	-	TABLE OF S	SPECIFICATIONS						
BOARD OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY as of NOVEMBER, 2022 SUBJECT : HEMATOLOGY WEIGHT : 20%									
DIFFICULTY LEVEL		Easy (30%) Moderate (50%) Difficult (20%)							
Blooms'Taxonomy			Remembering	Understanding	Applying	Analyzing	Evaluating	Creating	
TOPICS AND OUTCOMES	Weight	No. of Items							
	100%	100							
The examinees can describe, apply and analyze the following competencies under each topic:									
A. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMPONENTS OF LABORATORY TESTING	37								
A.1. Sample management: Patient preparation, specimen collection and processing	5								
A.1.1. Identify collection equipment and the order of draw used for blood collection		1			1				
A.1.2. Carry out standard precautions to the collection of blood specimens (including post- phlebotomy care)		2			2				
A.1.3. Identify the veins of choice in the antecubital fossa in order of preference for venipuncture		1		1					
A.1.4. Determine the complications encountered in blood collection and the proper response		1			1				

A.2. Analytic techniques and procedures used in	32						
hematology laboratory							
A.2.1. Explain principles/ concepts in analytic		3	3				
techniques/procedures (including flow cytometry,							
molecular diagnostics and cytogenetics) and							
instruments/ equipment use							
A.2.2. Carry out routine procedures using manual		8	1	6	1		
methods (including use of the microscope)							
A.2.3. Carry out techniques and procedures using		13	4	8	1		
automation (including routine system checks,							
calibration and preventive maintenance)							
A.2.4. Carry out special procedures and correlate		8	2	4	1	1	
findings with medical conditions or disease states							
(including flow cytometry, molecular diagnostics and							
cytogenetics)							
				-			
B. BLOOD CELL PRODUCTION , STRUCTURE	20						
METABOLISM AND FUNCTION							
B.1. Hematopoiesis	5						
B.1.1 Discuss the cellular components and their		1	1				
functions							
B.1.2 Explain the stem cell theory of		2	2				
hematopoiesis, including the characteristics of							
hematopoietic stem cells, the names of various							
progenitor cells, and their lineage associations							
B.1.3 Describe general morphologic changes that		2	2				
occur during blood cell maturation							
B.2. Red blood cells	5						
B.2.1 Discuss the different stages of red blood cell		3	2	1			
production and development, structure and							
functions, and why RBCs age							
B.2.2 Explain hemoglobin metabolism and		2		2			
laboratory assessment of iron kinetics							

3. White blood cells	5						
B.3.1 Explain the different stages of white blood		3	2	1			
cell production and development, structure and							
functions							
B.3.2 Discuss white blood cell kinetics		2		2			
4. Platelets	5						
B.4.1 Describe the different stages of platelet		3	2	1			
production and development, structure and functions							
B.4.2 Discuss the process of platelet activation		2		2			
C. ROUTINE LABORATORY EVALUATION OF BLOOD	9						
CELLS							
C1. Microscopy-based (including peripheral blood	5						
smear)							
C.1.1 Apply microscopy-based examination of the		3		3			
peripheral blood smear							
C.1.2 Correlate abnormal findings with medical		2			2		
conditions or disease states							
C.2. Automated hematology analyzers	4						
C.2.1 Apply complete blood count using automated		2		2			
hematology analyzers							
C.2.2 Correlate out of range findings and/or flags		2			1	1	
with medical conditions or disease states							
D. BLOOD DISORDERS	9						
D.1. Erythrocyte Disorders	3						
D.1.1 Explain work-up for erythrocyte disorders		1	1				
D.1.2 Correlate findings with medical conditions or		2			1	1	
disease states							

D.2. Leukocyte Disorders	3							
D.2.1 Explain work-up for leukocyte disorders		1		1				
D.2.2 Correlate findings with medical conditions or		2				2		
disease states								
D.3.Thrombocyte Disorders	3							
D.3.1 explain work-up for thrombocyte disorders		1		1				
D.3.2 Correlate findings with medical conditions or		2				1	1	
disease states								
E. COAGULATION	20							
E.1. Hemostasis	5							
E.1.1 Discuss coagulation factors and the intrinsic		5	2	2	1			
and extrinsic pathway of coagulation (including								
fibrinolytic pathway)								
E.2. Tests	10							
E.2.1 Apply laboratory assessment of hemorrhagic		2			2			
disorders								
E.2.2 Apply laboratory assessment of thrombotic		2			2			
disorders								
E.2.3 Apply laboratory evaluation of hemostasis		6		1	4	1		
E.3. Disorders	5							
E.3.1 Correlate findings of tests with medical		5				4	1	
conditions or disease states								
F. QUALITY ASSURANCE AND LABORATORY	5							
COMMUNICATION								
F.1. Quality assurance	4							
F.1.1 Compute the diagnostic efficacy		2			2			
F.1.2 Explain preanalytical quality assurance		1			1			
F.1.3 Explain postanalytical quality assurance		1			1			

F.2. Laboratory communication	1					
F.2.1 Apply protocols on relaying of laboratory		1		1		
results						

TOPICS/SUBTOPICS	ITEMS	Easy	Moderate	Difficult
A. Scientific and technical components of laboratory				
testing	37			
A.1. Sample management: Patient preparation,				
specimen collection and processing	5	1	4	
A.2. Analytic techniques and procedures (including				
automation, POCT, flow cytometry, cytogenetics,				
molecular, instrumentation and equipment use				
(including calibration, preventive maintenance)	32	10	18	4
B.Blood Cell Production, Structure, Metabolism and				
Function	20			
B.1. Hematopoiesis	5	5		
B.2. Red Blood Cells	5	2	3	
B.3. White Blood Cells	5	2	3	
B.4. Platelets	5	2	3	
C. Routine Laboratory Evaluation of Blood Cells	9			
C.1. Sub-topic: Microscopy-based (including	5			
peripheral blood smear)			3	2
C.2. Sub-Topic: Automated hematology analyzers	4		2	2
D. Blood disorders	9			
D.1. Erythrocyte disorders	3	1		2
D.2. Leukocyte disorders	3	1		2
D.3. Thrombocyte disorders	3	1		2
E. Coagulation	20			
E.1. Hemostasis	5	4	1	
E.2. Tests	10	1	8	1
E.3. Disorders	5			5
F. Quality assurance and laboratory communication	5			
F.1. Quality assurance	4		4	
F.2. Laboratory communication	1		1	
	100	30	50	20

