

Clinical Chemistry Laboratory Safety and Equipment

Clinical Laboratory Science · Answer Key · 15 Questions

1. Which type of glassware is resistant to heat, corrosion, and thermal shock?

- A) Flint glass
- B) Borosilicate glass**
- C) Low actinic glass
- D) Soda-lime glass

2. What is the primary advantage of using laboratory plasticware?

- A) It is unbreakable**
- B) It is immune to chemical leaching
- C) It can withstand all temperatures
- D) It is always transparent

3. Which type of glass is used for light-sensitive substances?

- A) Borosilicate
- B) Alumina-silicate
- C) Low actinic glass**
- D) Flint glass

4. What does the designation 'Class A' mean for volumetric glassware?

- A) It is made of plastic
- B) It meets ASTM tolerance standards**
- C) It is disposable
- D) It is only for storage

5. What does 'TD' stand for on a pipette?

- A) To Dispense
- B) Total Delivery
- C) To Deliver**
- D) Total Drain

6. Which pipette is specifically designed for viscous fluids like blood or serum?

- A) Volumetric pipette
- B) Ostwald-Folin pipette**
- C) Mohr pipette
- D) Pasteur pipette

7. What is the purpose of 'pre-wetting' a pipette tip?

- A) To sterilize the tip
- B) To coat the tip and improve accuracy**
- C) To cool the liquid
- D) To remove air bubbles

8. Which part of a micropipette is used to adjust the volume?

- A) Plunger
- B) Tip ejector
- C) Volume adjustment knob**
- D) Plastic shaft

9. What is the range of a P1000 micropipette?

- A) 0.2-2 μL
- B) 10-100 μL
- C) 20-200 μL
- D) 100-1000 μL**

10. What is the recommended calibrating medium for TD pipettes?

- A) Mercury
- B) Distilled water**
- C) Oil
- D) Alcohol

11. Which plastic is chemically resistant and can be used for cryogenic procedures?

- A) Polystyrene
- B) Polycarbonate
- C) Polypropylene**
- D) Polyethylene

12. What type of pipette has etched rings on the top, indicating it is a blowout type?

- A) Self-draining
- B) Serological pipette**
- C) Volumetric pipette
- D) Mohr pipette

13. What is the primary function of a dessicant?

- A) To heat samples
- B) To remove moisture from the air**
- C) To measure precise volumes
- D) To centrifuge fluids

14. Which equipment is used to monitor temperatures in incubators and water baths?

A) Buret

B) Thermometer

C) Volumetric flask

D) Centrifuge

15. What is a common error when reading a serological pipette?

A) Parallax error

B) Using a clean tip

C) Holding it vertically

D) Blowing out the last drop