

Medical laboratory Job Interview Questions And Answers



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Medical laboratory Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

What is androgens?

Ans:

Hormones that are responsible for the induction of sexual differentiation and produce secondary male physical characteristics such as a deep voice and facial hair. An example is the hormone testosterone. They are also present in females as precursors to female hormones (such as estrogen).

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Question - 2:

What is BUN - blood urea nitrogen?

Ans:

The urea concentration of serum or plasma, specified in terms of nitrogen content; an important indicator of renal function. (urea is the chief nitrogenous end-product of protein metabolism, formed in the liver from amino acids and from ammonia compounds).

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Question - 3:

What is fibrinoid?

Ans:

resembling fibrin; an eosinophilic, homogeneous, proteinacious material that is frequently formed on the walls of blood vessels and connective tissue in some patients (e.g with disseminated lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, etc.). fibrinoid necrosis - results in acidophilic (eosinophilic) deposits with staining reactions that resemble fibrin in connective tissue, blood vessel walls and other sites.

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Question - 4:

What is diverticulitis?

Ans:

an inflammation of a diverticulum, especially those in the wall of the colon which fill with fecal matter and become inflamed. May cause bleeding or obstruction or may burst.

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Question - 5:

What is basophil?

Ans:

Type of white blood cell (leukocyte), with coarse granules that stain blue when exposed to a basic dye. Basophils normally constitute 1% or less of the total white blood cell count but may increase or decrease in certain diseases.

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Question - 6:

What is iatrogenic?

Ans:

resulting from the activity of physicians; usually used for any adverse condition in a patient resulting from treatment by a physician or surgeon. Derived from iatr(o) (Gr) - medicine, physician. iatric - pertaining to medicine or a physician.

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Question - 7:

What is DES?



Ans:
diethylstilbestrol; a synthetic nonsteroidal estrogen; females exposed to it in utero are subject to increased risk of vaginal and cervical carcinoma..

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Question - 8:

Explain me what is acid?

Ans:

A compound that contains at least one hydrogen atom and can react with a base to form a salt; a chemical with a pH less than 7. An example of acid in the body is hydrochloric acid (HCl) involved in digestion in the stomach.

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Question - 9:

What is chronic?

Ans:

A condition or illness that arises slowly over days or weeks and may or may not resolve with treatment. It is the opposite of acute.

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Question - 10:

What is karyorrhexis?

Ans:

rupture of the cell nucleus in which the chromatin disintegrates into formless granules that are extruded from the cell.

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Question - 11:

What is amyloid?

Ans:

the extracellular protein substance deposited in amyloidosis. It is a waxy, amorphous, eosinophilic, hyalinelike material that exhibits red-green birefringence under polarized light when stained with Congo red.

Amyloid deposits are composed of straight, non-branching fibrils with a diameter of 7.5 to 10 nm and indefinite length. Each fibril is composed of identical polypeptide chains arranged in stacked antiparallel beta-pleated sheets (this is what imparts the characteristic birefringence under polarized light).

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Question - 12:

What is hamartoma?

Ans:

a benign tumour-like nodule composed of an overgrowth of mature cells and tissues normally present in the affected part, but with disorganization and often with one element predominating.

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Question - 13:

What is CT (computerized tomograph)?

Ans:

sophisticated radiologic technique yielding a detailed image of internal body structures. Also CAT - computerized axial tomography.

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Question - 14:

What is differentiation?

Ans:

the distinguishing of one thing from another; the act or process of acquiring completely individual characters; increase in morphological or chemical heterogeneity.

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Question - 15:

What is jaundice?

Ans:

yellowness of the skin, sclera, mucous membranes and excretions due to increased bilirubin in the blood and deposition of bile pigments.

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Question - 16:

What is Auer Bodies?

Ans:

unique, pink or red rod-shaped inclusions that are seen in very immature granulocytes ("blasts") in people with acute non-lymphocytic leukemia (i.e., acute myeloid



leukemia; AML)

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Question - 17:

What is cytokine?

Ans:

one of a group of proteins released by cells of the immune system that carry signals to neighboring cells to regulate and/or promote an immune response

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Question - 18:

What is Acidosis?