		TABLE	OF SPECIFICATIO	NS				
BOARD OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY as of NOVEMBER, 2022 SUBJECT : BLOOD BANKING AND SEROLOGY WEIGHT : 20% POF LEVEL 6								
DIFFICULTY LEVEL	Easy (3 (50%)	0%)		(М	oderate Difficult
		T	r	(20%)				1
Blooms'Taxonomy			Remembering	Understanding	Applying	Analyzing	Evaluating	Creating
TOPICS AND OUTCOMES	Weight	No. of Items						
	100%	100						
The examinees can describe, apply and analyze the	2							
following competencies under each topic:								
A. BLOOD GROUP SYSTEMS	14					ļ	Ļ	
A.1. ABO Blood Group System	5					Ļ		
A.1.1. Describe ABO Blood group antigens and antibodies, phenotypes and genotypes		1		1				
A.1.2. Apply ABO blood typing using correct technique and		2			2			
A.1.3. Analyze laboratory data to identify ABO antigens and antibodies		1				1		
A.1.4. Assess-discrepancies in ABO typing		1				1		
	1							

A.2. Rh Blood Group System	5						
A. 2.1. Describe the characteristics of the Rh							
Blood group antigens and antibodies		2	1	1			
A.2.2. Apply Rh blood typing using standard							
updated technique		2			2		
A.2.3. Analyze test results and controls		1				1	
A.3. Other Major Blood Group Systems	3						
A.3.1. Describe the characteristics of the different							
antigens of other major blood groups systems		1		1			
A.3.2. Discuss the characteristics and behavior of	:						
the different antibodies of other major blood groups							
systems in vivo and in vitro		2	1	1			
A.4. Minor Blood Group System	1						
A 4.1 Describe the characteristics of the							
different antigens and antibodies of minor blood							
groups systems		1		1			
<u></u>							
B. BLOOD PROCESSING	15						
B.1. Blood Donor Screening Selection Collection							
and Donor Care	5						

R 1 1 Determine the eligibility of the deper		1		1		
B.1.1. Determine the eligibility of the donor		1		1		
B.1.2. Assess the donor whether to continue						
or defer blood or blood component donation		1		1		
B.1.3. Describe proper phlebotomy technique						
for donor		1	1			
B.1.4. Apply appropriate proper donor care		2		2		
B.2. Blood preservation , banking and disposal	4					
B.2.1. Describe the processes involved in the						
preservation of blood		1	1			
B.2.2. Apply the principles for proper storage						
and disposal of blood .		2		2		
B.2.3. Use the correct procedure for the safe						
transport of blood and blood products		1		1		
B.3. Blood Component Preparation and Therapy						
	6					
D 2.1 Match the different blood components						
B.3.1. Match the different blood components		2		2		
		3		3		
B.3.2. Choose the appropriate processes used						
in the preparation of blood components		3		3		
C. TRANSFUSION	4					
C.1. Transfusion Reaction	3					
C.1.1. Discuss the characteristics of transfusion						
reaction		1	1			
C.1.2. Apply critical thinking skills in the						
investigation of the cause of transfusion reaction		2		2		

	1		1	1	1	ī	T	1
C.2. Transfusion transmitted Diseases	1							
C.2.1. Describe the different transfusion transmitted diseases		1		1				
D. BLOOD BANK PROCEDURES	10							
D.1. Compatibility testing	4							
D.1.1. Apply the principle , procedure and appearance of compatible and incompatible reactions in compatibility testing		2			2			
D.1.2Apply critical measure in solving problems in compatibility testing		2			1	1		
D.2. Antiglobulin Test	3							
D.2.1. Explain the principle and procedure in Direct antiglobulin test (DAT) and Indirect antiglobuline test (IAT)		1		1				
D.2.2. Apply DAT and IAT		1			1			
D.2.3. Apply critical thinking skills in solving problems in DAT and IAT		1			1			
D.3. Antibody identification	3							
D.3.1. Explain the principles and procedures involved in the identification of antibodies		2		2				
D.3.2. Analyze the reactions obtained and apply critical thinking skills in identifying unknown antibody		1			1			

E. HEMOLYTIC DISEASES	5						
E.1. Hemolytic Disease of the Fetus and Newborn	3						
E.1.1. Define Hemolytic Disease of the Fetus and Newborn (HDFN) and its characteristics		1	1				
E1.2. Distinguish ABO and Rh HDFN reactions in vivo and in vitro		1			1		
E.1.3. Apply critical thinking skills in solving problems related to testing for HDFN		1				1	
E.2. Auto immune Hemolytic Anemia and Drug Induced Immune Hemolytic Anemia	2						
E.2.1. Describe the different types of immune hemolytic anemia		1		1			
E.2.2. Differentiate the types of AIHA		1		1			
	20						
	20						
F.1. Innate immunity	5						
F.1.1. Explain the role of acute phase reactants in innate response		1		1			
F.1.2. Discuss the cellular defense mechanism of the body and their importance		1		1			
F. 1.3. Use procedures for testing acute phase reactants and correlate clinically		3			2	1	

F.2. Humoral immunity (immunogens, immunoglobulins, B cells)	8					
F.2.1. Differentiate antigen from immunogen, antibody from immunoglobulin		2	1	1		
F.2.2. Describe the different types of immunoglobulins		2	1	1		
F.2.3. Apply the different antigen-antibody reactions		4		2	2	
F.3. Cell mediated immunity	5					
F.3.1. Describe cytokines and how they are produced		1	1			
F.3.2. Differentiate the different cytokine families and their importance		2	1	1		
F.3.3. Use tests for cytokines and correlate results clinically		2		2		
F.4. Complement System	2					
F.4.1.Discuss complement pathwaysand their importance		1	1			
F.4.2. Discuss the laboratory tests for quantitation of complement components and reporting of results		1	1			
G. TRANSPLANTATION IMMUNOLOGY	3					

G.1. Histocompatibility Systems	1							
C 1.1. Enumerate the histocompatibility								
G.1.1. Enumerate the histocompatibility		1	1					
antigens and their importance in transplantation		1	1					
G.2. Histocompatibility testing	2							
G.2.1. Discuss the different principles and								
techniques used for histocompatibility testing		2	1	1				
H. SEROLOGIC TESTS	20							
H.1. Bacterial infections and STD tests	5							
H 1 1 Lise tests to screen for bacterial infections								
and sexually transmitted diseases	,							
		1			1			
H.1.2. Use tests to confirm for bacterial								
infection		3		1	1	1		
H.1.3. Interpret the results generated		1					1	
							-	
H.2. Viral infections tests	6							
H.2.1. Use tests to screen for viral infection								
		2			1	1		
H.2.1. Use serologic tests to confirm-for viral								
infection		2			1	1		
H.2.3. Correlate the various serologic markers								
with their diagnostic significance		2			1	1		

