

What is the best time to come for a blood collection for laboratory tests:

- a. **between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m.**
- b. the time is irrelevant
- c. between 10.00 a.m. and 12.00 p.m

Blood count examines:

- a. **blood components formed in the bone marrow**
- b. antibodies directed against pathogens
- c. concentrations of enzymes produced in the pancreas

Biochemical tests consist of:

- a. **determination of the quantity and concentration of various components present in the blood**
- b. determination of the number of red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets
- c. cultivation of pathogenic agent

The material to diagnose Alzheimer's disease 20 years before the first symptoms appear is:

- a. blood
- b. **cerebrospinal fluid**
- c. urine

For a general urine test to give a reliable result:

- a. **urine should be collected after a morning toilet and overnight rest**
- b. the time of delivery of the urine to the laboratory is irrelevant
- c. it is recommended to eat an increased amount of carrots or beetroot before the test

For a faecal test to be of diagnostic value, it is necessary to:

- a. **send 3 samples to the laboratory collected at an interval of 2-3 days**
- b. faeces may be collected from the toilet bowl
- c. transportation time does not affect the final reliability of the result

Microbiological tests:

- a. **facilitate the selection of an effective antibiotic for the infectious agent**
- b. are irrelevant in the selection of the correct antibiotic
- c. allow detection of antibodies

When is material collected for microbiological tests:

- a. **at the beginning of an infectious disease**
- b. during treatment
- c. after starting antibiotic therapy

The usefulness of laboratory test results in internal medicine is:

- a. **60%**
- b. 70%
- c. 50%

The types of materials used in laboratory research are:

- a. blood, urine, faeces
- b. cerebrospinal fluid, exudates, transudates
- c. **all answers are correct**