EXAMINATION MODEL
The H(ASCP), H(ASCP)i, SH(ASCP), and SH(ASCP)i certification examinations are composed of 100 questions given in a 2 hour 30 minute time frame. All exam questions are multiple-choice with one best answer. The certification exams are administered using the format of computer adaptive testing (CAT).

With CAT, when a person answers a question correctly, the next test question has a slightly higher level of difficulty. The difficulty level of the questions presented to the examinee continues to increase until a question is answered incorrectly. Then a slightly easier question is presented. In this way, the test is tailored to the individual’s ability level.

Each question in the test bank is calibrated for level of difficulty and is classified by content area. The content area aligns with the examination specific content outline. The examinee must answer enough questions correctly to achieve a measure above the pass point in order to successfully pass the certification examination. There is no set number of questions one must answer to pass, nor is there a set percentage one must achieve to pass. If at the end of the exam the examinee’s score is above the pass point, then he or she passes the exam.

EXAMINATION CONTENT AREAS
The H and SH exam questions encompass the following content areas within Hematology: Hematology Physiology, Hematology Disease States, Hematology Laboratory Testing, Hemostasis, and Laboratory Operations. Each of these content areas comprise a specific percentage of the overall 100-question exam. The content areas and percentages are described below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT AREA</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>EXAM PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEMATOLOGY PHYSIOLOGY</td>
<td>Physiology (production, destruction, and function) of blood, body fluids, and bone marrow</td>
<td>10 – 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEMATOLOGY DISEASE STATES</td>
<td>Disease states associated with qualitative/quantitative abnormalities of erythrocytes, leukocytes, and platelets</td>
<td>20 – 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEMATOLOGY LABORATORY TESTING</td>
<td>Cell counts, differentials/morphology evaluation, hemoglobin/hematocrit, indices, hemolytic indicators, special stains, flow cytometry immunophenotyping, molecular/cytogenetic testing</td>
<td>20 – 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEMOSTASIS</td>
<td>Physiology (pathways and vascular system), hemostasis-related disease states, hemostasis laboratory determinations</td>
<td>20 – 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LABORATORY OPERATIONS</td>
<td>Quality assessment/troubleshooting, point-of-care testing (POCT), regulations, safety, laboratory mathematics, instrumentation, and laboratory administration (SH ONLY)</td>
<td>15 – 20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a more specific overview of the H and SH exams, please refer to the CONTENT OUTLINE starting on page 2.
TECHNOLOGIST AND INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGIST IN HEMATOLOGY, H(ASCP) AND H(ASCP\textsuperscript{i})
SPECIALIST AND INTERNATIONAL SPECIALIST IN HEMATOLOGY, SH(ASCP) AND SH(ASCP\textsuperscript{i})
EXAMINATION CONTENT OUTLINE

Examination questions, which are related to the subtest areas outlined below, may be both theoretical and/or procedural. Theoretical questions measure skills necessary to apply knowledge, calculate results, and correlate patient results to disease states. Procedural questions measure skills necessary to perform laboratory techniques and follow quality assurance protocols. Additionally, regulatory questions are based on U.S. sources (e.g., AABB, FDA, CLIA).

I. HEMATOLOGY PHYSIOLOGY (to include blood, body fluids, and bone marrow)  
(10 – 15% of total exam)  
A. Production  
B. Destruction  
C. Function

II. HEMATOLOGY DISEASE STATES  
(20 – 25% of total exam)  
A. Erythrocytes  
   1. Anemia  
      a. Microcytic  
         1) Iron deficiency  
         2) Thalassemia  
         3) Sideroblastic  
         4) Chronic inflammation  
      b. Normocytic  
         1) Hereditary hemolytic  
         2) Acquired hemolytic  
         3) Hypoproliferative  
         4) Acute hemorrhage  
      c. Macrocytic  
         1) Megaloblastic  
         2) Nonmegaloblastic  
         d. Hemoglobinopathies  
   2. Erythrocytosis  
      a. Relative  
      b. Absolute  
B. Leukocytes (WHO classification)  
   1. Benign leukocyte disorders  
      a. Myeloid  
      b. Lymphoid  
   2. Myeloid neoplasia  
      a. Acute leukemia

