

SOP Number-Title	Question	Multiple Choice	Correct Answer	
<b>SOP001_01</b> <b>SOP</b> <b>Administrative</b> <b>Management</b>	1. When writing SOPs, it is important to:	a) Use language that allows individual staff to decide if they should follow the SOP or not b) Use the active voice and present verb tense, as much as possible c) Use individual names so site staff knows who is responsible for the actions outlined in the SOPs d) Leave a lot of room for interpretation		
<b>SOP 002_01</b> <b>Biospecimen Facility</b> <b>Maintenance and</b> <b>Security</b>	1. In the event of a power outage for an extended period of time you should do the following with refrigerators and freezers	a) Ensure that all refrigeration units remain closed until the power is restored. b) Remove all contents from low temperature freezers and place into back up units of the same temperature, until the power is restored and the desired temperature level is reached. c) Remove all contents and transfer to Styrofoam containers and coolers. d) If the power outage is less than 10 hours, note the time the outage lasted and do nothing with the contents of the units.		

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	<p>2. Equipment maintenance should include which of the following:</p>	<p>a) Regular cleaning, decontamination, calibration and repair, temperature testing and back up alarm testing on a scheduled basis.</p> <p>b) Visual inspection, occasional cleaning and repair, temperature charting once a month and alarm testing by building maintenance once a month.</p> <p>c) Equipment check only upon instrument failure, document the time it occurred and what the problem was and when the instrument was back in-service.</p> <p>d) Factory scheduled preventative maintenance programs are all that is required.</p>		
<p><b>SOP 003_01 Biohazardous Waste management</b></p>	<p>1. Biohazardous Anatomical waste should be disposed of in the following manner;</p>	<p>a) Dispose all biohazardous waste in a CSA approved puncture resistant container, incinerate and dispose of in accordance with institutional, national, and provincial guidelines.</p>		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Place all waste in regular garbage and send to city landfills.</li> <li>c) Place all human anatomical waste and materials used that have come into contact with such waste into a bag that is clearly labeled with the universal biohazard symbol and send to city landfill.</li> <li>d. Place all human anatomical waste and materials used that have come into contact with such waste into a bag that is clearly labeled with the universal biohazard symbol, decontaminate by autoclaving, and arrange for proper disposal.</li> </ul>		
	<p>2. When dealing with sharps, the following disposal instructions should be followed:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Dispose of all sharps waste into a clearly labeled biohazard bag, incinerate and send to city landfill.</li> <li>b) Recap used sharps and dispose into a clearly labeled CSA approved puncture resistant container labeled with a biohazard symbol, incinerate and dispose of using</li> </ul>		

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		<p>institutional, national, and provincial guidelines.</p> <p>c) Dispose of all used sharps into a clearly labeled CSA approved puncture resistant container labeled with a biohazard symbol, incinerate and dispose of using institutional, national, and provincial guidelines.</p> <p>d) All sharps should be recapped and disposed of in sharp resistant containers.</p>		
<p><b>SOP 004_1</b> <b>Inventory</b> <b>Verification</b></p>	<p>1. A properly designed inventory verification system should</p>	<p>a) Not be password/security controlled.</p> <p>b) Not be locked, allowing easy access to specimens for usage by all trained personnel.</p> <p>c) Have periodically scheduled inventory verification performed by cleaning staff.</p> <p>d) Have a minimal time limit set for the time specimens are handled or removed from proper storage conditions to ensure the integrity of the sample has not been compromised.</p>		

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	2. If a specimen is found that is not on the inventory log, staff should:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Document and discard the sample as this an extra sample and there is no history.</li> <li>b) Document as much information as you can from the sample and assign it a storage location, log it into the inventory, and perform a formal investigation including a deviation report.</li> <li>c) Return the sample to a quarantined area and assume the person who put it there will retrieve it.</li> <li>d) Return sample to patient.</li> </ul>		
<b>SOP 101_01 Biorepository Team Roles and Responsibilities</b>	1. The biorepository Director should	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Book relief staff to take on all responsibilities when the Director is on vacation.</li> <li>b) Be qualified by education, training, and experience to assume responsibility for the proper conduct of the program, and meet all the qualifications specified by the applicable regulatory requirements.</li> <li>c) Not worry about providing evidence of qualifications requested by the REB/IEC and the regulatory authorities.</li> </ul>		

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		d) Ensure the program is conducted in compliance with the REB/IEC and, if applicable, appropriate regulatory authorities, at the Director's discretion.		
	2. The biorepository Director should	a) Determine at the beginning of the study, how best to avoid a heavy workload and hire relief personnel b) Rely on the staff involved in the biorepository to schedule their training in biorepository-related knowledge and skills. c) Maintain a list of appropriate qualified personnel to whom the Director has delegated significant biorepository program-related duties. d) Not worry about REB and regulatory requirements		
<b>SOP 102_01 Biorepository Staff Training</b>	1. A core module for training repository staff should include general ethical considerations that are relevant for a	a) Training in marketing the biospecimens to gain financial profits b) Training in contract negotiation with pharmaceutical sponsors		

