

Test Bank Questions

Chapter 1 Development of Diagnostic Microbiology

1. When a microbiologist reads a slide with Gram-stained bacteria, he or she can thank
 - a. Antoni Leeuwenhoek.
 - b. Hans Christian Gram.
 - c. Louis Pasteur.
 - d. both a and b.
 - e. both b and c.

ANSWER: d

(Level 1, Objective 1)

2. Pasteur's work included
 - a. heating liquids to destroy bacteria.
 - b. developing solid medium for the growth of bacteria.
 - c. creating stains to visualize bacteria.
 - d. performing the first vaccination.

ANSWER: a

(Level 1, Objective 1)

3. What organism helped Fleming in his discovery of penicillin?

- a. *Streptococcus pyogenes*
- b. *Staphylococcus* spp.
- c. *Bacillus anthracis*
- d. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 1)

4. When a child receives the attenuated measles vaccine, what historical science figure(s) contributed to its success?

- a. Jenner
- b. Pasteur
- c. Ehrlich
- d. Both a and b
- e. All of the above

ANSWER: d

(Level 1, Objective 1)

5. Which of the following organisms does not meet Koch's postulates?

- a. *Yersinia pestis*
- b. *Bacillus anthracis*
- c. *Mycobacterium leprae*
- d. *Vibrio cholerae*

ANSWER: c

(Level 3, Objectives 4, 5, and 6)

6. Which of the following recent advancements has dramatically challenged Koch's postulates?

- a. The electron microscope
- b. Serological assays
- c. Molecular diagnostics
- d. Improved culture techniques

ANSWER: c

(Level 3, Objectives 4, 5, and 6)

7. One of Koch's contributions to microbiology can still be seen today in the
- a. microscope.
 - b. use of vaccines.
 - c. antibiotic penicillin.
 - d. use of agar for cultures.

ANSWER: d

(Level 2, Objective 1)

8. Walter Reed probably made use of _____ in his study of yellow fever.
- a. the spontaneous generation theory
 - b. the germ theory of fermentation
 - c. the germ theory of disease
 - d. Koch's postulates

ANSWER: c

(Level 2, Objective 4)

9. Select the historical science figure and the field of contribution combination that is *inaccurate*.

- a. Jenner – immunology
- b. Ehrlich – chemotherapy
- c. Semmelweis – infection control
- d. Mullis – virology

ANSWER: d

(Level 1, Objective 1)

10. Lister contributed to modern day infection control by
- a. promoting hand washing between patients.
 - b. using carbolic acid for sterilization.
 - c. using nets to prevent mosquito bites.
 - d. his discovery of penicillin.

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 1)

11. Pasteur's work on the germ theory of fermentation led to the development of the technique known as
- a. pasteurization.

- b. crystallographics.
- c. sterilization.
- d. antiseptis.

ANSWER: a

(Level 1, Objective 2)

12. Pasteur's germ theory of disease formed the basis for

- a. vaccination.
- b. chemotherapy.
- c. asepsis and sterilization.
- d. molecular biology.

ANSWER: c

(Level 1, Objective 3)

13. The germ theory of disease states that

- a. a specific infectious disease is caused by a specific type of microorganism.
- b. a specific microbe produces a specific change in the substance on which it grows.
- c. the same organism must be found in all cases of a given disease.

d. organisms from pure culture must reproduce the disease in a susceptible animal.

ANSWER: a

(Level 1, Objective 3)

14. The scientist who improved the stain used for observing the tubercle bacilli by using their acid-fast property is

a. Fleming.

b. Jenner.

c. Ehrlich.

d. Koch.

ANSWER: c

(Level 1, Objective 1)

Chapter 2 Taxonomy and Classification

1. Microorganisms are classified by taxonomy in order to

a. differentiate them based on phenotypic characteristics.

b. allow scientists to share information on them in a universal language.

- c. categorize them as animal or plant.
- d. categorize them based on their mode of reproduction.