III. HEMATOLOGY LABORATORY TESTING  
(20 – 25% of total exam)  
A. Cell Counts (to include blood and body fluids)  
   1. Manual  
   2. Automated  
   3. Reticulocyte  
B. Differentials and Morphology Evaluation (to include blood and body fluids)  
C. Hemoglobin  
   1. Quantitative  
   2. Qualitative  
      a. Electrophoresis  
      b. HPLC  
      c. Sickle solubility  
   b. Myelodysplastic syndromes  
   c. Myeloproliferative neoplasms  
   3. Lymphoid neoplasia  
      a. Acute leukemia  
      b. Chronic leukemia/lymphoma  
      c. Plasma cell dyscrasias  
   4. Hereditary anomalies  
   a. von Willebrand disease  
   b. Bernard-Soulier syndrome  
   c. Glanzmann thrombasthenia
D. Hematocrit
E. Indices
F. Hemolytic Indicators (e.g., haptoglobin, LD)
G. Special Stains
   1. Esterase
   2. Myeloperoxidase
   3. Prussian blue
   4. Kleihauer-Betke
H. Other Studies
   1. ESR
   2. G-6-PD
   3. Heinz body
I. Flow Cytometry Immunophenotyping
   1. Leukemia
   2. Lymphoma
   3. Lymphocyte subsets
   4. PNH
J. Molecular and Cytogenetic Testing
   1. Recurring cytogenetic abnormalities (WHO classification)
   2. BCR/ABL1
   3. JAK2

IV. HEMOSTASIS
   (20 – 25% of total exam)
A. Physiology
   1. Coagulation pathways
   2. Fibrinolytic pathway
   3. Vascular system
B. Disease States
   1. Coagulation factor deficiencies
      a. Acquired
      b. Hereditary
   2. Inhibitors
   3. Fibrinolytic system
   4. Hypercoagulable states
   5. DIC
C. Laboratory Determinations
   1. PT/INR
   2. APTT
   3. Fibrinogen
   4. D-dimer
   5. Thrombin time
   6. Mixing studies
   7. Platelet function (e.g., PFA)
   8. Inhibitor assays
   9. Factor assays
   10. von Willebrand assays
   11. Platelet aggregation
   12. Thromboelastography
   13. Hypercoagulability assessment
      a. Assays (e.g., lupus anticoagulant, Protein S, Protein C)
      b. Molecular (e.g., Factor V Leiden, prothrombin 20210)
   14. Anti-Xa
   15. Direct thrombin inhibitors
   16. Heparin neutralization

V. LABORATORY OPERATIONS
   (15 – 20% of total exam)
A. Quality Assessment/Troubleshooting
   1. Preanalytical, analytical, postanalytical
   2. Quality control
   3. Point-of-care testing (POCT)
   4. Regulation (e.g., proficiency testing, competency assessment, accreditation standards)
B. Safety
   1. Safety programs and practices
      a. Prevention of infection with bloodborne pathogens
      b. Use of personal protective equipment (PPE)
      c. Safe work practices
      d. Safety data sheets (SDS) for chemicals and reagents
   2. Emergency procedures (e.g., needlesticks, splashes to mucous membranes, fire)
   3. Packaging and transportation of specimens
C. Laboratory Mathematics
   1. Concentration, volume, and dilutions
   2. Molarity, normality
   3. Standard curves
   4. Mean, median, mode, and confidence intervals
   5. Sensitivity, specificity, and predictive value
D. Instrumentation
   1. Microscopes
   2. Cell counters
   3. Differential analyzers
      a. Histograms
      b. Digital imaging
      c. Scatter plots
   4. Coagulation analyzers
   5. Point-of-care analyzers
   6. Centrifuges
E. Laboratory Administration (SH EXAM ONLY)

1. Financial
   a. Budgets
   b. Capital equipment acquisition
   c. Cost analysis and reimbursement
   d. Purchasing and inventory

2. Operations
   a. Customer service
   b. Facility management (e.g., laboratory design, utilities)
   c. Information technology
   d. Data management (e.g., research, outcomes)
   e. Test verification/validation

3. Personnel
   a. Staffing and productivity
   b. Performance standards (e.g., training, competency assessment)
   c. Counseling, disciplinary action, and conflict resolution

4. Quality management
   a. Continuous quality improvement
   b. Individualized Quality Control Plan (IQCP)
   c. Risk management/medical-legal issues

Examples provided (as indicated by e.g.) are not limited to those listed.