Ans:

A condition in which there is a shift in the acid-base balance of the body to have more acid than normal, often causing the pH of the blood and body tissues to fall below the healthy range (7.35-7.45). It may be caused by decreased CO₂ elimination in respiratory disorders such as emphysema, by metabolic problems such as kidney disease and diabetes, or as the result of ingesting poisons (ethylene glycol, methanol) or overdosing on certain medication (salicylates); it can also be caused by losing HCO₃, as in diarrhea.

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Question - 19:

What is exudate?

Ans:

a fluid with a high concentration of protein and cellular debris which has escaped from blood vessels and has been deposited in tissues, or on tissue surfaces, usually as a result of inflammation.

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Question - 20:

What is bronchoscope?

Ans:

an instrument used for inspecting the interior of the windpipe and bronchial tree to carry out diagnostic (taking specimens for culture and biopsy) or therapeutic (removing a foreign object) maneuvers.

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Question - 21:

What is doping?

Ans:

The use of substances or procedures to improve athletic performance and give an athlete an unfair advantage over other competitors.

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Question - 22:

What is carbuncle?

Ans:

A collection of boils caused by an infection of a large area of skin involving several hair follicles and deeper layers of tissue; the area often has several openings for pus drainage and sloughing dead tissue

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Question - 23:

What is calibrate?

Ans:

To adjust the output or reading from a testing device to assure that it gives a correct answer; the adjustment is based on measurement of one or more known substances called standards (or calibrators).

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Question - 24:

What is liquefactive necrosis?

Ans:

a type of necrosis characterized by dull, opaque, partly or completely fluid remains of tissue, observed in abscesses and frequently in infarcts of brain.

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Question - 25:

What is electrolyte?

Ans:

a compound when dissolved in water separates into charged particles. Electrolytes play an essential role in the workings of cells maintaining fluid balance and



acid-base balance.

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Question - 26:

What is CIS?

Ans:

carcinoma in situ; a neoplasm where the tumor cells are still confined to the epithelium of origin without invasion of the basement membrane (likelihood of subsequent invasive growth is presumed to be high)..

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Question - 27:

What is effusion?

Ans:

Escape of fluid from blood vessels or lymphatic system into a body cavity or space

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Question - 28:

What is anticoagulant?

Ans:

1. Drug that delays blood clotting (e.g., heparin, warfarin); used in patients with or at risk for blood clots
2. Substance used to prevent clotting in blood used for transfusions and certain laboratory tests

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Question - 29:

What is half-life?

Ans:

The amount of time it takes for the body to inactivate or metabolize half of a substance; a second half-life would decrease the remainder by half again, and so on.

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Question - 30:

What is DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)?

Ans:

The unique genetic code found in all living cells (bacteria, viruses, parasites, plants, and animals).

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Question - 31:

What is acute Phase Reactant?

Ans:

A protein that increases or decreases in concentration with conditions that cause acute tissue inflammation or trauma.

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Question - 32:

What is endoscope?

Ans:

an instrument to visually examine the interior of a hollow organ such as the colon, intestine or bladder; endoscopy is the procedure.

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Question - 33:

Explain me what is amino acid(s)?

Ans:

the basic building block of protein; there are 20 common amino acid types and their sequence will determine the properties and function of each protein.

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Question - 34:

What is bronchiectasis?

Ans:

A condition in which the airways are stretched and/or widened that can be caused by recurrent inflammation or infection of the airways and results in symptoms such as bluish skin, coughing and wheezing, and shortness of breath

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Question - 35:



What is acute Myelocytic Leukemia?

Ans:

bone marrow disease that is characterized by the production of large numbers of an immature granulocyte (a neutrophil -- the most common, basophil, or eosinophil) that replace other normal cells in the marrow.

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Question - 36:

What is fibrillation?

Ans:

a small, local, involuntary muscular contraction, due to spontaneous activation of single muscle cells or muscle fibers whose nerve supply has been damaged or cut off. Also see ventricular fibrillation.

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Question - 37:

What is congestion?