H.3. Fungal infection Tests	1					
H.3.1. Discuss laboratory testing for the identification of fungal diseases		1		1		
H.4. Parasitic infection Tests	2					
H.4.1. Apply the techniques and the principles involved in testing for parasitic infection		1		1		
H.4.2. Interpret the results generated		1			1	
H.5. Tumor Markers	3					
H.5.1. Apply the procedures and the principles involved in the tests for the identification and quantitation of tumor markers		3	1	2		
H.6. Immune disorders : Hypersensitivity, Auto immunity , Immunodeficiency and immunoproliferative disorders	3					
H.6.1. Determine the different types of hypersensitivity		1		1		
H.6.2. Apply-the procedures and principles involved in tests for the identification and quantitation of antibodies associated with immune disorders.		1		1		

H.6.3. Interpret the results obtained		1				1	
I. MOLECULAR TESTS	3						
I.1. Molecular Techniques	3						
I.1.1. Discuss the molecular tests used for the identification of a disease		1		1			
I.1.2. Apply the principles of molecular testing for identification of the cause of a disease		1		1			
I.1.3. Interpret results generated		1				1	
J. QUALITY MANAGEMENT	6						
J.1. Quality control	2						
J.1.1. Analyze the results of quality control in the performance of Immunohematology tests		1			1		
J.1.2. Analyze the results of quality control in the performance of immunology tests		1			1		
J.2. Quality assurance	2						
J.2.1. Analyze the quality assurance indicators in the Blood bank laboratory		1			1		
J.2.2. Analyze the quality assurance indicators in Immunology laboratory		1			1		
J.3. Laboratory safety	2						
J.3.1.Execute safety procedures as recommended by authorized safety regulators		2		2			

TOPICS/ SUBTOPICS	ITEMS	Easy	Moderate	Difficult
A. BLOOD GROUP SYSTEMS	14			
A1. ABO Blood Group System	5	1	2	2
A.2. Rh Blood Group System	5	2	2	1
A.3. Other Major Blood Group Systems	3	3		
A.4. Minor Blood Group System	1	1		
B. BLOOD PROCESSING	15			
B.1 Blood Donor Screening, Selection, Collection,				
and Donor Care	5	1	4	
B.2. Blood preservation , banking and disposal	4	1	3	
B.3. Blood Component Preparation and Therapy				
	6		6	
C. TRANSFUSION	4			
C.1. Transfusion Reaction	3	1	2	
C.2. Transfusion transmitted Diseases	1	1		
D. BLOOD BANK PROCEDURES	10			
D.1. Compatibility testing	4		3	1
D.2. Antiglobulin Test	3	1	2	
D.3. Antibody identification	3	2	1	
E. HEMOLYTIC DISEASES	5			
E.1. Hemolytic Disease of the Fetus and Newborn	3	1	1	1
E.2 Auto immune Hemolytic Anemia and Drug				
Induced Immune Hemolytic Anemia	2	2		
F. IMMUNITY	20			
F.1. Innate immunity	5	2	2	1
F.2. Humoral immunity (immunogens,				
immunoglobulins, B cells)	8	2	4	2
F3. Cell mediated immunity	5	2	3	
F.4. Complement System	2	2		
G. TRANSPLANTATION IMMUNOLOGY	3			

	100	30	50	20
J3. Laboratory safety	2		2	
J2. Quality assurance	2			2
J.1. Quality control	2			2
J. QUALITY MANAGEMENT	6			
I.1. Molecular Techniques	3	0	2	1
I. MOLECULAR TESTS	3			
immunoproliferative disorders	3		2	1
immunity , Immunodeficiency and				
H6. Immune disorders : Hypersensitivity, Auto				
H5. Tumor Markers	3	1	2	
H4. Parasitic infection Tests	2		1	1
H3. Fungal infection Tests	1		1	
H2. Viral infections tests	6		3	3
H1. Bacterial infections and STD tests	5	1	2	2
H. SEROLOGIC TESTS	20			
G.2. Histocompatibility testing	2	2		
G.1. Histocompatibility Systems	1	1		

	PROF	ESSIONAL	REGULATION C	OMISSION								
	BOARD OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY											
		Table o	f Specification									
		in CLINI	CAL CHEMISTRY	1								
As of <u>NOVEMBER</u> 2	2022					Weight:	20%					
		TABLE OF	SPECIFICATIONS	5								
BOARD OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY												
as of NOVEMBER, 2022												
SUBJECT : CLINICAL CHEMISTRY												
WEIGHT : 20%												
PQF LEVEL 6												
Easy (30%) DIFFICULTY LEVEL DIfficult (20%)												
Blooms'Taxonomy			Remembering	Understanding	Applying	Analyzing	Evaluating	Creating				
TOPICS AND OUTCOMES	Weight	No. of Items										
	100%	100										
The examinees can describe, apply and analyze the following competencies under each topic:												
A. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMPONENTS OF	16											
A.1. Sample management: Patient preparation,	4											
specimen collection, labelling, and processing												
A.1.1. Provide proper information and instruction		1			1							
to patients	 											
A.1.2. Collect biological specimens properly and safely		1			1							

A.1.3 Handle biological specimens properly and safely		1		1		
A.1.4 Process biological specimens properly and safely		1		1		
A.2. Analytic techniques (including C&MS, molecular),	6					
automation, POCT, instrumentation and equipment						
use (including calibration, preventive maintenance)						
A.2.1. Explain principles/ concepts in analytic		2	2			
techniques and instruments/equipment use						
A2.2. APPLY procedures in maintaining functionality	,	4		3	1	
of instruments and equipment (including routine						
system checks, calibration and preventive						
maintenance)						
A.3. Reagent preparation, use and storage and	6					
laboratory mathematics						
A.3.1. Carry out policies, processes, and procedures		2		1	1	
for preparation, use, and storage of reagents and						
supplies						
A.3.2. Use applicable laboratory mathematics (for		4		4		
making dilutions and preparing solutions, and						
converting units of measurements)						
	15					
B. QUALITY ASSURANCE AND LABORATURY SAFETY	15					
B.1. Quality assurance (including quality control and	10					
lean sigma)						
B.1.1. Explain principles/ concepts in quality		1	1			
assurance (including method evaluation and training						
of personnel)						
B.1.2. Explain principles/ concepts in quality control		1	1			
(including proficiency testing)						