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 1)

2. Which of the following approaches to taxonomy is based on the physical characteristics of organisms?
- a. Genotypic
 - b. Phylogenic
 - c. Phenotypic
 - d. numerical

ANSWER: c

(Level 1, Objective 2)

3. Which of the following inventions dramatically revolutionized the scientific community and organism taxonomy?
- a. Printing press
 - b. The use of binomial names for classification

- c. Agar-based medium
- d. The inception of the “International Code of Botanical Nomenclature”

ANSWER: a

(Level 1, Objective 3)

4. Which of the following individuals is credited with the current categorization of organisms as genus and species?
- a. Gutenberg
 - b. van Leeuwenhoek
 - c. Cavalier-Smith
 - d. Linnaeus

ANSWER: d

(Level 1, Objective 4)

5. Which of the following defines a bacterial species? A group of microorganisms that
- a. are based on the complete genotypic profile.
 - b. share a considerable set of phenotypic characteristics.
 - c. belong to the same evolutionary lineage.

d. share the same antibiogram.

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 5)

6. Which of the following stem endings indicates a bacterial family?

a. -aceae

b. -idea

c. -inae

d. -ales

ANSWER: a

(Level 1, Objective 5)

7. *Plesiomonas shigelloides*, an oxidase positive gram-negative rod, was moved from the family *Vibrionaceae* to the family *Enterobacteriaceae*. This was probably done based on

a. phenotypic characteristics.

b. genetic history.

c. serology testing using monoclonal antibodies.

d. nucleic acid hybridization to measure relatedness.

ANSWER: d

(Level 2, Objective 3)

8. An organism that lives on decaying matter for nutrition is called a(an)
- a. pathogen.
 - b. eukaryote.
 - c. saprophyte.
 - d. prokaryote.

ANSWER: c

(Level 1, Objective 8)

9. Prions differ from viruses because they are
- a. composed of protein and do not contain RNA or DNA.
 - b. larger than viruses.
 - c. able to infect the central nervous system.
 - d. infective for vertebrates.

ANSWER: a

(Level 2, Objective 10)

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10. Fungi differ from other microorganisms because they contain

- a. single circular chromosome.
- b. a cell wall of chitin.
- c. no cytoplasmic organelles.
- d. plasma membrane.

ANSWER: b

(Level 2, Objective 10)

11. Eukaryotic cells differ from prokaryotic cells because eukaryotic cells have

- 1. a nuclear membrane.
 - 2. a cell wall.
 - 3. one chromosome.
- a. 1 only
 - b. 2 only
 - c. 2 and 3
 - d. 1 and 3

ANSWER: a

(Level 2, Objective 10)

12. The clinically significant yeast and moulds are found in the kingdoms

1. Bacteria.
2. Protozoa.
3. Fungi.
4. Chromista.

- a. 3 only
- b. 2 and 3
- c. 3 and 4
- d. 2, 3, and 4

ANSWER: c

(Level 1, Objective 7)

13. A microorganism is named *Staphylococcus aureus*. The second word (*aureus*) is the

- a. strain.
- b. family.
- c. genus.

d. species.

ANSWER: d

(Level 2, Objective 5)

14. A microorganism is named *Staphylococcus aureus*. The first word (*Staphylococcus*) is the

a. family.

b. genus.

c. species.

d. group.

ANSWER: b

(Level 2, Objective 5)

15. Which words in the two-word name for a microorganism should be capitalized and underlined or italicized?

a. Species is capitalized and both are underlined or italicized.

b. Genus is capitalized and both are underlined or italicized.

c. Both are capitalized and underlined or italicized.

- d. Only the genus is capitalized and underlined or italicized.

ANSWER: b

(Level 2, Objectives 3 and 5)

16. Bacteria that live harmlessly in our bodies and protect us by preventing other microbes from attaching to and colonizing the human body are an example of

- a. hybridization.
- b. parasitism.
- c. mutualism.
- d. pathogenesis.

ANSWER: c

(Level 1, Objective 9)

17. A useful method of classifying viruses is based on the

1. site of infection.
2. type of nucleic acid.
3. symmetry of the protein coat.
4. presence of absence of an envelope.

