

Paper for the post of MLT at State Reference Centre

Name _____

Roll No. _____

Signature of Candidate _____

Date _____

1. **What is the approximate percentage of HIV transmission through needle stick exposure?**
 - a) 0.30%
 - b) 30%
 - c) None of the above
 - d) 3%

2. **For CD4 testing, which method of pipetting should be preferred?**
 - a) Repetitive
 - b) Reverse
 - c) Forward
 - d) Whole blood

3. **What is EQAS?**
 - a) External Quality Accuracy System
 - b) External Quality Application Strategy
 - c) External Quality Assessment Scheme
 - d) None of the above

4. **Which of these is not a sexually transmitted disease?**
 - a) HEV
 - b) Chlamydial infection
 - c) HIV
 - d) Human Papillomavirus infection

5. **PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) includes:**
 - a) Apron
 - b) Gloves
 - c) Shoe cover
 - d) All of the above

6. **What does STI stand for?**
 - a) Sexual Transmitted Illness
 - b) Systemic Transmitted Infection
 - c) Sexually Transmitted Infection
 - d) None of the above

7. **Which of the following is NOT an example of an STI?**
- a) Gonorrhoea
 - b) Diabetes
 - c) Syphilis
 - d) Chlamydia
8. **Which organism causes Syphilis?**
- a) *Treponema pallidum*
 - b) *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
 - c) Herpes simplex virus
 - d) *Trichomonas vaginalis*
9. **What is the recommended diagnostic test for gonorrhoea?**
- a) Gram stain
 - b) Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT)
 - c) ELISA
 - d) Culture
10. **What is the first-line treatment for syphilis?**
- a) Azithromycin
 - b) Penicillin G
 - c) Doxycycline
 - d) Metronidazole
11. **To mop up accidental spillage of blood, the recommended concentration of Sodium Hypochlorite is:**
- a) 0.1%
 - b) 1%
 - c) 0.01%
 - d) 0.5%
12. **Which cell type is damaged by HIV infection?**
- a) RBCs
 - b) Platelets
 - c) CD4 Cells
 - d) WBCs
13. **Which of the following is the largest immunoglobulin?**
- a) IgM
 - b) IgG
 - c) IgA
 - d) IgD

14. **What is NABL?**
- a) National Accuracy Board for Laboratories
 - b) National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories
 - c) National Accreditation Board for Clinical Laboratories
 - d) National Accrediting Body for Laboratories
15. **In individuals with HIV, opportunistic infections are:**
- a) Non-existent
 - b) Less frequent
 - c) More frequent
 - d) None of the above
16. **What does RPR stand for in STI testing?**
- a) Rapid Plasma Reagin
 - b) Rapid Penicillin Response
 - c) Reactive Plasma Response
 - d) None of the above
17. **Which of these STIs is caused by a virus?**
- a) Gonorrhea
 - b) Syphilis
 - c) Herpes
 - d) Trichomoniasis
18. **Which STI can cause genital warts?**
- a) HPV
 - b) HIV
 - c) Syphilis
 - d) Gonorrhea
19. **What is the key prevention method for STIs?**
- a) Vaccination
 - b) Consistent condom use
 - c) Monogamous relationships
 - d) All of the above
20. **Which test is used for diagnosing chlamydia?**
- a) NAAT
 - b) VDRL
 - c) Gram staining
 - d) Culture

21. **What is the window period in HIV?**
- a) Time from infection to symptom onset
 - b) Time from infection to detection of antibodies
 - c) Time from infection to maximum viral replication
 - d) Time from infection to minimum viral replication
22. **Which device is used to calibrate the speed of a centrifuge?**
- a) Odometer
 - b) Speedometer
 - c) Tachometer
 - d) Metronome
23. **Which of the following specimens is required for HIV-1 viral load testing?**
- a) Whole blood
 - b) Plasma
 - c) Urine
 - d) Cerebrospinal fluid
24. **Which immunological failure in HIV is indicated by CD4 counts?**
- a) $CD4 > 500$
 - b) $CD4 < 200$
 - c) $CD4 > 1000$
 - d) $CD4 < 400$
25. **Western blot is considered the gold standard for HIV confirmation because:**
- a) It detects HIV antigens and antibodies simultaneously
 - b) It is rapid and sensitive
 - c) It detects antibodies against HIV env and pol genes
 - d) None of the above
26. **What does VDRL stand for?**
- a) Venereal Disease Research Laboratory
 - b) Viral Detection and Research Lab
 - c) Visual Disease Reaction Lab
 - d) None of the above
27. **Which of these is NOT a symptom of genital herpes?**
- a) Blisters
 - b) Itching
 - c) Painful urination
 - d) Yellow skin