B.1.3. Carry out oral and written instruction on		4		4			
quality assurance and qualty control							
B.1.4. Assess problems in quality control		2				2	
B.1.5. Carry out process improvement initiatives		2	1	1			
B.2. Laboratory safety	5						
B.2.1. Explain principles/ concepts in laboratory		2	1	1			
safety (including disposal of hazardous materials and							
accident documentation and investigation)							
B.2.2. Identify hazards in the laboratory		1	1				
B.2.3. Classify hazards in the laboratory		1		1			
B.2.4 Control hazards in the laboratory		1		1			
C. METABOLIC BLOOD TESTS	50						
C.1. Water balance and electrolytes	6						
C.1.1. Explain the physiology and clinical significance		1	1				
of the electrolyes							
C.1.2. Use analytic techniques to assess electrolyte		4		4			
concentrations							
C.1.3. Correlate abnormal concentrations with		1			1		
disease states							
C.2. NPN compounds and other metabolic	8						
intermediaries and inorganic ions							
C.2.1. Explain the biosynthesis and excretion of NPN		2	2				
compounds							
C.2.2. Use commonly used methods for the		4		4			
determination of the NPN compounds							
C.2.3. Correlate increased and decreased		2			2		
concentrations with major pathological conditions							
C.3. Carbohydrates	8						
C.3.1. Explain glucose metabolism		2	2				

C.3.2. Explain regulation of carbohydrate metabolism		2	2			
C.3.3. Use the analytic methods to assess patients		2		2		
C.3.4. Correlate differential diagnosis of patients with glucose metabolic alterations		2			2	
C.4. Lipids and Lipoproteins	8					
C.4.1. Explain lipoprotein physiology and metabolism		1	1			
C.4.2. Use laboratory tests to assess lipids and		3		3		
C.4.3. Describe the role of standardization in the measurement of lipids and lipoproteins		1		1		
C.4.4. Correlate lipid and lipoprotein values with assessment of coronary heart disease		3			3	
C.5. Specific proteins	6					
C.5.1. Explain protein synthesis and catabolism		1	1			
C.5.2. Describe the function and clinical significance of specific proteins		2	1	1		
C.5.3. Choose the appropriate methods used in analysis of proteins		2		2		
C.5.4. Correlate diagnosis of patients with abnormal serum protein concentrations (including nonpathologic factors that influence their levels)		1			1	
C.6. Liver function	6					
C.6.1. Explain the functions of the liver (bile secretion, synthetic activity, and detoxification)		1	 1			
C.6.2. Apply the appropriate liver function tests		4	1	3		
C.6.3. Correlate liver function alterations with disease states		1			1	

C.7. Clinical enzymology	8						
C.7.1. Identify tissue source and class of enzymes		2	1	1			
C.7.2. Apply the appropriate assays recognizing the		4		1	3		
different factors affecting the rate of an enzymatic							
reaction							
C.7.3. Correlate patient serum enzyme levels in		2				2	
relation to disease states							
D. ENDOCRINE FUNCTION FUNCTION TESTS	10						
D.1. Sub-Topic: Thyroid function	4						
D.1.1. Explain the biosynthesis, secretion, transport,		1		1			
and action of the thyroid hormones							
D.1.2. Determine the principles of thyroid function		2			2		
tests and the appropriate laboratory thyroid function							
testing protocol							
D.1.3. Correlate laboratory information with regard		1				1	
to suspected thyroid disorders							
D.2. Gonadal function	2						
D.2.1. Identify hormone, secreting gland, and		1		1			
function							
D.2.2 Correlate laboratory information with regard to		1				1	
gonadal disorders							
D.3. Pituitary and adrenal function	3						
D.3.1. Identify hormone, secreting gland, and function		1	1				
D.3.2. Apply tests in supporting diagnosis		1			1		
D.3.3. Correlate laboratory information with regard		1				1	
to disease states							
D.4. Hormonal and organ system regulation of	1						
calcium metabolicm (including Vitamin D and DTU)							
calcium metabolism (including vitamin D and PTH)				1			

D.4.1. Describe the clinical significance of calcium		1		1			
homeostasis							
E. DRUG TESTING, TOXICOLOGY AND THERAPEUTIC	6						
DRUG MONITORING							
E.1. Substance of abuse	2						
E.1.1. Identify major drugs of abuse and their effects		1	1				
E.1.2. Carry out tests with consideration for		1			1		
toxicokinetics of the elements							
E.2. Toxicology (including alcohol)	2						
E.2.1. Identify major toxicants and their effects		1	1				
E.2.2. Carry out tests with consideration for		1			1		
toxicokinetics of the elements							
F.3. Therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM)	2						
E.3.1. Identify the factors that influence serum drug		1	1				
concentration		_					
E.3.2. Carry out tests in serum drug concentration		1			1		
F. Blood gas analysis	3						
F.1. Blood gas	3						
F.1.1. Explain the clinical significance of pH and		1		1			
blood gas parameters							
F.1.2. Differentiate respiratory/ nonrespiratory		2			1	1	
alkalosis and acidosis							

TOPICS/ SUBTOPICS		ITEMS					
	TOTAL	Easy	Moderate	Difficult			
A. Scientific and technical components of laboratory	16						
testing							
A.1. Sample management: Patient preparation,	4		4				
specimen collection, labelling, and processing							
A.2. Analytic techniques (including C&MS, molecular),	6	2	3	1			
automation, POCT, instrumentation and equipment							
use (including calibration, preventive maintenance)							
A.3. Reagent preparation, use and storage and	6	0	5	1			
laboratory mathematics							
B. Quality assurance and laboratory safety	15						
B.1. Quality assurance (including quality control and	10	3	5	2			
lean sigma)							
B.2. Laboratory safety	5	2	3				
C. Topic: Metabolic blood tests	50						
C.1. Water balance and electrolytes	6	1	4	1			
C.2. NPN compounds and other metabolic	8	2	4	2			
intermediaries and inorganic ions							
C.3. Carbohydrates	8	4	2	2			
C.4. Lipids and Lipoproteins	8	1	4	3			
C.5. Specific proteins	6	2	3	1			
C.6. Liver function	6	2	3	1			
C.7. Clinical enzymology	8	3	3	2			
D. Endocrine function tests	10						
D.1. Thyroid function	4	1	2	1			
D.2. Gonadal function	2	1		1			
D.3. Pituitary and adrenal function	3	1	1	1			
D.4. Hormonal and organ system regulation of	1	1					
calcium metabolism (including Vitamin D and PTH)							