- a. 2, 3, and 4
- b. 1, 2, and 3
- c. 1, 3 and 4
- d. 1, 2, and 4

ANSWER: a

(Level 1, Objectives 2 and 10)

18. Prokaryotic cells differ from eukaryotic cells because prokaryotic cells usually have

- 1. a nuclear membrane.
- 2. a cell wall.
- 3. one chromosome.

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. 2 and 3
- d. 1 and 3

ANSWER: c

(Level 2, Objective 10)

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19. Which taxonomy term defines a group of microbes that have similar characteristics and are distinguished from other related strains?

- a. Order
- b. Class
- c. Genus
- d. Species

ANSWER: d

(Level 1, Objective 5)

Chapter 3 The Bacterial Cell

1. Which of the following microscopes operates based on the absorption of light at one wavelength and its emission at a longer wavelength?

- a. Atomic force
- b. Phase contrast
- c. Darkfield
- d. Fluorescent

ANSWER: d

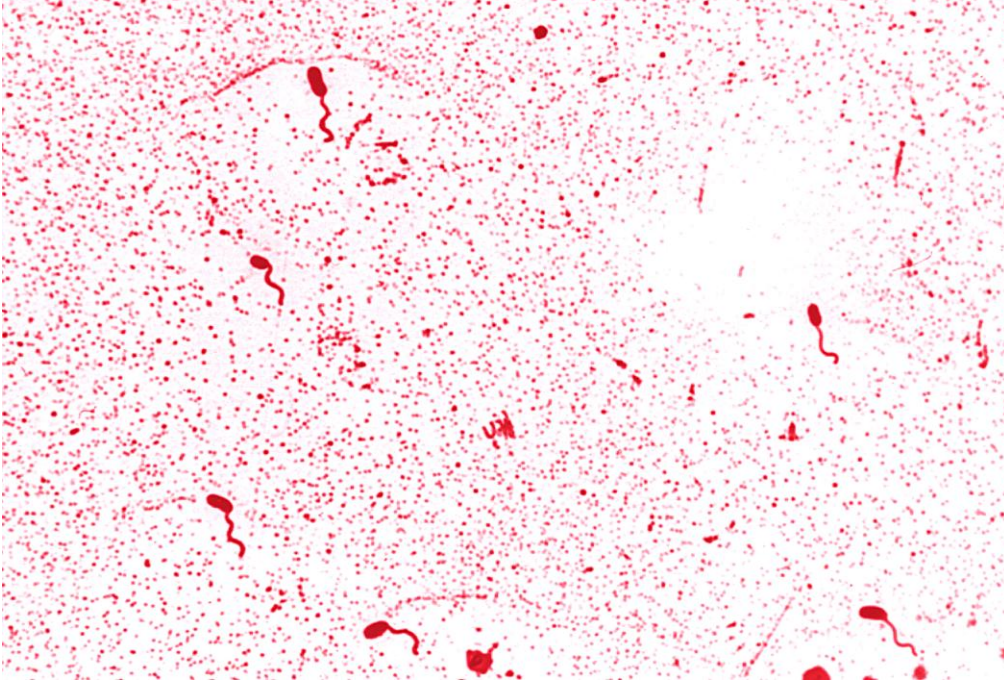
(Level 1, Objective 1)

2. Heterotrophic organisms derive their energy from oxidation of
 - a. inorganic molecules.
 - b. organic molecules.
 - c. carbon dioxide.
 - d. light.

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 5)

3. The flagellar arrangement of *Vibrio cholerae*, as seen in the image provided, can be described as



Source: CDC and Dr. William A. Clark

- a. monotrichous.
- b. amphitrichous.
- c. lophotrichous.
- d. peritrichous.

ANSWER: a

(Level 2, Objective 7)

4. When creating a bacterial growth curve, what data is necessary?

- a. Number of living organisms and number of generations
- b. Number of dead organisms and doubling time
- c. Number of living cells and doubling time
- d. Number of dead cells and generation time

ANSWER: c

(Level 2, Objective 14)

5. Organisms with fimbriae can be more pathogenic because it allows them to
- a. move to nutrients and optimal concentrations of oxygen.
 - b. resist phagocytosis.
 - c. survive attack by the human immune system.
 - d. adhere to body tissues.

