

**Test Bank for Basic and Applied Concepts  
of Blood Banking and Transfusion  
Practices 6th Howard**

## Test Bank - Chapter 01

Q: Biosafety levels determine:

- A. on what floor certain infectious disease testing can be performed.
- B. the degree of risk for certain areas of a health care facility to exposure to infectious diseases. (Correct)**
- C. the amount of ventilation required in a transfusion service.
- D. how many biohazardous waste containers a laboratory must have.

Q: A laboratory technologist decided she would like to bring her lab coat home for laundering because the laboratory's laundry service returned it with too many wrinkles. Is this practice acceptable?

- A. Yes, if she uses 10% bleach.
- B. Yes, if she clears it with her supervisor.
- C. Yes, as long as she removes the coat and does not wear it home.
- D. No, because the laboratory is a biosafety level 2, and lab coats may not be removed. (Correct)**

Q: Personal protective equipment includes:

- A. safety glasses
- B. splash barriers
- C. masks
- D. all of the above (Correct)**

Q: At what point in the employment process should safety training take place?

- A. During orientation and training
- B. Following lab training when employees are more familiar with their responsibilities
- C. Following the employees' first evaluation
- D. Before independent work is permitted and annually thereafter (Correct)**

Q: In safety training, employees must become familiar with all the following *except*:

- A. tasks that have an infectious risk.
- B. limits of protective clothing and equipment.
- C. the appropriate action to take if exposure occurs.
- D. how to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation on a donor or other employee. (Correct)**

Q: Blood irradiators require all the following safety procedures *except*:

- A. proper training.
- B. that the user has a degree in radiology. (Correct)**
- C. equipment leak detection.
- D. personal protective equipment.

Q: Which of the following is *true* regarding good manufacturing practices (CGMPs)?

- A. CGMPs are legal requirements established by the Food and Drug Administration. (Correct)**

- B. CGMPs are optional guidelines written by the AABB.
- C. CGMPs are required only by pharmaceutical companies.
- D. CGMPs are part of the quality control requirements for blood products.

Q: Which of the following is an example of an unacceptable recordkeeping procedure?

- A. Using dittos in columns to save time (Correct)**
- B. Recording the date and initials next to a correction
- C. Not deleting the original entry when making a correction
- D. Always using permanent ink on all records

Q: A technologist in training noticed that the person training her had not recorded the results of a test. To be helpful, she carefully recorded the results she saw later, using the technologist's initials. Is this an acceptable procedure?

- A. Yes, all results must be recorded regardless of who did the test.
- B. No, she should have brought the error to the technologist's attention. (Correct)**
- C. Yes, because she used the other technologist's initials.
- D. No, she should have repeated the test for the technologist.

Q: Unacceptable quality control results for the antiglobulin test performed in test tubes may be noticed if:

- A. preventive maintenance has not been performed on the cell washer.
- B. the technologist performing the test was never trained.
- C. the reagents used were improperly stored.
- D. all of the above (Correct)**

Q: All the following are true regarding competency testing *except*:

- A. it must be performed following training.
- B. it must be performed on an annual basis.
- C. it is required only if the technologist has no experience. (Correct)**
- D. retraining is required if there is a failure in competency testing.

Q: Which of the following organizations are involved in the regulation of blood banks?

- A. The Joint Commission
- B. AABB
- C. College of American Pathologists
- D. Food and Drug Administration (Correct)**

Q: All the following are responsibilities of the quality assurance department of a blood bank *except*:

- A. performing internal audits.
- B. performing quality control. (Correct)**
- C. reviewing standard operating procedures.
- D. reviewing and approving training programs.

Q: The standard operating procedure is a document that:

- A. helps achieve consistency of results. (Correct)**
- B. may be substituted with package inserts.

- C. is necessary only for training new employees.
- D. must be detailed to be accurate.

Q: Employee training takes place:

- A. after hiring and following the implementation of new procedures. (Correct)**
- B. following competency assessment.
- C. only for new inexperienced employees.
- D. as procedures are validated.

Q: Plans that provide the framework for establishing quality assurance in an organization are:

- A. current good manufacturing practices.
- B. standard operating procedures.
- C. change control plan.
- D. continuous quality improvement plan. (Correct)**

Q: A facility does not validate a refrigerator before use. What is a potential outcome?

- A. The facility is in violation of current good manufacturing practices and could be cited by the Food and Drug Administration. (Correct)**
- B. The facility is in compliance if the equipment functions properly.
- C. The facility is in compliance if the blood products stored in it are not transfused.
- D. The facility is in violation of AABB and may no longer be a member.

Q: An evaluation made to assure as possible that a particular process will perform as expected.

- A. Performance improvement plan
- B. Calibration
- C. Quality control
- D. Validation (Correct)**

Q: In a routine audit of a facility's blood collection area, the quality assurance department found that the blood bags used on that particular day had expired. What is the appropriate course of action? *(Select all that apply.)*  
*(Select all that apply.)*

- A. Initiate a root cause analysis and quarantine the blood collected in the expired bags. (Correct)**
- B. Notify the FDA if the expired bags were distributed. (Correct)**
- C. Change the expiration date on the bags to avoid legal issues.
- D. Fire the donor room supervisor, and discard the blood collected in the expired bags.

Q: Several units were mistakenly released to a hospital before all viral marker testing was completed. What is the appropriate course of action? *(Select all that apply.)*  
*(Select all that apply.)*

- A. The error is reportable, and the Food and Drug Administration must be contacted. (Correct)**
- B. Call the hospital and request a quarantine of the remaining products in inventory. (Correct)**
- C. Perform a root cause analysis, and if the units are found to be negative, report the test result to the hospital.
- D. Recall only the units that are positive for viral markers.

Q: CGMPs can be found in Title 21 CFRs under:  
(Select all that apply.)

- A. 200 Series (Correct)**
- B. 400 Series
- C. 600 Series (Correct)**
- D. 200 Series and 600 Series

Q: Examples of QC in blood banks and transfusion services:  
(Select all that apply.)

- A. Visual inspection of blood components (Correct)**
- B. Temperature monitoring (Correct)**
- C. Platelet counts for apheresis platelet collections (Correct)**
- D. Testing known positive and negative samples against reagents each day of use (Correct)**
- E. Saline volume checks on automatic cell washers (Correct)**
- F. RPM and timer checks on component manufacturing centrifuges (Correct)**
- G. Temperature checks on blood warming devices (Correct)**

Q: Elements of process control:  
(Select all that apply.)

- A. Change control (Correct)**
- B. Quality control (Correct)**
- C. Proficiency testing (Correct)**
- D. Traceability (Correct)**
- E. Storage (Correct)**
- F. Inventory management (Correct)**
- G. Transportation (Correct)**

Q: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration does not require phlebotomists working with healthy prescreened donors to routinely wear gloves or change gloves between donors.

- A. True (Correct)**
- B. False

Q: All accidents, even minor ones, must be reported to a supervisor.

- A. True (Correct)**
- B. False

Q: Quality control (QC) is the same as quality assurance.

- A. True
- B. False (Correct)**

Q: QC testing is performed on blood products to measure the quality of the component manufacturing process.

- A. True (Correct)**
- B. False

Q: A blood component is both a drug and a biological product.

**A. True (Correct)**

B. False

Q: Facilities that ship blood or blood components across state lines require FDA registration only.

A. True

**B. False (Correct)**