All Board of Certification examinations use conventional and SI units for results and reference ranges.
THE EXAMINEE IS EXPECTED TO KNOW THESE ADDITIONAL CALCULATIONS AND REFERENCE RANGES:

**CALCULATIONS**
- Corrected WBC counts when > 10 nRBCs present
- Manual hemocytometer counts
- Red blood cell indices (e.g., MCV, MCH, MCHC)
- Absolute cell counts given the relative values (e.g., WBCs, reticulocytes)

**REFERENCE RANGES (COMBINED MALE AND FEMALE)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For both H and SH exams</th>
<th>Conventional Units</th>
<th>SI Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RBC</td>
<td>4.00 – 6.00 x 10^6/μL</td>
<td>4.00 – 6.00 x 10^{12}/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGB</td>
<td>12.0 – 18.0 g/dL</td>
<td>120 – 180 g/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCT</td>
<td>35% – 50%</td>
<td>0.35 – 0.50 L/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCV</td>
<td>76 – 100 fL</td>
<td>76 – 100 fL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCH</td>
<td>26 – 34 pg</td>
<td>26 – 34 pg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCHC</td>
<td>32 – 36 g/dL</td>
<td>320 – 360 g/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDW</td>
<td>11.5 – 14.5%</td>
<td>0.115 – 0.145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reticulocytes (absolute)</td>
<td>20 – 115 x 10^3/μL</td>
<td>20 – 115 x 10^9/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reticulocytes (relative)</td>
<td>0.5 – 2.5%</td>
<td>0.005 – 0.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nRBCs</td>
<td>0 nRBC/100 WBC</td>
<td>0 nRBC/100 WBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelets</td>
<td>150 – 450 x 10^3/μL</td>
<td>150 – 450 x 10^9/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WBC (total)</td>
<td>3.6 – 10.6 x 10^3/μL</td>
<td>3.6 – 10.6 x 10^9/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutrophils (absolute)</td>
<td>1.7 – 7.5 x 10^3/μL</td>
<td>1.7 – 7.5 x 10^9/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutrophils (relative)</td>
<td>50 – 70%</td>
<td>0.50 – 0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphocytes (absolute)</td>
<td>1.0 – 3.2 x 10^3/μL</td>
<td>1.0 – 3.2 x 10^9/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphocytes (relative)</td>
<td>18 – 42%</td>
<td>0.18 – 0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monocytes (absolute)</td>
<td>0.1 – 1.3 x 10^3/μL</td>
<td>0.1 – 1.3 x 10^9/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monocytes (relative)</td>
<td>2 – 11%</td>
<td>0.02 – 0.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eosinophils (absolute)</td>
<td>0 – 0.3 x 10^3/μL</td>
<td>0 – 0.3 x 10^9/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eosinophils (relative)</td>
<td>1 – 3%</td>
<td>0.01 – 0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basophils (absolute)</td>
<td>0 – 0.2 X 10^3/μL</td>
<td>0 – 0.2 x 10^9/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basophils (relative)</td>
<td>0 – 2%</td>
<td>0 – 0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hgb electrophoresis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hgb A</td>
<td>&gt; 95.0%</td>
<td>&gt; 0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hgb F</td>
<td>0 – 2.0%</td>
<td>0 – 0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hgb A2</td>
<td>0 – 3.5%</td>
<td>0 – 0.035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluid counts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSF: WBC and RBC</td>
<td>0 – 5/μL</td>
<td>0 – 5 x 10^6/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synovial fluid: WBC</td>
<td>0 – 200/μL</td>
<td>0 – 200 x 10^6/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>less than 25% PMNs</td>
<td>less than 25% PMNs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### FOR SH EXAM ONLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Conventional Units</th>
<th>SI Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>11.0 – 14.0 seconds</td>
<td>11.0 – 14.0 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APTT</td>
<td>25.0 – 35.0 seconds</td>
<td>25.0 – 35.0 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fibrinogen</td>
<td>160 – 415 mg/dL</td>
<td>1.60 – 4.15 g/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombin time</td>
<td>≤ 21.0 seconds</td>
<td>≤ 21.0 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coagulation factor activity</td>
<td>50 – 150%</td>
<td>0.50 – 1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All values on the H and SH exams can be interpreted using the reference ranges above. These reference ranges will not be given on the exam. Other reference ranges will be provided as needed on the exam.

**END OF CONTENT GUIDELINE**