ANSWER: d

(Level 2, Objective 9)

6. Which of the following cell wall components is shared by both gram-positive and gram-negative organisms?
- a. Lipopolysaccharide

- b. Peptidoglycan
- c. Periplasmic space
- d. Porins

ANSWER: b

(Level 2, Objective 10)

7. A microbiology student has walking pneumonia due to *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*. He decides to self-medicate with the leftover penicillin tablets he had from his last case of *Streptococcus pyogenes*. What is the fault in his thought process?
- a. Penicillin is not routinely used to treat group A *Streptococcus* pharyngitis.
 - b. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* does not possess porins to take in the antibiotic.
 - c. *M. pneumoniae* does not possess a cell wall.
 - d. Penicillin is destroyed due to beta-lactamase production by *M. pneumoniae*.

ANSWER: c

(Level 3, Objectives 6 and 12)

8. A technologist inoculates a chocolate agar with a stock culture of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. She forgets to subculture the organism at 48 hours. At 72 hours, she realizes her mistake and subcultures the organism to a new chocolate agar. At 24 hours, the subculture is not

growing. On a growth curve, the organism is displaying the

- a. lag phase.
- b. stationary phase.
- c. exponential phase.
- d. death phase

ANSWER: d

(Level 2, Objective 13)

9. Bacteria use metabolic pathways to create ATP for power much like gasoline. Which of the following pathways does not directly generate ATP as a by-product?
- a. Pentose-phosphate cycle
 - b. Embden-Meyerhof pathway
 - c. Entner-Duodoroff pathway
 - d. Kreb's cycle

ANSWER: a

(Level 2, Objective 16)

10. *E. coli* is capable of using both respiration and fermentation. To produce the maximum

amount of ATP, it should use

- a. fermentation of glucose.
- b. catabolism of glucose via the Entner-Duodoroff pathway.
- c. oxidation of glucose.
- d. anaerobic metabolism of glucose.

ANSWER: c

(Level 2, Objective 16)

II. The *vanA* gene causes vancomycin resistance in *Enterococcus* species. This gene can be passed to other organisms, such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, by all of the following means *except*

- a. transformation.
- b. transporons.
- c. conjugation.
- d. transduction.

ANSWER: b

(Level 2, Objective 19)

12. An organism that can grow in an environment with an alkaline pH, high salt concentration, and at a temperature of 0°C is described as

- a. acidophilic, alkaliphilic, and thermophilic.
- b. alkaliphilic, halophilic, and mesophilic.
- c. acidophilic, mesophilic, and thermophilic.
- d. alkaliphilic, halophilic, and psychrophilic.

ANSWER: d

(Level 2, Objective 4)

13. Saline, rather than fresh water, is used to prepare smears of bacteria for Gram stain because

- a. saline has a lower osmotic pressure than the organism and the organism cell swells.
- b. saline has a high solute concentration causing water to flow out of the cell and it shrinks.
- c. fresh water rushes into the cell due to its low solute concentration and the cell swells.
- d. fresh water affects the Gram stain reaction and causes inaccurate results.

ANSWER: c

(Level 2, Objective 6)

14. Lipid A is located

- a. in the outer membrane of gram-negative organisms.
- b. on the teichoic acid of gram-positive organisms.
- c. on the porin proteins of both gram-positive and gram-negative organisms.
- d. in the cytoplasmic membrane of gram-negative organisms.

ANSWER: a

(Level 1, Objective 6)

15. Binary fission determines an organism's

- a. generation or doubling time.
- b. length of lag time.
- c. ability to conjugate.
- d. cellular arrangement.

ANSWER: a

(Level 2, Objectives 13 and 14)

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16. In times of plenty, bacteria are able to store various substances within the cell (carbohydrate, ATP, or lipid reserves) by means of

- a. endospores.
- b. capsules.
- c. bacteriophages.
- d. inclusion bodies.