28. **What is the purpose of syndromic management in STI treatment?**
- a) Treating based on symptoms without diagnostic tests
 - b) Treating based on lab-confirmed diagnosis
 - c) Preventing STIs entirely
 - d) Diagnosing only bacterial infections
29. **What type of microorganism causes gonorrhea?**
- a) Bacteria
 - b) Virus
 - c) Fungus
 - d) Protozoa
30. **Which of the following STIs is curable with antibiotics?**
- a) HIV
 - b) Herpes
 - c) Gonorrhea
 - d) HPV
31. **What does PEP stand for?**
- a) Post Exposure Prophylaxis
 - b) Pre-exposure Prevention
 - c) Personal Emergency Protocol
 - d) Post Evaluation Program
32. **In a laboratory setting, SOP stands for:**
- a) Scientific Operating Process
 - b) Safety Observations Protocol
 - c) Standard Operating Procedure
 - d) Specialized Operating Program
33. **HIV becomes AIDS when:**
- a) HIV attacks T-cells
 - b) HIV destroys immune cells
 - c) Opportunistic infections occur
 - d) All of the above
34. **Which of the following methods can prevent bloodborne infections?**
- a) Wearing gloves
 - b) Proper disposal of sharps
 - c) Using sterile needles
 - d) All of the above

35. **What is the storage temperature for HIV diagnostic kits?**
- a) 0°C
 - b) -30°C
 - c) 2–8°C
 - d) -70°C
36. **Which technology is commonly used for HIV-1 viral load testing?**
- a) ELISA
 - b) PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)
 - c) Western Blot
 - d) Flow Cytometry
37. **Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) is a complication of which STIs?**
- a) Gonorrhea and chlamydia
 - b) Herpes and syphilis
 - c) HPV and HIV
 - d) None of the above
38. **Which test is commonly used for syphilis screening?**
- a) ELISA
 - b) RPR
 - c) NAAT
 - d) Culture
39. **Which STI presents with a painless ulcer known as a chancre?**
- a) Syphilis
 - b) Gonorrhea
 - c) Herpes
 - d) Chlamydia
40. **Which of the following is NOT a bacterial STI?**
- a) Syphilis
 - b) Gonorrhea
 - c) Chlamydia
 - d) HPV
41. **AIDS Day is observed annually on:**
- a) June 1
 - b) December 1
 - c) May 20
 - d) January 1

42. **Mother-to-child transmission of HIV can occur during:**
- a) Pregnancy
 - b) Breastfeeding
 - c) Delivery
 - d) All of the above
43. **What is the threshold for defining virologic failure in HIV-1 viral load testing?**
- a) >200 copies/mL
 - b) >500 copies/mL
 - c) >1000 copies/mL
 - d) >1500 copies/mL
44. **Which of the following is not a known HIV prevention method?**
- a) Sharing needles
 - b) Safe blood transfusions
 - c) PrEP
 - d) Condom use
45. **What does HIV testing strategy III involve?**
- a) ICTC settings
 - b) Surveillance programs
 - c) Blood bank testing
 - d) General health screening
46. **What does opportunistic infection mean in HIV patients?**
- a) Infections occurring due to weakened immunity
 - b) Rare bacterial infections
 - c) Viral infections affecting healthy individuals
 - d) Non-specific chronic infections
47. **What is the gold standard for diagnosing trichomoniasis?**
- a) Microscopy
 - b) Culture
 - c) NAAT
 - d) Gram staining
48. **Which STI causes painful genital ulcers and swollen lymph nodes?**
- a) Chancroid
 - b) Syphilis
 - c) Herpes
 - d) Gonorrhea

49. **Which of the following is a non-treponemal test for syphilis?**

- a) VDRL
- b) ELISA
- c) FTA-ABS
- d) TPHA

50. **Which vitamin is essential for blood clotting?**

- a) Vitamin A
- b) Vitamin D
- c) Vitamin E
- d) Vitamin K

Answer Keys

1. a
2. a
3. c
4. a
5. d
6. c
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. b
11. d
12. c
13. a
14. b
15. c
16. a
17. c
18. a
19. d
20. a
21. b
22. c
23. b
24. b
25. c
26. a
27. d
28. a
29. a
30. c
31. a
32. c
33. d
34. d
35. c
36. b
37. a
38. b
39. a
40. d
41. b
42. d
43. c
44. a
45. a
46. a
47. c
48. a
49. a
50. d