

Introduction to Laboratory Management

Laboratory Management · Practice Test · 21 Questions

1. What is the primary goal of laboratory management in the context of medical technology?

- A) To increase the number of tests performed
- B) To ensure an accurate and timely result for patients
- C) To reduce the cost of laboratory services
- D) To expand the laboratory's physical space

2. Which of the following phases is NOT covered by laboratory management's scope in the testing pathway?

- A) Pre-examination
- B) Examination
- C) Post-examination
- D) Diagnosis confirmation by physician

3. What is the ultimate responsibility of a Laboratory Director?

- A) Monitoring day-to-day operations
- B) Overseeing bench operations and staffing
- C) The overall operation of the laboratory
- D) Bridging communication between staff and management

4. Who monitors day-to-day operations and quality performance in a laboratory setting?

- A) Laboratory Director
- B) Quality / Laboratory Manager
- C) Chief MedTech / Section Supervisor
- D) Laboratory Technician

5. Which role bridges communication between staff and management?

- A) Laboratory Director
- B) Quality / Laboratory Manager
- C) Chief MedTech / Section Supervisor / Charge Tech
- D) Technical Manager

6. Laboratory management is considered the link between a well-run facility and what?

- A) A profitable business
- B) A satisfied staff
- C) A patient who can trust the result
- D) An accredited institution

7. What is the definition of management as an ongoing process?

- A) A one-time event to set up a laboratory
- B) A continuous effort to achieve objectives efficiently
- C) A process solely focused on financial gains
- D) A method to minimize staff interaction

8. Which of the three broad schools of management thought focuses on motivation, group dynamics, and the human side of the workplace?

- A) Classical School
- B) Behavioral School
- C) Modern / Systems School
- D) Scientific Management

9. According to the management process described, which function involves arranging people and resources to carry out a plan?

- A) Planning
- B) Organizing
- C) Leading
- D) Controlling

10. Which management skill is most critical at the top management level, involving the ability to see the big picture and think strategically?

- A) Technical Skills
- B) Human Skills
- C) Conceptual Skills
- D) Interpersonal Skills

11. In Henry Mintzberg's role categories, which role involves motivating and directing staff?

- A) Monitor
- B) Disseminator
- C) Leader
- D) Spokesperson

12. What is a key characteristic of effective management, particularly in a laboratory setting?

- A) Focusing solely on technical expertise
- B) The ability to get people to work together
- C) Minimizing communication among staff
- D) Prioritizing individual tasks over team goals

13. Which level of management is responsible for translating strategy into department-level plans?

- A) Top Management
- B) Middle Management
- C) Lower Management
- D) Supervisory Management

14. Management focuses on systems, processes, and structure, while leadership focuses on what?

- A) Stability and order
- B) Growth and innovation
- C) Solving today's problems
- D) Controlling resources

15. A high-performance manager who looks to the future and anticipates challenges is described as a:

- A) Problem Solver
- B) Teacher
- C) Strategist
- D) Negotiator

16. Medical laboratory managers are challenged to be skilled in both business operations and what other area?

- A) Human Resources
- B) Laboratory Science
- C) Marketing
- D) Information Technology

17. Which step in the decision-making process involves identifying possible courses of action?

- A) Identify the Problem
- B) Gather Information
- C) Generate Alternatives
- D) Evaluate & Choose

18. The Greek word 'ORGANON' from which 'organization' is derived means:

- A) Goal
- B) Structure
- C) Organ
- D) System

19. In the congruency model of an organization as an open system, which element represents unwritten norms, relationships, and culture?

- A) Formal Organization
- B) People
- C) Work
- D) Informal Organization

20. The principle of 'Unity of Command' states that each employee should report to and receive instructions from only one supervisor. What does this aim to prevent?

- A) Lack of specialization
- B) Conflicting instructions and confusion
- C) Overlapping responsibilities
- D) Inefficient use of resources

21. Which principle of organization states that authority given must match the responsibility assigned?

- A) Span of Control
- B) Scalar Chain
- C) Delegation of Authority
- D) Balance of Responsibility & Authority