ANSWER: d

(Level 1, Objective 6)

17. Which metabolic pathway is the primary means of glucose metabolism by *E. coli*?

- a. Embden-Meyerhof-Parnas pathway
- b. Entner-Doudoroff pathway
- c. Tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle
- d. Pentose phosphate cycle

ANSWER: a

(Level 1, Objective 16)

18. Mutants that cannot grow on defined minimal medium without some nutritional additive

are known as

- a. selectable mutants.
- b. nonselectable mutants.
- c. prototrophs.
- d. auxotrophs.

ANSWER: d

(Level 1, Objective 19)

19. DNA sequences within a single cell that are able to jump to different locations within a chromosome are called

- a. plasmids.
- b. bacteriophages.
- c. transposons.
- d. transconjugants.

ANSWER: c

(Level 1, Objective 19)

20. What is the toxic portion of the lipopolysaccharide component of gram-negative cell

walls?

- a. Lipid A
- b. “O” antigen
- c. Porins
- d. Phospholipids

ANSWER: a

(Level 1, Objectives 6, 9, and 10)

Chapter 4 The Host’s Encounter with Microbes

1. The ability of an organism to produce a capsule affects its

1. pathogenicity.

2. gene transfer.

3. evasiveness.

a. 1 and 2

b. 1 and 3

c. 2 and 3

d. 1, 2, and 3

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 2)

2. Antigen-presenting cells include

1. dendritic cells.

2. macrophages.

3. T lymphocytes.

a. 1 and 2

b. 1 and 3

c. 2 and 3

d. 1, 2, and 3

ANSWER: a

(Level 1, Objective 5)

3. The lymphocyte that transforms to produce antibody is called a _____ cell.

a. T

b. B

- c. NK
- d. NKT

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 5)

4. Prior to invasion of epithelial cells, organisms must be able to
- a. achieve an infective dose.
 - b. adhere to the cells.
 - c. avoid phagocytosis.
 - d. produce toxins.

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 2)

5. Which of the following body systems is rarely infected via the bloodstream?
- a. Central nervous
 - b. Genital
 - c. Skeletal
 - d. Urinary

ANSWER: b

(Level 2, Objective 1)

6. Organisms that are able to survive within white blood cells do so by all of the following means *except*
- a. production of opsonins
 - b. inhibition of WBC granule fusion
 - c. inactivation of oxidants
 - d. ability to escape from the phagosome

ANSWER: a

(Level 1, Objective 3)

7. *Clostridium* spp. cause significant harm to their host due to their ability to
- a. build a biofilm.
 - b. create spores.
 - c. possess fimbriae and pili.
 - d. produce exotoxin.

ANSWER: d

(Level 2, Objective 2)

8. You are a bacterium that has been deposited in the environment (e.g., soil). Your best chance of survival would be to
- a. build a biofilm.
 - b. form a spore.
 - c. produce a slime layer.
 - d. activate your pathogenicity island.

ANSWER: b

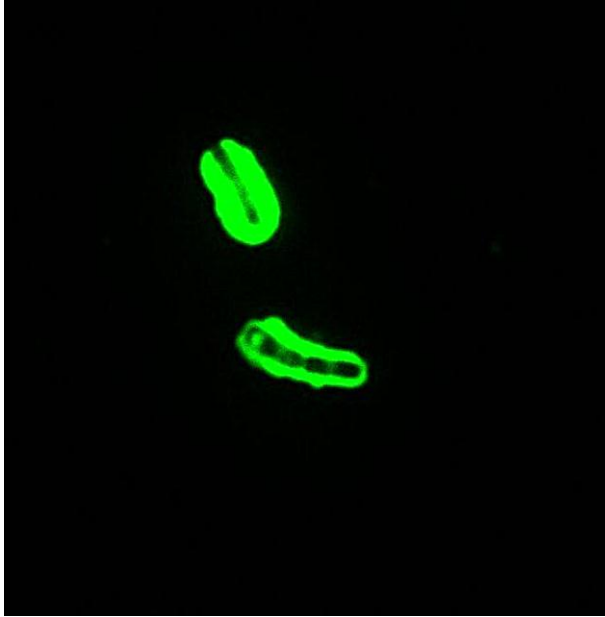
(Level 2, Objective 2)

9. The similarity between flagella and fimbriae is that they both
- a. exist on both gram-positive and gram-negative organisms.
 - b. allow the organism to adhere.
 - c. are hair-like.
 - d. enhance invasiveness.