Ans:

abnormal accumulation of blood or fluid in a part (e.g. of blood - passive congestion - obstruction of the escape of blood from a part (as in liver); pulmonary congestion - engorgement of pulmonary vessels, with transudation of fluid into alveolar and interstitial spaces).

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Question - 38:

Tell me what is adhesion?

Ans:

in close proximity; joining of parts to one another which may occur abnormally as in a fibrous band of scar tissue that binds together normally separate anatomical structures.

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Question - 39:

What is amine?

Ans:

a chemical substance in the body whose structure is similar to ammonia; a family of hormones (adrenal medulla - epinephrine & norepinephrine) or neurotransmitters in brain (dopamine, norepinephrine, epinephrine, serotonin).

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Question - 40:

What is CIN?

Ans:

cervical intraepithelial neoplasia; one of the terminologies in use to describe precancerous or dysplastic changes in the cervical epithelial cells..

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Question - 41:

What is ecchymosis?

Ans:

a small hemorrhagic spot in the skin or mucous membrane, larger than petechia, forming a nonelevated, rounded, or irregular blue or purplish patch. ecchymoses, pl.

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Question - 42:

What is granuloma?

Ans:

a term applied to any small nodular aggregation of mononuclear inflammatory cells or such a collection of modified macrophages resembling epithelial cells, giant cells and other macrophages (usually surrounded by a rim of lymphocytes).

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Question - 43:

What is ectasia?

Ans:

dilatation, expansion or distention. e.g. duct ectasia = dilatation of duct plugged with secretion, accompanied by periductal and interstitial inflammatory infiltrate.

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Question - 44:

What is creatine kinase?



Ans:

an enzyme that catalyzes the phosphorylation of creatine by ATP to form phosphocreatine. It occurs as three isozymes (specific to brain, cardiac and skeletal muscle, respectively). Each isozyme has two components composed of muscle (M) and brain (B) subunits - CK1 (BB) is found primarily in brain, CK2 (MB) in cardiac muscle and CK3 (MM) primarily in skeletal muscle. Differential determination of isozymes is used in clinical diagnosis.

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Question - 45:

What is achalasia?

Ans:

failure to relax; especially referring to smooth muscle fibers at any junction of the gastrointestinal tract (e.g. openings such as the pylorus, cardia or other sphincter muscles); especially failure of the esophageal sphincter to relax with swallowing.

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Question - 46:

What is fragile X Syndrome?

Ans:

The most common inherited cause of mental retardation; takes its name from the appearance of the stained X chromosome under a microscope - there is a site near the end of this chromosome that does not stain, indicating its fragility. The gene in the fragile region is important in making a special protein needed by developing brain cells.

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Question - 47:

What is biopsy?

Ans:

Removal of a small amount of tissue and/or fluid; the specimen is usually obtained by cutting or by suction through a needle.

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Question - 48:

What is acromegaly?

Ans:

A condition in adults resulting from excess growth hormone characterized by enlargement of the hands and feet, change in shoe size, gradual changes in facial features, including protrusion of the lower jaw and brow, and enlargement of the nasal bone

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Question - 49:

What is infarction?

Ans:

the formation of an infarct; acute myocardial infarction (AMI) - circulation to a region of the heart is obstructed and necrosis of tissue is occurring.

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Question - 50:

What is epidemiology?

Ans:

the study of the relationships of various factors determining the frequency and distribution of diseases in the human community; also the field of medicine dealing with the determination of specific causes of localized outbreaks of infection, poisoning or other disease of recognized etiology.

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Question - 51:

What is cyanosis?

Ans:

a bluish discoloration of skin, lips, nail beds or mucous membranes due to excessive concentrations of reduced hemoglobin in blood and hence deficient oxygenation of blood. cyanotic (adj.).

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Question - 52:

What is caseous?

Ans:

"cheesy" or "cheese-like". As in caseous necrosis - cell death characteristic of certain inflammations (e.g. tuberculosis) where the affected tissue shows the crumbly consistency and dull, opaque quality of cheese. Based on casein - the principal protein of milk, the basis of curds and cheese.

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Question - 53:



What is adnexal?

Ans:

appendages or accessory structures of an organ, e.g. of the uterus, including the uterine tubes and ligaments and ovaries.

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