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*HT  
Histotechnician Certification Examination Exam*

## **Questions & Answers PDF**

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## Question: 1

The process by which a section is purposely overstained and then differentiated in acid alcohol is referred to as the following:

- A. regressive staining
- B. progressive staining
- C. basic staining
- D. counter staining

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Hematoxylin can be used either regressively or progressively. Regressive staining refers to when a section is purposely overstained and then differentiated in an acid alcohol to remove some of the stain. Progressive staining refers to when staining of a section is stopped once the desired intensity is achieved, allowing the nuclei to stain adequately but leaving the background tissue relatively unstained.

## Question: 2

Mayer hematoxylin is chemically ripened with which of the following oxidants?

- A. Mercuric iodate
- B. Iodine
- C. Potassium iodate
- D. Sodium iodate

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Hematoxylin itself is not a stain. It first must be oxidized to become hematein before it can be used as a stain. Hematoxylin can be oxidized naturally through exposure to light and air, but this process can take as long as 3 to 4 months. Hematoxylin can also be oxidized chemically using chemicals such as sodium iodate or mercuric oxide. Chemical oxidation occurs almost instantaneously.

## Question: 3

When a blood smear is stained using Wright stain, which of the following white blood cells demonstrates a multi-lobed nucleus and has red-orange granules throughout the cytoplasm?

- A.Basophil
- B.Eosinophil
- C.Lymphocyte
- D.Monocyte

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Wright stain is a modified version of the Romanowsky stain. It is primarily used to differentiate blood cell types. It can also be used for chromosome analysis in cytogenetics studies. Eosinophils demonstrate a multi-lobed nucleus and red-orange granules throughout the cytoplasm when stained using Wright's stain. Basophils, lymphocytes, and monocytes demonstrate nuclei with only one lobe.

### Question: 4

Which of the following can be used to differentiate live versus dead cells?

- A.Hematoxylin
- B.Trypan blue
- C.Eosin
- D.Celestine blue

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Trypan blue can pass through the membrane of dead cells, but it is excluded from live cells. Therefore, trypan blue can be used to determine cell viability; dead cells appear blue, whereas live cells remain clear.

### Question: 5

Rhodamine and fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) are both examples of\_\_\_\_\_.

- A.antibodies
- B.antigens
- C.fluorochromes
- D.enzymes

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Fluorochromes are dyes that can be conjugated to antibodies, which can then be used to fluorescently label specific targets in tissues or cells by

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immunohistochemistry. This labeling can then be viewed by fluorescence microscopy or flow cytometry.



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