



مدونة المناهج السعودية

<https://eduschool40.blog>

الموقع التعليمي لجميع المراحل الدراسية

في المملكة العربية السعودية

- ايش الفرق بين التكنولوجيا والتكنيشن ؟

1. A technician and a technologist differ in their educational levels and responsibilities .

2. A technician is just a person with a practical understanding of technology. On the other hand, a technologist is a person who is completely aware of various technologies .

3. A technologist has a greater role than a technician; a technician works under a technologist .

4. A technologist will have an engineering degree, whereas, a technician will have a lower degree, or some kind of diploma certificate .

5. A technologist has a wider range of duties when compared to a technician; his position is above the technician's position in technological matters .

6. A technologist is solely responsible for innovative ideas, and the technician is responsible for the application of those ideas .

7. Unlike technicians, technologists handle most of the more complex work.

؟ CBC - ايش اهم الباراميتير لل

(White blood cell count (WBC or leukocyte count
WBC differential count
(Red blood cell count (RBC or erythrocyte count
(Hematocrit (Hct
(Hemoglobin (Hbg
(Mean corpuscular volume (MCV
(Mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH
(Mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration (MCHC
(Red cell distribution width (RDW
Platelet count

Mean Platelet Volume (MPV)

؟ EDTA - ايش هو ال

EthyleneDiamineTetraAcetic acid is a polycarboxyl molecule which chelates both lead and calcium. It is used in anticoagulant tubes (purple top) to inhibit coagulation so blood remains in a liquid phase (whole blood) for various laboratory testing such a hematological cell counting and differentials. It can be also used to treat lead poisoning.

؟ ACTH - ايش اختبار

Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) is a hormone that stimulates the production of cortisol. Cortisol is a steroid hormone made by the adrenal glands that is important for regulating glucose, protein, and lipid metabolism, suppressing the immune system's response, and helping to maintain blood pressure. This test measures the amount of ACTH in the blood .

...ACTH is produced by the pituitary gland. Located below the brain in the center

؟ INR ايش هو

?What is the INR

INR monitoring The international normalised ratio (INR) is a laboratory measurement of how long it takes blood to form a clot. It is used to determine the effects of oral anticoagulants on the clotting system.

<https://www.myvmc.com/investigations/blood-clotting-international-normalised-ratio-inr/>

ما الفرق بين الكنترول و الكلبريشن؟

Laboratory quality control is designed to detect, reduce, and correct deficiencies in a laboratory's internal analytical process prior to the release of patient results, in order to improve the quality of the results reported by the laboratory. Quality control is a measure of precision, or how well the measurement system reproduces the same result over time and under varying operating conditions

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laboratory_quality_control

Calibration refers to the act of evaluating and adjusting the precision and accuracy of measurement equipment. Instrument calibration is intended to eliminate or reduce bias in an instrument's readings over a range for all continuous values

Precision is the degree to which repeated measurements under unchanged conditions show the same result
Accuracy is the degree of closeness of measurements of a quantity to its actual true value.

EDTA وش يستخدم فيه تيوب ال

CBC , HBA1C , ABO Typing

ما الفرق بين التسيما والسكنق ؟

<https://academic.oup.com/labmed/article/46/3/e79/2657964>

كيف نفرق بينا الاستاف بكتيريا والاستريتو بكتيريا ؟

<http://www.fidanoski.ca/medicine/staphylococcus-streptococcus.htm>

١- عدد إختبارات وظائف الكبد او الكلى

Liver Function Tests	Kidney Function Tests
Alanine aminotransferase (ALT)	Blood urea nitrogen (BUN)
Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)	Creatinine
Gamma glutamic transpeptidase (GGT)	
Lactic dehydrogenase (LD or LDH)	
Alkaline phosphatase (ALP)	
Bilirubin	

[http://www.worker-](http://www.worker-health.org/liverkidneyscreen.html)

[health.org/liverkidneyscreen.html](http://www.worker-health.org/liverkidneyscreen.html)

٢- ماهو لون التيوب المستخدم في تحاليل الكيمياء وما اسم مانع التجلط

Green tube : Contains sodium heparin or lithium heparin.

Use: Heparinized whole blood or plasma. Send plasma in a plastic transport tube labeled "Plasma, Sodium Heparin" or "Plasma, Lithium Heparin." Send whole blood in a green-top tube.

!?

creatinine كيف نعمل

creatinine blood test measures the level of creatinine in the blood. Creatinine is a waste product that forms when creatine, which is found in your muscle, breaks down. Creatinine levels in the

blood can provide your doctor with information about how well your kidneys are working.

PROCEDURE

	B	S	T
Dilute Urine	---	---	3 ml
Distilled water	3 ml	---	---
Standard(0.01 mg/ml)	---	3 ml	---
NaOH 5%	1 ml	1 ml	1 ml
Sat.Picric acid	1 ml	1 ml	1 ml
Mix for 15 min. at room temp.			
Take OD at 520 nm. Calculate the result.			