E. Drug testing, toxicology and therapeutic drug	6			
monitoring				
E.1. Substance of abuse	2	1	1	
E.2. Toxicology (including alcohol)	2	1	1	
E.3. Therapeutic drug monitoring (TDM)	2	1	1	
F. Blood gas analysis	3			
F.1. Blood gas	3	1	1	1
	100	30	50	20

		TABLE O	F SPECIFICATIO	NS						
BOARD OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY as of NOVEMBER, 2022 SUBJECT : CLINICAL MICROSCOPY WEIGHT : 10% POF LEVEL 6										
DIFFICULTY LEVEL Easy (30%) Difficult (20%)										
Blooms'Taxonomy	'		Remembering	Understanding	Applying	Analyzing	Evaluating	Creating		
TOPICS AND OUTCOMES	Weight	No. of Items								
	100%	100								
The examinees can describe, apply and analyze the following competencies under each topic:					Γ					
A. URINE	57									
A.1. Anatomy and physiology of the kidney and Formation of Urine	5									
A.1.1 Discuss the formation of urine through the renal system		2	2 1	1						
A.1.2 Discuss the importance of the major organic and inorganic chemical components of urine		2	,		1					
A.1.3. Apply the principle of renal function	1				1					
tests	 ′	1			1	 		<u> </u>		
		┣────	 '	 		┣───	'	 		
A.2 Macroscopic examination	12	┣────	 			 	'			
A.2.1 Identity the normal and abnormal macroscopic constituents of urine		3	i i	3	3					

A.2.2 Apply the principles involved in								
macroscopic urine analysis		6		2	3	1		
A.2.3 Correlate various macroscopic urine test								
results		3				2	1	
A.3 Chemical analyses	17							
A.3.1 Discuss chemical procedures, including								
reagents and the principles used in the chemical								
examination of urine		3		3				
A 3.2 Correlate urine chemical test results with								
normal, physiologic and pathologic conditions								
		8			5	2	1	
A.3.3. Recognize discrepancies and errors								
in testing		3				2	1	
A.3.4 Apply appropriate corrective measures								
		3			2	1		
A.4. Microscopic examination	20							
A.4.1.Determine normal and abnormal crystals								
found in urine sediment, and their clinical								
significance.		4		2	2			
A.4.2. Determine the clinical significance of								
cells and casts in the urine sediments		4		1	1	2		
A.4.3. Distinguish the most common artifacts								
and contaminants found in urine		2		1	1			
A.4.4. Describe the appearance of various								
microscopic elements using special stains		2	2					
A.4.5. Analyze physical, chemical and								
microscopic results and discrepancies.		8			4	4		
A.5. Renal Diseases / Renal calculi / Metabolic								
Disorders	3							
A.5.1. Determine the different renal calculi		1			1			

A.5.2. Correlate laboratory findings with various renal disease and other pathologic conditions.		1				1	
A.5.3. Explain the principles of urine screening for metabolic disorder		1		1			
	2						
B 1 Macrosconic examination	J 1						
B 1 1 Discuss the macrosconic features of feces							
in normal, pathogenic and non-pathogenic							
conditions.		1		1			
B.2. Chemical analyses	1						
B.2.1 Apply the principles of chemical tests		1			1		
			0	0	1	0	
B.3. Microscopic examination	1						
B.3.1 Correlate the results of microscopic							
analysis of feces		1			1		
C. CSF	5						
C.1.Macroscopic examination	1						
C.1.1 Correlate results of macroscopic							
examination of CSF		1			1		
C.2. Chemical analyses	2						
C.2.1. Apply chemical tests on CSF		2			2		
C 3 Microscopic examination	2						
C 3.1 Correlate results of microscopic CSE							
analysis		2			1	1	
D. SEMINAL FLUID	6						
D.1 Macroscopic examination	1						

D.1.1. Examine semen macroscopically		1		1		
D.2 Chemical analyses	2					
D.2.1 Correlate chemical test regults on	2					
D.2.1. Correlate chemical test results on		2		2		
		Z		2		
D.3. Microscopic examination	3					
D.3.1. Correlate results of microscopic						
semen examination		3		2	1	
E. AMNIOTIC FLUID	2					
E.1. Macroscopic examination	1					
E.1.1. Examine amniotic fluid macroscopically		1		1		
E.2. Chemical analyses	1					
E.2.1. Apply chemical tests on amniotic fluid		1		1		
F. SYNOVIAL FLUID	2					
F.1. Chemical analyses	1					
F.1.1. Apply chemical tests on synovial fluid		1		1		
F.2. Microscopic examination	1					
F.2.1. Correlate results of microscopic						
examination of synovial fluid		1	 	1		
G. SEROUS FLUIDS (Peritoneal, Pleural, and						
Pericardial Fluids)	4					
G.1. Macroscopic examination	1					
G.1.1. Examine serous fluid macroscopically		1		1		
	2					
G 2 Chemical analyses						
G.2. Chemical analyses G.2.1 Apply chemical tests on serous fluid	_	2	1	1		

G.3.Microscopic examination	1						
G.3.1. Analyze results of microscopic tests							
for serous fluid.		1			1		
H. SPECIMEN COLLECTION, PRESERVATION AND							
HANDLING	10						
H.1 Collection of specimen	2						
H.1.1. Provide correct information and							
instruction to patients prior to the collection of							
urine specimen		2		2			
H.2. Urine handling and preservation	3						
H.2.1.Match the type of urine specimen							
appropriate for required test		1			1		
H 2.2 Choose the ideal preservative and							
appropriate bandling for the urine test requested							
		2		1	1		
H.3. Body fluids handling and preservation	2						
H.3.1. Describe handling and processing body							
fluids properly and safely		2		1	1		
H.4. Transport and reception of specimens	3						
H.4.1 Use appropriate procedure to preserve							
the integrity of sample.		2			2		
H.4.2.Examine received specimens for rejection							
based on standard criteria	1	1			1		
I. MICROSCOPE, AUTOMATION AND OTHER							
INSTRUMENTS	5						
I.1. Microscopes	2						
I.1.1. Differentiate the kinds of microscopes							
according to complexity and capability.		2	1	1			

I.2. Automation	1					
I.2.1. Explain the principles of automated						
urinalysis		1	1			
I.3. Other instruments	2					
I.3.1.Discuss the different equipments used in						
CM laboratory and their function.		2	2			
J. QUALITY ASSURANCE AND LABORATORY						
SAFETY	6					
J.1.Laboratory Hazards	2					
J.1.1. Describe the different safety hazards in						
CM laboratory		1	1			
J.1.2. Implement preventive measures to						
different types of hazards		1		1		
J.2. Quality Assurance	2					
J.2.1. Apply quality assessment procedures						
and documentation for quality control of						
specimens		2		2		
J.3. Preventive Maintenance	2					
J.3.1. Implement preventive maintenance						
procedures in CM laboratory		2		2		

