1. The Affirm™ VPIII Microbial Identification Test is a direct specimen DNA probe-based diagnostic test for the differential detection and identification of what causative agents for vaginitis?
2. Candida species, Gardnerella vaginalis and Trichomonas vaginalis.
3. E.coli, Gardnerella vaginalis and Trichomonas vaginalis.
4. Candida species, Gardnerella vaginalis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae
5. Candida species, Staphylococcus aureus and Trichomonas vaginalis.
6. Penicillin resistant strains of Staphylococcus aureus produce beta-lactamase. Staphylococcus species, coagulase negative with Penicillin MICs of ≤ 0.12 ug/ml may or may not produce a positive beta-lactamase test.What is a sensitive test for the detection of beta lactamase production in Staphylococcus aureus?
7. Hodge test
8. The Penicillin Zone Edge
9. Clindamycin D test
10. An induced beta-lactamase test
11. Temperatures in incubators, refrigerators, freezers and heating blocks are checked by “Checkpoint”, a wireless temperature monitoring system. Any temperature out of range will result in a “view alert”. Monitoring for “view alert” in Checkpoint will be done:
12. only when alerted by e mail
13. daily at the start of each morning
14. only if alerted by blood bank technologist
15. only if audible alarm goes off
16. Dept. of Veterans Affairs Microbiology laboratory Antibiotic MIC Susceptibility category interpretation are based on:
17. FDA (Food and Drug Administration)
18. CAP (College of American Pathologist)
19. OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration)
20. CLSI (Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute)
21. Each specimen processed in the microbiology laboratory must be properly labeled with the following:
22. Patient's name, Identification number (SS#), Order number
23. Accession number, Patient name, Date and time collected
24. Patient’s first initials, Identification number (SS#), Source
25. Date and time collected, Source, Patient name
26. The Vitek 2 identification cards are based on established biochemical reactions and substrates carbon source utilization, enzymatic activities, and growth characteristics. The Vitek 2 software will calculate a quantitative value and percent probability. At what percent probability is the final identification report is generated?
27. 60%
28. 75%
29. 80%
30. greater than or equal to 90%,
31. The BacT/ALERT® 3D is an instrument for the incubation and detection of bacterial growth in blood cultures. Positive blood cultures are indicated by:
32. Turbidity
33. Red blood cell hemolysis
34. CO2 production
35. Gas production

8) The Cepheid Xpert C. difficile/Epi Assay is a rapid, automated in vitro diagnostic test for qualitative detection of toxin producing Clostridium difficile directly from unformed (liquid or soft) stool specimens of patients suspected of having Clostridium difficile infection, the assay detects:

1. Toxin A gene and NAP1 gene
2. Toxin B gene and NAP1 gene
3. Toxin A,B and NAP1 genes
4. NAP1 gene only

9) The SHIGA TOXIN QUIK CHEK test is a rapid membrane enzyme immunoassay for the simultaneous qualitative detection and differentiation of Shiga toxin 1 (Stx1) and Shiga toxin 2 (Stx2) in a single test device. Internal controls are verified for acceptability prior to reporting of patient results, acceptable controls are indicated by:

1. Dotted blue line in the middle of the reaction window, with a bright blue background.
2. White dots in the middle of the reaction window with a white to pale blue background
3. Dotted blue line in the middle of the reaction window, with a white to light blue background.
4. SHIGA TOXIN QUIK CHEK test has no internal controls, external controls must be run with each patient test

10) Kirby-Bauer is a method of antimicrobial susceptibility testing. In this test, small filter paper disks (6 mm) impregnated with a standard amount of antibiotic are placed onto an agar plate to which bacteria have been swabbed. The plates are incubated overnight, and the zone of inhibition of bacterial growth is used as a measure of susceptibility. Which of the follow statements are false?

1. Only single isolates or pure cultures are used for antimicrobial susceptibility testing.
2. Interpret the sizes of the zones of inhibition by referring to Clinical and Laboratories Standards Institute M100. Report the organisms as susceptible, intermediate, or resistant to the agents that have been tested.
3. Proteus species may swarm into areas of inhibited growth around certain antimicrobial agents. With Proteus species, ignore the thin veil of swarming growth in an otherwise obvious zone of inhibition.
4. With trimethoprim and the sulfonamides, antagonist in the medium may allow some slight growth: therefore, disregard slight growth, and measure the more obvious margin to determine the zone diameter.
5. None of the above