،، ! وكيف حنفرق بينهم ف اللاطباق gram positive bacteria and gram negative اش الفرق بين

https://www.diffen.com/difference/Gram-negative_Bacteria_vs_Gram-positive_Bacteria

واذكر النسب الطبيعيه لها وماهي دلالة ارتفاع كل واحد Diff cbc الفرق بين السيرم والبلازما . السؤال الثاني عدد (منهم) البيزوفيل والنتروفيل الخ

Serum is that part of blood which is similar in composition with plasma but exclude clotting factors of blood. Fibrinogen is a protein that is involved in blood coagulation. Fibrinogen is an inactive protein and it performs its functions by converting into fibrin (active form of fibrinogen). Plasma is considered as the medium of blood in which RBCs (Red Blood Cells), WBC (White Blood Cells) and other components of blood are suspended. Plasma proteins with their percentage is indicated below;

Albumin (60%)

Globulin (35%)

Fibrinogen (4%)

(Regulatory proteins, lipoproteins and iron binding proteins (1%

إذا مرتفع أو منخفض MCV ماذا يدل

[2

High Edit

In pernicious anemia (macrocytic), MCV can range up to 150 femtolitres. An elevated MCV is also associated with alcoholism[3] (as are an elevated GGT and a ratio of AST:ALT of 2:1). Vitamin B12 and/or folic acid deficiency has also been associated with macrocytic anemia (high MCV numbers).

Low Edit

The most common causes of microcytic anemia are iron deficiency (due to inadequate dietary

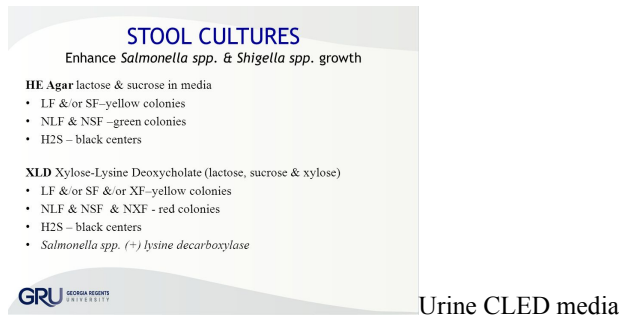
intake, gastrointestinal blood loss, or menstrual blood loss), thalassemia, sideroblastic anemia or chronic disease. In iron deficiency anemia (microcytic anemia), it can be as low as 60 to 70 femtolitres. In some cases of thalassemia, the MCV may be low even though the patient is not iron deficient

. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mean_corpuscular_volume

OGTT ! ماهو تحليل

The oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT), also known as the glucose tolerance test, gauges the body's ability to metabolize sugar (glucose) and clear it from the bloodstream. The test requires you to drink a syrupy solution after a period of fasting. A blood sample is then drawn to determine whether you are metabolizing glucose as you should be. The OGTT can be used to diagnose diabetes, gestational diabetes (diabetes during pregnancy), or prediabetes (elevated blood sugar predictive of type 2 diabetes), among other things.

(نوع الميديا لزراعة عينه (اليورن) ، (الستول



CRP) and (ESR) for what)!

C-reactive protein (CRP) is a substance produced by the liver in response to inflammation.

Other names for CRP are high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP) and ultra-sensitive C-reactive protein (us-CRP).

A high level of CRP in the blood is a marker of inflammation. It can be caused by a wide variety of conditions, from infection to cancer.

High CRP levels can also indicate that there's inflammation in the arteries of the heart, which can mean a higher risk of heart attack. However, the CRP test is an extremely nonspecific test, and CRP levels can be elevated in any inflammatory condition.

An erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) is a type of blood test that measures how quickly erythrocytes (red blood cells) settle at the bottom of a test tube that contains a blood sample. Normally, red blood cells settle relatively slowly. A faster-than-normal rate may indicate inflammation in the body.

وش التحاليل اللي تتأثر بتحلل عينة الدم وايضا التحاليل الي تشتترط الصيام
<https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/319080.php>

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كيف نفرق بين Staph and strep.

<https://microbeonline.com/difference-staphylococcus-streptococcus/>

اخر امثله ل acidic and alkaline crystals

<https://microbiologyinfo.com/types-of-crystals-in-urine/>

كم normal range حق الصوديوم والبوتاسيوم ؟

5,2—3,6 mmol/L بوتاسيوم :
135 to 145mEq/L صوديوم :

كم turn around time في مختبر الاحياء الدقيقة ؟

<http://www.pathology.leedsth.nhs.uk/pathology/Portals/0/PDFs/Microbiology/TAT%20for%20Microbiology%20Investigations.pdf>

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ايش حتضيف للمكان اللي حتشتغل فيه بعد كم سنه ؟
فين تشوفي نفسك بعد ١٥ سنه ؟

؟ race و pass ايش يعني
PASS

Pull — pull the pin; you'll want to place the extinguisher on a hard surface or cradle the base in your arm first. Turn away from the fire and squeeze one or two test bursts to make sure it's working.

Aim — aim the nozzle (or horn if a CO2 extinguisher) at the base of the fire where the fuel is being combusted.

Squeeze — squeeze the handle while aiming.

Sweep — continue squeezing while sweeping back and forth beyond the edge of the fire. Be careful to advance slowly on the fire; never circle the fire, since that can trap you in the area. So long as the exit is behind you, you can escape should the fire re-ignite.

RACE

Alarm — sound the alarm by activating a pull station in a hallway, telling a coworker, calling your switchboard, or all of the above. Ideally, “Rescue” and “Alarm” happen simultaneously. Depending on the location of the fire emergency, it’s better to alarm first; if light gray smoke is coming from a restroom at the end of a hallway, for example, pull the alarm on the way.

Contain — close windows, doors, and keep unauthorized people away from the area of danger. In many hospitals with automated fire systems, the building itself will contain and extinguish any fire to some degree. But a containment strategy also controls people and traffic; this means clearing hallways and stationing someone at exits to direct emergency personnel to the fire.

Extinguish or Evacuate — small fires can sometimes be extinguished using portable fire extinguishers, or it may be necessary to evacuate. As a rule, you should only try to put out fires smaller than you.

<http://laboratory-manager.advanceweb.com/race-and-pass/>