TOTAL - 100 items

TOPICS/SUBTOPICS	ITEMS	EASY	MODERATE	DIFFICULT
A. URINE	57			
A.1. Anatomy and physiology of the kidney and				
Formation of Urine	5	3	2	2
A.2 Macroscopic examination	12	. 5	3	3 4
A.3 Chemical analyses	17	3	7	7 7
A.4. Microscopic examination	20	6	8	6 6
A.5. Renal Diseases / Renal calculi / Metabolic				
Disorders	3	1	1	1
B FECES	3			
B.1. Macroscopic examination	1	. 1		
B.2. Chemical analyses	1		1	
B.3. Microscopic examination	1		1	L
C. CSF	5			
C.1.Macroscopic examination	1		1	L
C.2. Chemical analyses	2		2	2
C.3. Microscopic examination	2		1	1
D. SEMINAL FLUID	6			
D.1 Macroscopic examination	1		1	
D.2. Chemical analyses	2		2	2
D.3. Microscopic examination	3		2	2 1
E. AMNIOTIC FLUID	2			
E.1. Macroscopic examination	1		1	
E.2. Chemical analyses	1		1	
F. SYNOVIAL FLUID	2			
F.1. Chemical analyses	1		1	
F.2. Microscopic examination	1		1	
G. SEROUS FLUIDS (Peritoneal, Pleural, and				
Pericardial Fluids)	4			
G.1. Macroscopic examination	1		1	
G.2. Chemical analyses	2	1	1	
G.3.Microscopic examination	1		1	

H. SPECIMEN COLLECTION, PRESERVATION AND				
HANDLING	10			
H.1 Collection of specimen	2	2		
H.2. Urine handling and preservation	3	1	2	
H.3. Body fluids handling and preservation	2	1	1	
H.4. Transport and reception of specimens	3		3	
I. MICROSCOPE, AUTOMATION AND OTHER				
INSTRUMENTS	5			
I.1. Microscopes	2	2		
I.2. Automation	1	1		
I.3. Other instruments	2	2		
J. QUALITY ASSURANCE AND LABORATORY				
SAFETY	6			
J.1.Laboratory Hazards	2	1	1	
J.2. Quality Assurance	2		2	
J.3. Preventive Maintenance	2		2	
	100	30	50	20

TABLE OF SPECIFICATIONS											
Board of Medical Technology as of NOVEMBER, 2022 SUBJECT : MICROBIOLOGY AND PARASITOLOGY WEIGHT : 20%											
PQF LEVEL 6											
DIFFICULTY LEVEL	Easy (30%) Moderate (50%) Difficult (20%)										
Blooms'Taxonomy			Remembering	Understanding	Applying	Analyzing	Evaluating	Creating			
TOPICS AND OUTCOMES	Weight	No. of Items									
	100%	100									
The examinees can describe, apply and analyze the following competencies under each topic:											
MICROBIOLOGY 70 %											
A. BACTERIOLOGY	45										
A.1. Collection, transport, and processing	5										
A.1.1. Discuss the appropriate, adequate specimen collection and preservation techniques for microbiological tests		2		2							
A.1.2. Correlate the significance of proper specimen collection , handling, and transport with the reliability and accuracy of test results		3				3					
A.2. Culture Media	4										
A.2.1.Prepare different culture media		2		1	1	 		ļ			
A.2.2 Discuss the importance of the ingredients used in enhancing the growth of microorganisms		2		2							

A.3. Bacteria (Aerobes)	25						
A.3.1.Classify bacteria based on morphological and staining characteristics utilizing routine smear preparation and differential staining		5	1	2	2		
A.3.2. Identify bacteria based on culture characteristics on various media		5	1	2	2		
A.3.3. Determine initial work-up on different specimens (culture and isolation of aerobes)		3		3			
A.3.4. Identify aerobic bacteria through analysis of differential, biochemical, serotyping and other confirmatory tests		9	3	3		3	
A.3.5. Analyze the performance and result of Antimicrobial Resistance		3		2		1	
A.4. Bacteria (Anaerobes)	3						
A.4.1. Discuss culture requirements and characteristics of anaerobes		1	1				
A.4.2. Analyze the work-up for the Identification of anaerobe		1			1		
A.4.3.Discuss the principles of Antimicrobial Susceptibility testing for anaerobes		1	1				
A.5.Mycobacteria	3						
A.5.1. Discuss culture requirements and characteristics of mycobacteria		2	2				
A.5.2. Apply Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing for Mycobacteria		1		1			
A.6.Bacteria with unusual physiology and growth requirements	4						
A.6.1. Choose the work-up for Identification (staining, culture and identification) of bacteria with unusual physiology and growth requirements		4	2	2			
A.7.Bacteriologic examination of water and milk	1						

A.7.1 Apply the techniques for the bacteriologic						
examination of water and milk		1		1		
		1				
B. MYCOLOGY	4					
B.1. Collection and transport of clinical specimens	2					
B.1.1.Demonstrate specimen collection and transport of specimens for Mycology testing		2		2		
B.2. Culture and Identification, General						
Characteristics, Transmission and Diseases	2					
B.2.1. Choose the correct technique for identification of mycological specimens		1		1		
B.2.2. Discuss the epidemiology of fungal diseases		1	1			
C. VIROLOGY	8					
C.1. General characteristics, transmission and diseases	2					
C.1.1. Classify viruses according to general characteristics, transmission and diseases		2	2			
C.2. Collection, transport	3					
C.2.1. Carry out correct techniques for the collection and transport of various specimens for viral testing		3		2	1	
C.3. Examination and identification	3					
C.3.1. Apply the techniques and procedures for viral identification .		2		2		
C.3.2 Analyze test results		1			1	
D. MOLECULAR TESTS	3					
D.1. MOLECULAR TECHNIQUES	3					
D.1.1. Discuss the basic principles of molecular-based testing		1	 1			