ANSWER: c

(Level 2, Objective 2)

10. The presence of the structure on this rod-shaped organism, as noted in the image provided, allows it to do all of the following *except*



Source: CDC and Larry Stauffer, Oregon State Public Health Laboratory

- a. demonstrate purposeful movement.
- b. avoid phagocytes.
- c. deter antibodies and complement.
- d. enhance its virulence.

ANSWER: a

(Level 2, Objective 2)

11. Antibodies produced due to infection are considered part of _____ immunity.

- a. adaptive
- b. innate
- c. nonspecific
- d. natural

ANSWER: a

(Level 1, Objective 3)

12. The active movement of white blood cells toward an infectious microbe is due to

- a. by-products produced by the organism.
- b. substances released by mast cells.
- c. the presence of cytokines.
- d. all of the above.
- e. Both b and c.

ANSWER: d

(Level 1, Objective 3)

13. The movement of white blood cells from the circulatory system to the tissue is known as

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- a. opsonization.
- b. diapedesis.
- c. zipper phagocytosis.
- d. membrane ruffling.

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 3)

14. Which of the following cells are considered the primary phagocytes?

- a. Neutrophils
- b. Macrophages
- c. Lymphocytes
- d. a and b
- e. all of the above

ANSWER: d

(Level 1, Objective 3)

15. Which of the following can act as an opsonin for white blood cells?

- a. Capsule

- b. Antibodies
- c. Pili
- d. All of the above
- e. a and c

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 3)

16. During the inflammatory response, swelling is due to

- a. the accumulation of white blood cells.
- b. the accumulation of red blood cells.
- c. release of plasma from the vessels.
- d. biochemical activity of microorganisms.

ANSWER: c

(Level 1, Objective 4)

17. Place the steps of the adaptive immune response in order.

1. Antibodies are produced.

2. Macrophages present the MCH I molecule and foreign antigen.

3. T lymphocytes are stimulated.

4. B lymphocytes are stimulated.

a. 2, 4, 3, 1

b. 2, 3, 4, 1

c. 2, 1, 3, 4

d. 3, 4, 2, 1

ANSWER: b

(Level 2, Objective 5)

18. The immunoglobulin that has the capacity to bind the most available antigen is

a. IgA

b. IgD

c. IgG

d. IgM

ANSWER: d

(Level 1, Objective 5)

19. Antibodies function by

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- a. marking organisms for destruction.
- b. causing apoptosis.
- c. stimulating B lymphocyte production.
- d. releasing cytokines.

ANSWER: a

(Level 1, Objective 5)

20. The complement system plays a role in all of the following *except*

- a. inflammation.
- b. opsonization.
- c. quorum sensing.
- d. membrane attack complexes.

ANSWER: c

(Level 1, Objective 5)

Chapter 5 Safety

1. You have been exposed to *Franciscella tularensis* due to a faulty laminar flow hood. Your supervisor knew the hood was not functioning properly but told you to continue using it because it was better than nothing. To report this violation, you should notify
 - a. CDC
 - b. OSHA
 - c. NIOSH
 - d. CLIA

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 1)

2. The NFPA label is used to identify _____ hazards.
 - a. electrical
 - b. fire
 - c. chemical

d. biological

ANSWER: c

(Level 1, Objective 2)

3. A substance or microorganism that can cause infection, allergy, or toxicity is known as

a. a biohazard

b. biological waste

c. a biorisk

d. biosafety

ANSWER: a

(Level 1, Objective 2)

4. You are processing a cerebrospinal fluid for culture for *Neisseria meningitidis*. To protect yourself and others, you will need to use

1. a biological safety cabinet.

2. gloves.

3. a fastened lab coat.

4. safety glasses.

- a. 1 and 2
- b. 1, 2, 3, and 4
- c. 2, 3, and 4
- d. 1, 2, and 3

ANSWER: d

(Level 2, Objective 3)

5. A biological safety cabinet functions by

- a. acting as a primary barrier between the specimen and the microbiologist.
- b. maintaining negative pressure to prevent distribution of aerosols.
- c. providing protection from external contamination.
- d. all of the above.
- e. a and b.

