

## AMT and ASCP Content Outline Comparison



AMT Categories and <i>Sample</i> Content	ASCP Categories and <i>Sample</i> Content
<p><b>Laboratory General (12%)</b> Laboratory quality, laboratory laws and regulations, laboratory safety, laboratory instruments, maintenance and principles of operation, laboratory mathematics, phlebotomy and specimen collection, patient identification</p>	<p><b>Laboratory Operations (5-10%)</b> Quality assessment/troubleshooting, safety, management, laboratory mathematics, instrumentation, molecular techniques, education &amp; communication, laboratory information systems</p>
<p><b>Chemistry (19%)</b> Instrumentation, renal function tests, hepatic function tests, carbohydrate metabolism tests, protein analysis, enzymology, endocrinology, lipids, water and electrolytes, acid-base balance, other chemistry procedures (electrophoresis, drugs of abuse, TDM, etc.)</p>	<p><b>Chemistry (17-22%)</b> Carbohydrates, acid/base, electrolytes, proteins &amp; other nitrogen-containing compounds, enzymes, heme derivatives, lipids &amp; lipoproteins, endocrinology, tumor markers, TDM, toxicology</p>
<p><b>Hematology (13%)</b> Cell morphology, counts and differentials, erythrocytes, leukocytes, thrombocytes, molecular diagnostic tests, sickle cell, body fluids, hemoglobin electrophoresis, instrumentation</p> <p><b>Coagulation and Hemostasis (7%)</b> Coagulation factors, molecular assays, PT/PTT, INR, fibrinogen, D-dimer, FDP, factor testing, heparin assays, mixing studies, platelet function tests</p>	<p><b>Hematology (17-22%)</b> Erythrocytes &amp; leukocytes, reticulocyte count, ESR, sickle cell test, hemoglobin electrophoresis, RBC enzymes, RBC/WBC morphology &amp; differentials, platelets, hemostasis</p>
<p><b>Immunohematology (10%)</b> Soluble components of the immune response (immunoglobulins, complement, cytokines), compatibility testing, crossmatching, anti-globulin, AHG, Rh immune globulin, blood typing, special tests (elutions, cold agglutinins, etc.)</p> <p><b>Blood Banking (6%)</b> Blood donor requirements, blood bank operations (regulations, transfusion reactions, labeling, issuance of blood products, transfusion-transmitted infections), blood banking procedures</p>	<p><b>Blood Bank (17-22%)</b> Blood group systems, antibody screen &amp; identification, crossmatch, DAT, elution/adsorption, blood donation, transfusion therapy, transfusion reactions, HDFN, phenotyping/genotyping, antibody titer, pre-warm technique</p>
<p><b>Microbiology (15%)</b> Bacteriology (bacteria identification), antimicrobial susceptibility testing, DNA probe testing, parasitology, mycology, etc.</p>	<p><b>Microbiology (17-22%)</b> General Microbiology, aerobic gram-positive cocci, gram-negative bacilli, gram-negative cocci, gram-positive bacilli, anaerobes, fungus, viruses, mycobacteria, parasites</p>
<p><b>Immunology and Serology (9%)</b> Antigen/antibody reactions, syphilis tests, analytic procedures for CRP, ASO, rheumatoid arthritis, SLE, ANA, special procedures (AFP, HIV, ANA, rubella, hepatitis, cytomegalovirus, retrovirus, tumor markers)</p>	<p><b>Immunology (5-10%)</b> Autoimmunity, immune responses, physiology of the immune system, immunology of viral &amp; microbial infectious diseases</p>
<p><b>Urinalysis (9%)</b> Specimen collection, handling and preservation, renal function, urinalysis procedures (physical and chemical examination, confirmatory tests, microscopic examination, special tests)</p>	<p><b>Urinalysis and Other Body Fluids (5-10%)</b> Physical, chemical &amp; microscopic urinalysis and body fluid analysis (CSF, amniotic, synovial, serous, semen &amp; feces)</p>