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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 B

EDITION

Original Demo

QUESTIONS

8

ISSUED

October 14, 2026

Before you begin

What this is

8 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

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QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Which anticoagulant is correctly paired with the tube stopper color for a routine coagulation test such as the prothrombin time (PT)?

- ☐ A Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) - lavender stopper
- ☐ B Heparin - green stopper
- ☒ C Sodium citrate - light blue stopper
- ☐ D Sodium fluoride/potassium oxalate - gray stopper

ANSWER C

WHY Coagulation tests such as PT and aPTT require sodium citrate as the anticoagulant because it preserves clotting factors in a measurable state. The international standard color code for sodium citrate tubes is light blue. EDTA (lavender) is used for CBC testing, heparin (green) for plasma chemistries, and sodium fluoride/potassium oxalate (gray) for glucose preservation.

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, two consecutive control measurements exceed $+2$ standard deviations from the mean. According to Westgard rules, what is the correct interpretation?

- ☐ A Acceptable - the run may be reported
- ☒ B Warning rule (1_{2s}) - evaluate but the run may be reported if no other rules are violated
- ☐ C Rejection rule (2_{2s}) - the run must be rejected
- ☐ D Rejection rule (1_{3s}) - the run must be rejected

ANSWER B

WHY When two consecutive control measurements exceed the same ± 2 SD limit, this is the 2_{2s} rejection rule, and the run must be rejected. A single control exceeding ± 2 SD is the 1_{2s} warning rule, which serves as a flag to inspect the data and other rules; alone, 1_{2s} does not mandate rejection. The 1_{3s} rule applies when a single control exceeds ± 3 SD.

QUESTION 4

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 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A laboratory technician sustains a needle-stick injury with a hollow-bore needle that was just used to draw a patient's blood. What is the FIRST action the technician should take?

- ☐ A Report the incident to the supervisor and complete an incident form
- ☒ B Wash the wound thoroughly with soap and running water
- ☐ C Go immediately to the emergency department for post-exposure prophylaxis
- ☐ D Apply antiseptic and a waterproof dressing, then continue working

ANSWER B

WHY After a percutaneous exposure to blood, the immediate first-aid step is to allow the wound to bleed gently and then wash it thoroughly with soap and running water (flushing mucous membranes with water). Applying antiseptic does not replace washing. Reporting and seeking medical evaluation for post-exposure prophylaxis must follow as soon as possible, ideally within hours, but wound washing is the first action at the bench.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

In reverse (back) ABO grouping, a patient's plasma is tested against known A and B red cells. The plasma agglutinates with B cells but does not agglutinate with A cells. What is the patient's ABO group?

- ☐ A Group A
- ☒ B Group B
- ☐ C Group AB
- ☐ D Group O

ANSWER B

WHY Reverse grouping detects isoagglutinins (antibodies) in the patient's plasma. A person with Group B blood naturally produces anti-A antibodies; therefore, their plasma will agglutinate A cells (containing the A antigen) but will not agglutinate B cells (which have the B antigen, matching the patient's own group). The plasma failing to react with B cells and reacting with A cells is consistent with Group B.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A sputum specimen for routine bacterial culture is received in the laboratory. According to standard practice, which combination of media is most appropriate for the primary inoculation of this specimen?

- ☒ **A** Blood agar, chocolate agar, and MacConkey agar
- ☐ **B** Thayer-Martin agar, blood agar, and Sabouraud dextrose agar
- ☐ **C** Cysteine lactose electrolyte deficient (CLED) agar, blood agar, and chocolate agar
- ☐ **D** Lowenstein-Jensen medium, blood agar, and MacConkey agar

ANSWER A

WHY Sputum is a lower respiratory tract specimen, and routine bacterial culture aims to isolate both Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms, including fastidious respiratory pathogens such as *Haemophilus influenzae* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. The standard media combination is blood agar (for most pathogens including *Streptococcus*), chocolate agar (for fastidious organisms such as *Haemophilus* and *Neisseria*), and MacConkey agar (for Gram-negative enteric bacilli). Thayer-Martin is for *N. gonorrhoeae*, CLED is for urine, Sabouraud is for fungi, and Lowenstein-Jensen is for mycobacteria.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

In forward ABO grouping, a patient's red cells agglutinate with anti-A and anti-B reagents, and agglutinate with anti-D reagent. What is the patient's ABO/Rh type?

- ☐ **A** Group O, Rh positive
- ☒ **B** Group AB, Rh positive
- ☐ **C** Group A, Rh positive
- ☐ **D** Group AB, Rh negative

ANSWER B

WHY Forward grouping tests the antigens on the patient's red cells using known antisera. Agglutination with both anti-A and anti-B indicates the presence of both A and B antigens, which defines blood group AB. Agglutination with anti-D indicates the Rh(D) antigen is present, so the patient is Rh positive. Therefore the type is AB, Rh positive.