ANSWER: d

(Level 1, Objective 3)

6. You have accepted an evening position in a hospital microbiology department. Your

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new employer should provide you with

- a. the opportunity to receive the hepatitis B vaccine at a reasonable cost.
- b. a safety training program that you must complete during your day off.
- c. a mechanism for reporting incidents of injury and exposure.
- d. access to your personnel file.

ANSWER: c

(Level 2, Objective 4)

7. Isolation rooms and the use of HEPA filters and ultraviolet light are considered
- a. biosafety controls.
 - b. engineering controls.
 - c. work practice controls.
 - d. personal protective equipment.

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 4)

8. In order to work with cultures of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, the laboratory must be categorized as

- a. BSL 4.
- b. BSL 3.
- c. BSL 2.
- d. BSL 1.

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 5)

9. A medical center's microbiology laboratory has locked keyless entry doors that require a number code to enter. This laboratory is probably a BSL Level
- a. 4.
 - b. 3.
 - c. 2.
 - d. 1.

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 5)

10. The isolation of _____ from a patient sample should activate the microbiology department's plan for isolation of potential bioterrorism agents.

- a. *Yersinia pestis*
- b. vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
- c. *Mycobacterium avium* complex
- d. *Burkholderia cepacia*

ANSWER: a

(Level 2, Objective 6)

11. A small Midwest hospital has isolated what is strongly suspected to be *Bacillus anthracis* from three different individuals who are postal employees. The department supervisor should
- a. send the organisms to a reference laboratory for confirmation.
 - b. report the organism and notify the infection control department.
 - c. notify the local and state public health departments.
 - d. destroy the organisms to prevent exposure.

ANSWER: c

(Level 1, Objective 6)

12. You have finished a run of samples for detection of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* by

nucleic acid amplification. The kit controls did not work. This is an example of a/an _____ error(s) in the laboratory testing process.

- a. pre-analytical
- b. analytical
- c. post-analytical
- d. all of the above

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 7)

13. Using a 10% suspension of bleach to clean a work bench is considered

- a. sterilization.
- b. chemical sterilization.
- c. disinfection.
- d. infection control.

ANSWER: c

(Level 2, Objective 8)

14. Alcohol is not used to clean the work surfaces in a microbiology department because

it

- a. does not kill bacterial spores.
- b. is corrosive.
- c. is carcinogenic.
- d. must be made fresh each day.

ANSWER: a

(Level 1, Objective 8)

15. Standard precautions are intended to protect

- a. health care workers.
- b. patients.
- c. visitors.
- d. all of the above.
- e. a and b.

ANSWER: d

(Level 1, Objective 9)

16. When working in the microbiology laboratory, standard precautions involve the use

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of gloves

- a. all of the time while working.
- b. when specimens are bloody.
- c. when a procedure is likely to generate splashes.
- d. when there is a potential for contact with body fluids.

ANSWER: d

(Level 1, Objective 9)

17. The single most important technique used to prevent the spread of nosocomial infection is

- a. use of gloves.
- b. hand washing.
- c. the lab coat.
- d. use of isolation procedures.

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 10)

18. Containers for disposal of potentially infectious waste must be

1. puncture proof.
 2. sealable.
 3. leakproof.
 4. specifically labeled using color.
-
- a. 1, 2, 3, and 4
 - b. 2, 3, and 4
 - c. 1, 2, and 3
 - d. 1, 3, and 4

ANSWER: b

(Level 1, Objective 11)

19. Proficiency testing evaluates all of the following *except*
- a. competency of personnel.
 - b. record keeping procedures.
 - c. media and reagents in use.
 - d. policies and procedures in use.

ANSWER: b

(Level 2, Objective 12)

20. Which monitor is not usually associated with a microbiology laboratory's quality assurance program?

- a. Specimen rejection rates
- b. Turn around time for direct specimen Gram stain results
- c. Contamination rate of blood culture draws
- d. Certification examination pass rate of microbiology personnel

ANSWER: d

(Level 2, Objective 12)