D.1.2. Differentiate various molecular-based testing		1		1		
D.1.3. Interpret test results		1		1		
E. EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTATION	2					
E.1. Equipment and Instrumentation	2					
E.1.1. Apply how to operate conventional instruments						
used in microbiology laboratory		2		2		
F.EPIDEMIOLOGY, PREVENTION AND CONTROL						
OF MICROBIAL AGENTS	2					
F.1. Microbial Control	1					
F.1.1 Apply the principles of epidemiology in the		4		4		
		1		1		
E 2. Surveillence (Dublic Health)						
F.2.4 Apply the role of a medical technologist in public	1					
F.2.1. Apply the role of a medical technologist in public						
communicable diseases		1		1		
G. QUALITY CONTROL . QUALITY ASSURANCE					 	
AND LABORATORY BIOSAFETY	6					
G.1. Quality Control	2					
G.1.1. Apply the principles of quality control in						
performing microbiological tests		2		2		
G.2. Quality Assurance	2					
G.2.1. Apply the principles of quality assurance in the						
management of the operations of the microbiology						
laboratory.		2		2		
G.3. Laboratory Biosafety - Patient/Staff/Workplace						
C 2.1. Apply the principles of biosofety (noncourse)	2					
specimen, patient, workplace)		2		0		
		Ζ		2	 	

PARASITOLOGY 30%						
H. Parasites- epidemiology, life cycle, morphology,						
manner of reporting, counting	22					
H.1 Nematodes	8					
H.1.1. Discuss the epidemiology and life cycle of						
nematodes		4	2	2		
H.1.2. Determine nematode according to morphologic						
characteristics		4		2	2	
H.2.Trematodes	3					
H.2.1. Discuss the epidemiology; life cycle of						
trematodes		1	1			
H.2.2. Determine trematodes based on morphologic						
characteristics		2		1	1	
H.3. Cestodes	3					
H.3.1. Discuss the epidemiology; life cycle of cestodes		1	1			
H.3.2. Determine cestodes based on morphologic						
characteristics		2		1	1	
H.4. Protozoa	8					
H.4.1. Discuss the epidemiology and life cycle of						
protozoa		4	2	2		
H.4.2. Determine protozoa based on morphologic						
characteristics		4	1	1	2	
I. PARASITOLOGIC TECHNIQUES	5					
I.1. Routine	2					
I.1.1.Discuss the routine techniques, reagents used						
and principles involved in the examination of						
specimens for identification of parasites and ova		1	 1			
I.1.2.Discuss the correct technique in counting ova/						
parasites and manner of reporting		1	 1			
I.2. Concentration	1					

I.2.1. Discuss the principles, techniques and reagents used in the concentration test of specimens for identification of ova or parasites		1	1			
I.3. Collection and preservation of specimen	2					
I.3.1. Select the correct specimen and techniques for collecting specimen for the examination of parasites		1		1		
I.3.2. Provide correct information and instruction to patients prior to the collection of specimen		1		1		
J. QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE	3					
J.1. Apply the principles of quality control in parasitological tests		2		2		
J.2. Apply the principles of quality assurance in parasitological tests		1		1		

TOPICS/ SUBTOPICS	ITEMS	Easy	Moderate	Difficult
MICROBIOLOGY 70%				
A. BACTERIOLOGY	45			
A.1. Collection, transport, and processing	5	2		3
A.2. Culture Media	4	3	1	
A.3. Bacteria (Aerobes)	25	5	12	8
A.4. Bacteria (Anaerobes)	3	2		1
A.5.Mycobacteria	3	2	1	
A.6.Bacteria with unusual physiology and growth				
requirements	4	2	2	
A.7.Bacteriologic examination of water, and milk	1		1	
B. MYCOLOGY	4			
B.1. Collection and transport of clinical specimens	2		2	
B.2. Culture and Identification, General				
Characteristics, Transmission and Diseases	2	1	1	
C. VIROLOGY	8			
C.1. General characteristics, transmission and				
diseases	2	2		
C.2. Collection, transport	3		2	1
C.3. Examination and identification	3		2	1
D. MOLECULAR TESTS	3			
D.1. Molecular Techniques	3	1	2	
E. EQUIPMENT AND INSTRUMENTATION	2			
E.1. Equipment and Instrumentation	2		2	
F.EPIDEMIOLOGY, PREVENTION AND CONTROL				
OF MICROBIAL AGENTS	2			
F.1. Microbial Control	1		1	
F.2. Surveillance (Public Health)	1		1	
G. QUALITY CONTROL , QUALITY ASSURANCE				
AND LABORATORY BIOSAFETY	6			
G.1. Quality Control	2		2	
G.2. Quality Assurance	2		2	

G.3. Laboratory Biosafety - Patient/Staff/Workplace	2		2	
. PARASITOLOGY 30%				
H. Parasites- epidemiology, life cycle, morphology, manner of reporting, counting	22			
H.1 Nematodes	8	2	4	2
H.2.Trematodes	3	1	1	1
H.3. Cestodes	3	1	1	1
H.4. Protozoa	8	3	3	2
I. PARASITOLOGIC TECHNIQUES	5			
I.1. Routine techniques	2	2		
I.2. Concentration techniques	1	1		
I.3. Collection and preservation of specimen	2		2	
J. QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE	3			
J.1. Apply the principles of quality control in parasitological tests	2		2	
J.2. Discuss and apply the principles of quality assurance in parasitological tests	1		1	
	100	30	50	20

		TABLE O	F SPECIFICATIO	NS				
BOARD OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY as of NOVEMBER, 2022								
SUBJECT : HISTOPATHOLOGIC TECHNIQUES, N WEIGHT : 10%	1ED TECH L4	AWS AND E	THICS					
PQF LEVEL 6								
DIFFICULTY LEVEL				Easy (30 Moderate (Difficult (2	%) 50%) 20%)			
Blooms'Taxonomy			Remembering	Understanding	Annlying	Δnalvzing	Evaluating	Creating
TOPICS AND OUTCOMES	Weight	No. of Items	Remembering		7,661,118	7 (naryzing		
	100%	100						
The examinees can describe, apply and analyze the following competencies under each topic:								
A. HISTOLOGY AND GENERAL PATHOLOGY	8							
A.1. Terminologies	2							
A.1.1. Define various terms used in Histology and general Pathology		2	2					
A.2. Etiology of disease	2							
A.2.1. Discuss the basic concepts of causation of disease		2		2				
A.3. Signs, symptoms and course of disease	2							
A.3.1. Discuss the signs, symptoms and course of disease		2		2				

