

## Flow Cytometry

1. Flow Cytometry is the process in which measurements are made while the cells pass in a single file through a measuring apparatus in a fluid stream.
  - A. True
  - B. False
  
2. Flow Cytometry measures ...?
  - A. Cell size
  - B. Cell shape
  - C. Surface molecules
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None of the above
  
3. What materials can be analyzed by the Flow Cytometry?
  - A. Any human cells
  - B. Any animal cells
  - C. Immune complexes
  - D. None if the above
  - E. All of the above
  
4. One of the surface antigens found in T-helper Lymphocytes is.
  - A. CD4
  - B. CD56
  - C. CD34
  - D. CD14
  
5. Some benefits of using Flow Cytometry are:
  - A. Rapid Count
  - B. Cost effective
  - C. Sensitive
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None of the above
  
6. Monitoring the absolute CD4 count assists the management and therapy of HIV.
  - A. True
  - B. False

7. An interpretation of Flow Cytometry results is very useful in.
- A. Bone Marrow Transplantation
  - B. Organ Transplantation
  - C. None of the above
  - D. All of the above
8. What medication is administered to patients to increase the number of CD34+ circulating stem cells.
- A. G-CFF
  - B. G-CSF
  - C. G-SCF
  - D. G-CPB
9. DNA Ploidy analysis is another tool used by Flow Cytometry to help researchers.
- A. True
  - B. False
10. In fetal maternal hemorrhage Flow Cytometry can detect and quantify what?
- A. Fetal cells
  - B. Fetal hemoglobin
  - C. Mother's hemoglobin
  - D. Mother's cells

