

# RIA QUESTIONS

For each of the following questions select the best answer. Then circle the number on the reader service card that corresponds to the answer you have selected. Keep a record of your responses so that you can compare them with the correct answers, which will be published in the next issue of the *Journal*.

**A.** *The sensitivity of an RIA kit is dependent on the precision and the slope of the curve.*

- 107. true.
  - 108. false.
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**B.** *The precision of the kit may be affected by the completeness of separation and the rate of reaction.*

- 109. true.
  - 110. false.
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**C.** *Cross-reactivity is an element in the evaluation of parallelism.*

- 111. true.
  - 112. false.
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**D.** *In a nonspecific buffer control tube (NSB), what contents are added?*

- 113. tracer.
  - 114. tracer, buffer, and sample.
  - 115. antiserum and tracer.
  - 116. antiserum and buffer.
  - 117. buffer and tracer.
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**E.** *Recovery is an ideal test for:*

- 118. precision.
  - 119. accuracy.
  - 120. sensitivity.
  - 121. none of the above.
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**F.** *What questions should be answered in determining whether to start or evaluate a new assay in the RIA lab?*

- 122. is the test needed and how frequently will the test be ordered?
- 123. is new equipment needed?
- 124. is the current method/kit unsatisfactory?
- 125. all of the above.

**G.** *What is not included in suggestions to eliminate sources of error in an RIA evaluation?*

- 126. collect enough counts per sample. 10,000 counts is recommended.
  - 127. make sure pipettes are calibrated.
  - 128. use several vials/lots of quality control material in one evaluation to get a good variety.
  - 129. test several kit lots.
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**H.** *In the evaluation of an assay, what is the parameter tested when measuring the reproducibility of a result between and within runs of that assay?*

- 130. random error.
  - 131. precision.
  - 132. accuracy.
  - 133. equilibrium changes.
  - 134. all of the above.
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**I.** *In ligand assays, "the smallest amount of ligand detectable" refers to:*

- 135. accuracy.
  - 136. sensitivity of the test.
  - 137. specificity of the test.
  - 138. all of the above.
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**J.** *Which of the following appropriately accounts for true nonspecific binding?*

- 139. patient blank.
- 140. protein containing buffer.
- 141. tracer tube.
- 142. maximum binding tube.
- 143. analyte free sample.

**K.** *The most popular test for determining accuracy is:*

- 144. dilution study.
- 145. recovery study.
- 146. cross reactivity study.
- 147. Scatchard plotting.
- 148. parallel study.

**L.** *In most clinical applications, CVs of replicate selected test samples should be less than:*

- 149. 1%.
- 150. 2%.
- 151. 5%.
- 152. 10%.

Your answers to the above questions should be returned on a reader service card (found in the back of the *Journal*) no later than September 1, 1985. Remember to supply your name and address in the space provided on the card; also, write your VOICE number following your name. Your VOICE number appears on the upper left hand corner of your *Journal* mailing label. No credit can be recorded without it. A 70% correct response rate is required to receive 0.1 CEU credit for this article. Members participating in this continuing education activity will receive documentation on their VOICE transcript, which is issued in March of each year. Nonmembers may request verification of their participation but do not receive transcripts.