

Answer Key

- 1. B) EDTA**
- 2. B) Determining urine specific gravity**
- 3. B) Compound light microscope**
- 4. B) 37-55%**
- 5. B) Wright's stain**
- 6. B) To detect and identify cells, crystals, and other substances**
- 7. D) Femoral artery puncture**
- 8. A) Blood Urea Nitrogen**
- 9. C) To separate components of a mixture based on density**
- 10. B) Liver dysfunction**
- 11. B) ALT (Alanine aminotransferase)**
- 12. A) Formalin**
- 13. B) Calcium oxalate monohydrate**
- 14. B) To identify intestinal parasites**
- 15. C) Refrigerate it**
- 16. A) Anemia**
- 17. C) Plasma with sodium citrate**
- 18. C) Eosinophils**
- 19. B) To differentiate bacterial species**
- 20. B) Destruction of red blood cells**
- 21. B) BUN**
- 22. B) Wearing gloves and protective clothing**
- 23. B) 1.015 - 1.045**
- 24. C) White blood cells**
- 25. D) Arterial puncture**
- 26. B) Kidney dysfunction**
- 27. A) To evaluate organ function and metabolic status**
- 28. C) Sodium citrate**
- 29. C) Whole blood with EDTA**
- 30. B) Bacterial infection**
- 31. A) To identify bacteria and parasites**
- 32. A) The study of cells**
- 33. A) Urine dipstick**
- 34. A) 9:1**
- 35. C) Pancreatic insufficiency**
- 36. A) Gram staining**
- 37. C) Platelets**
- 38. B) Kidney disease**
- 39. B) Indication of infection**
- 40. A) To identify bacteria and determine the best antibiotic treatment**
- 41. B) Hypoxia or poor perfusion**
- 42. B) Liver**
- 43. A) Counting cells in blood or other fluids**

- 44. A) Presence of bacteria**
- 45. A) To evaluate metabolic and organ function**
- 46. A) Formalin**
- 47. B) Low red blood cell count**
- 48. B) Liver disease**
- 49. B) Diabetes or starvation**
- 50. C) Blood glucose level**