# **QUIZ FOR SELECTION OF PARTICIPANTS – WITH ANSWER KEY**

**GLLP in *Country name***

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Please mark the respective best answer (one selection only if not indicated differently)*

1. When sending samples to another laboratory, what is the best way to package:
   1. Use a double packaging principle
   2. Use a triple packaging principle
   3. Use the cold box
   4. In the rack
2. Why perform a risk assessment
   1. To review the whole laboratory testing process
   2. To spot out gaps in your sample reception
   3. To identify where risks lie in order to mitigate these
   4. To get accredited
3. What action should be taken after failing a proficiency test?
   1. Repeat testing three times on three different days with new material.
   2. Perform testing on quality control material and continue reporting if results are correct.
   3. Send the remaining proficiency material to a reference laboratory.
   4. Determine the cause of the error, correct it, and document actions
4. The primary goals of identifying workplace risk and hazard reduction are to provide the maximum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the lowest possible \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   1. Protection/exposure
   2. Prevention/virulence
   3. Education/pathogenicity
   4. Security/transmission
5. The main routes in which chemicals enter the body are:
   1. inhalation
   2. absorption
   3. ingestion
   4. all of the above
6. The main sources of contamination within diagnostic laboratories are:
   1. air conditioning vents
   2. aerosols
   3. animal cages
   4. sick employees
7. When retiring outdated or broken equipment consider:
   1. salvaging spare parts
   2. safety issues
   3. recycling potential
   4. all of the above
8. Calibrators have the following characteristics/functions:
   1. contain a known amount of the analyte being tested
   2. monitor the quality of reagents
   3. monitor the quality of the sample
   4. prevent equipment failure
9. Qualitative examinations are those that:
   1. use methods with little likelihood of error
   2. produce non-numerical results
   3. use statistical tools to establish normal ranges
   4. are only found in textbooks
10. When conducting an external assessment, auditors will:
    1. only assess the processes related to the examination phase of testing.
    2. compare the laboratory’s practices with established standards
    3. keep their results secret until they file a report to the health department
    4. always audit the entire laboratory processes and procedures
11. The person responsible for organizing and managing the laboratory internal audit program is the:
    1. Laboratory Manager
    2. Minister of Health
    3. Quality Manager
    4. Continuing Education Coordinator
12. External Quality Assurance (EQA) is an important component of quality management because:
    1. it guarantees that the daily results of samples are accurate
    2. it always monitors the pre-examination, examination, and post-examination phases of the workflow path
    3. it provides information to consumers about the quality of testing
    4. it is an objective way to measure the quality of testing in a laboratory
13. Which of the following is important in establishing a biosecurity methodology?
    1. Implementation of a biosafety cabinet
    2. Identification and evaluation of unauthorized access to facilities scenarios
    3. Establishment of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) usage guidelines
    4. Assessment for potential workplace hazards
14. Meeting the requirements of clients is important because:
    1. client satisfaction is essential to quality management
    2. clients know a lot about how the laboratory should operate
    3. clients are always right
    4. upper management will always support the client
15. The role of the quality manager usually includes:
    1. running quality control samples as a part of the testing process
    2. monitoring all aspects of the quality system
    3. assuring that adequate resources are available for quality system processes and procedures
    4. hiring highly competent staff for the laboratory