A.4. Cellular and tissue changes (Cellular Injury and Tissue Death, Cellular						
Adaptation)	2					
A.4.1 Describe alterations in cellular injury, tissue death and adaptation to changes		2	1	1		
B. HISTOPATHOLOGIC TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES	40					
B.1. Preservation and handling of specimen	10					
B.1.1. Apply appropriate method of preservation with consideration to the kind of specimen and processing to be done		3		3		
B.1.2. Prepare fixatives, their use, mode of action, advantages and disadvantages and the factors affecting rate of fixation		3		2	1	
B.1.3. Execute problem-solving techiniques related to preservation and handling of specimens		4		1	3	
B.2. Tissue processing and procedures	20					
B.2.1. Apply manual routine techniques and the principles of tissue processing, including reagents and equipments		6	2	4		
B.2.2. Implement problem-solving techniques related to manual tissue processing		4		3	1	
B.2.3. Describe automated routine tissue processing		4	2	2		
B.2.4. Differentiate automated with manual processing, its advantages and disadvantages		2			2	

P.2.5. Describe various appeid procedures						
6 fragment and the main special procedures						
(trozen section, microwave techniques,						
etc.) and their advantages and						
disadvantages.		4		4		
B.3. Staining	10					
B.3.1. Apply routine techniques in staining of tissues and the principles involved		5	1	4		
B.3.2. Explain the principles,techniques and sources of error involved in special tissue staining techniques used (including Immunohistochemistry)		5	2	3		
C. CYTOLOGIC TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES	10					
C.1. Preservation and handling of						
specimen	2					
C.1.1. Discuss the various methods used in preservation of cytological specimens		2	2			
· · · · · ·						
C.2. Processing	6					
C.2.1. Apply manual procedure of processing cytological specimens and explain the principles involved.		2		2		
C.2.2. Discuss the principles and procedures involved in the automated processing of cytology samples		2	2			
C.2.1. Implement problem-solving techniques in situations related to cytological procedures		2			2	

C.3. Staining	2	2					
C.3.1. Explain the principles, reagents,							
procedures and sources of error involved in							
staining of cytological specimens		2		1	1		
D. PRINCIPLES OF AUTOPSY	2						
D.1. Terminologies							
D.1.1. Define the basic terms used in							
autopsy		1	1				
D.2. Handling, processing and							
documentation							
D.2.1. Discuss the critical role, duties and responsibilities of an autopsy assistant paritcularly handling, processing and documentation during an autopsy		1		1			
E. QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY							
ASSURANCE	5						
E.1. Quality Control	3	3					
E.1.1. Discuss a quality management							
system in the Histopathology laboratory		2			2		
E.1.2 Apply QC procedures		1			1		
E.2. Quality Assurance	2	2					

E.2.1. Apply a system of quality assurance program		2		1	1	
F. MT LAWS (RA 5527)	10					
F.1. Licensure examination	3					
F.1.1. Discuss provisions of the law related						
to the licensure examination		3	2	1		
F.2. Registration	4					
F.2.1. Discuss relevant provisions of the						
law regarding entry to the profession		4	2	2		
F.3. Practice of the profession	3					
F.3.1. Analyze issues on possible violations						
of RA 5527 with reference to the duties						
and responsibilities of a medical						
technology professional as defined by RA						
5527		3			3	
		1				
G. RELATED LATEST LAWS AND	10					
OTHER UPDATED LAWS	10					
G.1. RA 11166, RA 9165, RA 9288	4					
G.1.1. Discuss salient provisions of the HIV						
Law, Dangerous Drugs Act, Newborn						
Screening and other laws relevant to the		1	2	2		
		4	2	2		
G.2. RA7170, RA 10173 and RA 7719						
	3					
G.2.1. Discuss salient provisions of the						
Organ Donation Act, Data Privacy Act and						
Voluntary Blood Services Act relevant to						
the practice of Medical Technology		2	4	0		
		3	1	2		

G.3. RA 10912 and RA968	3						
G.3.1. Assess how the CPD Act and PQF							
affect the road map of the practice of							
Medical Technology		3	2	1			
H. CODE OF ETHICS INCLUDING							
BIOETHICS	5						
H.1. Principles of the Code of Ethics and							
Bioethics	5						
H.1.1. Analyze cases based on ethical and							
bioethical principles		3		1	2		
H.1.2. Explain the rights, privileges, duties,							
and responsibilities of medical							
technologists/ medical laboratory scientists							
relevant to the practice of the profession		2			2		
I. LABORATORY MANAGEMENT AND							
RESEARCH	10						
I.1. Laboratory Management	8						
I.1.1. Apply the basic principles of							
management to laboratory operations		3		3			
I.1.2.Distinguish various laboratory							
organization set up including manpower							
staffing, equipment and supplies as							
necessary in different laboratory		2				2	
I.1.3. Apply DOH rules and regulations							
pertinent to operation of a laboratory							
facility		3		2	1		
I.2. Research	2						
I.2.1. Discuss the steps in conducting a							
scientific study to include statistical							
la na husia	1		1		1	1	

TOPICS/ SUBTOPICS				
HISTOPATHOLOGY	ITEMS	EASY	MODERATE	DIFFICULT
	8			
A 1 Terminologies	2	2		
A 2 Etiology of disease	2	2		
A 3 Signs symptoms and course of				
disease	2	2		
A 4. Cellular and tissue changes (Cellular				
Injury and Tissue Death. Cellular				
Adaptation)	2	1	1	
B. HISTOPATHOLOGIC TECHNIQUES				
AND PROCEDURES	40			
B.1. Preservation and handling of				
specimen	10		6	4
B.2. Tissue processing and procedures	20	4	13	3
B.3. Staining	10	3	7	
C. CYTOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES AND				
PROCEDURES	10			
C.1. Preservation and handling of				
specimen	2	2		
C.2. Processing	6	2	2	2
C.3. Staining	2	1	1	
D. PRINCIPLES OF AUTOPSY	2			
D.1. Terminologies	1	1		
D.2. Handling, processing and				
documentation	1	1		
E. QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY				
ASSURANCE	5			
E.1. Quality Control	3		3	
E.2. Quality Assurance	2		1	1
F. MT LAWS (RA 5527)	10			
F.1. Licensure examination	3	2	1	

F.2. Registration	4	2	2	
F.3. Practice of the profession	3			3
G. RELATED LAWS RELEVANT TO MED				
TECH PRACTICE	10			
G.1. RA 11166, RA 9165, RA 9288	4	2	2	
G.2. RA7170, RA 10173 and RA 7719	3	1	2	
G.3. RA 10912 and RA968	3	2	1	
H. CODE OF ETHICS INCLUDING				
BIOETHICS	5			
H.1. Principles of the Code of Ethics and				
Bioethics	5		1	4
I. LABORATORY MANAGEMENT AND				
RESEARCH	10			
I.1. Laboratory Management	8		5	3
I.2. Research	2		2	
	100	30	50	20