Complete the following questions by referencing the research posters to receive 1.5 contact hours.

Turn Around Time for Lower Respiratory Gram Stain and Culture across Hospital Systems
- Jessica James and Seraphina Gentry
Comparison of current respiratory culture turn-around-times to published turn-around-time data for film array testing.

1. How long does an agar plate need to be in the incubator for?
   a. 12 hours
   b. 16 hours
   c. 24 hours
   d. 18 hours

2. If a sample has not incubated long enough by 2pm, what time will the sample be pulled from the incubator to be read?
   a. 7 am the next morning
   b. Assuming today at 2 pm is Monday, it'll be read at 7 am on Wednesday morning.
   c. 7 pm the same night
   d. 4 pm the same day

3. What is the suggested mortality rate for Ventilator Acquired Pneumonia for ICU patients?
   a. 3%
   b. 52%
   c. 37%
   d. 20%

Creation of a Dashboard to Improve Point of Care Testing Compliance
- Jan Ho and Matt Kroll
Design and utilization of an Excel dashboard for efficient recording of compliance data.

1. The communication of quality control metrics and the communication between units improve:
   a. Compliance as a whole, impacting patient care as well as employee morale.
   b. Patient care
   c. Compliance as a whole
   d. Employee morale
   e. Costs

2. What feature does the created dashboard have?
   a. Automatically generates color-coded compliance rate report for each floor
   b. A tally of the number of instruments that passed compliance
   c. A rating of 1 - 10 for each floor
   d. Filters compliance rate by hospital name
   e. None of the above

3. True or false: The amount of time saved from utilizing the dashboard was 1-2 hours/quarter for each member from POCT.

Evaluating Manual Blood Differential Ordering
*   *- Courtney Kennedy and Maegan Petrin*
Evaluation of manual differential results to assess utility of orders.

1. True or false: Criteria for doing manual differentials is the same for NICU and adult populations.

2. When evaluating whether the two departments met criteria for manual differentials:
    a. A larger portion of samples in the outpatient services met the criteria.
    b. A larger portion of samples in the NICU met the criteria.
    c. Both departments met criteria.
    d. Neither department met the criteria.

3. After Sysmex implementation our lab saw:
    a. A higher number of manuals ordered by caregivers.
    b. A lower number of manuals ordered by caregivers.
    c. Relatively the same amount with little overall change in the number of orders.

Development of Point of Care Dashboard
*   *- Cory Johnson and Autumn Osuna*
Design and utilization of an Excel dashboard for efficient recording of compliance data.

1. True or false: There is a strong correlation between effective dashboards and patient outcome.

2. Which of the following metrics is not tracked by the dashboard:
    a. Patient compliance
    b. Turn-around time
    c. Contamination
    d. Patient satisfaction

3. What step did we eliminate from the original workflow?
    a. Request for raw data.
    b. Input of data.
    c. Manual calculation of data
    d. None of the above

The Case for Implementation of Sputum Rejection Criteria
- Jeanie O'Donnell and Veronica Valencia
Analysis of sputum data to quantify rejection rates.

1. What two criteria do you consider when evaluating the quality of a sputum specimen?
   a. PMN's and SEC's present
   b. WBC's and RBC's present
   c. Bacteria and Artifacts present
   d. Parasites and Yeast present

2. What is the most common respiratory sample collected for culture in the microbiology laboratory?
   a. BAL
   b. Tracheal Aspirate
   c. Expectorated Sputum
   d. Suctioned Sputum

3. What Q-score represents the highest quality specimen?
   a. Q0
   b. Q1
   c. Q2
   d. Q3

Appropriateness of Clinician Pre-Transfusion Laboratory Testing Orders for Blood Products at a Level One Trauma Center
- Thomas Kady and James Styer
Evaluation of post-analytical specimen storage requirements assessing the length of storage for maximal specimen integrity and reduced storage costs.

1. What are the acceptable Primary and Alternate testing for PRBCs?
   a. Fibrinogen
   b. INR, Pt/PTT
   c. Hgb, Hct
   d. Platelet count

2. Which product is transfused most frequently?
   a. PRBCs
   b. Plasma
   c. Cryoprecipitate
   d. Platelets

3. Which product is found most often to be transfused without appropriate testing?
   a. PRBCs
   b. Plasma
   c. Cryoprecipitate
   d. Platelets