - C**

WHY Standard (universal) precautions require that all patient specimens be treated as potentially infectious. The minimum PPE when handling blood and body fluids are gloves and a fluid-resistant laboratory coat or gown. Face shields, PAPRs, and shoe covers are reserved for procedures with a high risk of splashes or aerosol generation, such as centrifugation of unsealed tubes, aliquoting outside a biological safety cabinet, or working with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* cultures.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

On a Levey-Jennings quality control chart for a chemistry analyzer, four consecutive control measurements exceed the mean by +1 standard deviation on the same side. According to the Westgard multi-rule system, which rule has been violated?

- ☐ A 1_2s rule
- ☐ B 1_3s rule
- ☐ C 2_2s rule
- ☒ D 4_1s rule

ANSWER D

WHY The 4_1s rule is violated when four consecutive control measurements fall on the same side of the mean and exceed ± 1 SD. This indicates a systematic error (shift or trend) and requires that the analytical run be rejected. The 1_3s rule applies to a single point exceeding ± 3 SD, and the 2_2s rule applies to two consecutive points exceeding the same ± 2 SD limit.

QUESTION 4

MULTIPLE CHOICE

A laboratory technician receives a needle-stick injury while recapping a needle used to draw a patient's blood. Which two of the following are the most appropriate immediate actions according to standard post-exposure protocol?

- ☒ **A** Immediately wash the wound with soap and running water without squeezing the puncture site.
- ☒ **B** Report the incident to the supervisor and occupational health service as soon as possible so that source-patient testing and post-exposure prophylaxis can be arranged.
- ☐ **C** Continue working to avoid drawing attention to the incident and report it only at the end of the shift.
- ☐ **D** Apply a tight tourniquet proximal to the wound to limit spread of the contaminant.
- ☐ **E** Squeeze the wound vigorously to express as much contaminated blood as possible before washing.

ANSWER A - B

WHY Standard post-exposure management is: (1) immediate gentle washing with soap and water (do not squeeze or 'milk' the wound, as this can damage tissue and increase risk); and (2) prompt reporting to the supervisor and occupational health so that informed consent for source-patient testing can be sought and post-exposure prophylaxis (e.g., for HIV, hepatitis B) initiated within the recommended window. Tourniquets, delays in reporting, and wound manipulation are not recommended.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

On a Wright-stained peripheral blood smear, a laboratory technician notes numerous red blood cells that appear small, dense, and lack the normal central pale area. Which RBC morphologic term correctly describes these cells?

- ☐ A Hypochromic cells
- ☒ B Spherocytes
- ☐ C Target cells
- ☐ D Sickle cells

ANSWER B

WHY Spherocytes are red blood cells that are smaller than normal, appear densely (hyperchromically) stained, and have lost their normal central pallor because of a reduced surface-to-volume ratio. They are seen in hereditary spherocytosis and in immune hemolytic anemias. Hypochromic cells have increased central pallor, target cells show a central area of hemoglobin, and sickle cells are crescent- or sickle-shaped.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

In forward ABO grouping, a patient's red cells agglutinate with anti-A reagent, do not agglutinate with anti-B reagent, and agglutinate with anti-D reagent. What is the patient's blood group?

- ☒ A A positive (A Rh-positive)
- ☐ B B positive (B Rh-positive)
- ☐ C AB positive (AB Rh-positive)
- ☐ D O positive (O Rh-positive)

ANSWER A

WHY In forward grouping, agglutination with anti-A indicates the presence of the A antigen on the patient's red cells. No agglutination with anti-B indicates absence of the B antigen. Agglutination with anti-D indicates the Rh(D) antigen is present. The blood group is therefore A Rh-positive.