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	biorepository program such as:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) Training in how to deal with difficult colleagues</li> <li>d) Training in Privacy Legislation</li> </ul>		
	2. SOP training: The purpose of having documented SOPs is to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Provide written guidelines for the performance of biospecimen collection and , if applicable, all aspects of clinical trials</li> <li>b) Avoid quality and consistency in processes</li> <li>c) Ensure compliance with applicable teach how to interpret the regulations and guidelines to allow for individual preferences</li> <li>d) Use them as the sole method of training of new personnel.</li> </ul>		
<b>SOP 103_01 Informed Consent Forms</b>	1. When developing the informed consent form you need to ensure that:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Most of the required essential elements are included</li> <li>b) A description is included how the tissue sample, blood and data will be handled, stored, and released to researchers.</li> <li>c) You leave out a statement informing the participants what participation in the biorepository program will mean for them.so as not to scare the participant</li> <li>d) It is written in such a way that</li> </ul>		

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		the participant cannot refuse to participate		
	2. After revising the informed consent form, before implementing it, you need to obtain approval from:	a) REB b) Biorepository Director c) Health Canada d) a) and b)		
<b>SOP 104_01 Informed Consent Process for Biorepositories</b>	1. Who can obtain informed consent?	a) Biorepository staff b) The biorepository Director c) Any appropriately trained biorepository staff members to whom the Director has delegated the procedure d) b) and c)		
	2. Is it possible to consent a potential participant who does not read, or understand English or French?	a) If a participant is unable to read, an impartial witness must be present during the entire informed consent discussion b) If the subject does not speak the language used in the consent form they should not sign it c) The informed consent discussion should take place in the subject's first/preferred language, using a qualified interpreter		



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		d) a) and c)		
<b>SOP 105_01 Document Quality and Care for Biorepositories</b>	1. Good documentation practices for data entry includes:	a) Entering data in a sequential manner with an empty space between entries. b) Inserting late data between existing entries or in the margin. c) Recording both collection and data entry dates for data obtained after a late visit. d) a) and b)		
	2. The privacy and confidentiality of participants is best protected by:	a) Ensuring that only electronic devices are used for biorepository purposes. b) Retaining a signature sheet that identifies who has access and those who can enter or correct data. c) Identifying participant data by using unambiguous codes that includes identifying information d) Only allowing data for REB/IEC-approved research to leave the institution. e) Destroying lists that link participants to study identifiers.		

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<b>SOP 106_01 Database System Set-Up, Maintenance and Security</b>	1. Who is responsible for assigning identification codes, establishing a Disaster Recovery Plan, and updating delegation of tasks form?	a) The biorepository Director b) IT System Administrator c) The Data Management Director d) Principal Investigator		<b>Complete</b>
	2. Key elements of physical security measures includes:	a) Ensuring that computer systems used for housing databases are protected by firewalls b) Complying with regulatory requirements and privacy legislation c) Securing Data Management System components behind locked doors, and using magnetic cards or biometric recognition systems d) Creating a plan for web-based applications that includes database access privileges		<b>Complete</b>
<b>SOP 107_01 File Transfers for Biorepositories</b>	1. Data security is best maintained the following methods	a) Encrypting files for transfer using local encryption methods and software.		

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	EXCEPT:	b) Files may also be transferred as password protected compressed archives or transferred directly using encrypted file transfer. c) Using regular, unencrypted email methods, and informing recipient files when files have been sent, to ensure timely opening of the email d) Ensure that the original data files that are to be received by the data centre and that are to be transferred into the database are write-protected and are included in the data archiving process		
	2. When sending data files, how do you ensure that the file was received?	a) Request verification or documentation from the receiving site that the file was received and verified b) Send a follow up email to the receiving site c) Ensure that the data file is accompanied by content and format documentation d) Record the number of observations and variables to verify the data		

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<b>SOP 108_01 Clinical Annotation for Biorepositories</b>	1. When collecting clinical data, it is important to:	a) Conform to requirements stipulated by applicable regulatory authorities. b) Collect data without obtaining informed consent c) Ensure collected data is shared with researchers. d) a) and b)		
	2. Specimens with incomplete data can still be useful:	a) To facilitate data sharing and understanding b) To track treatment and participant outcomes c) For limited research applications d) To protect participants and comply with privacy regulations		

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Complete	1. Tracking procedures for biorepository materials is essential to:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Allow for keeping complete inventory and generating a full audit trail of changes made to the database system</li> <li>b) Ensure there is enough freezer, refrigerator or storage space is assigned</li> <li>c) Update the inventory to allow for the rejection of samples</li> <li>d) Identify specimens using bar codes and identifiers</li> </ul>		
	2. Labeling of human biological sample receptacles should	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Include only computer printed barcodes</li> <li>b) Be printed using only enough information to identify the contents</li> <li>c) Be specific and include medical record numbers and patient identifiers as long as long as they are compliant with privacy legislation</li> <li>d) Not include additional information</li> <li>e) Allow for unique identifiers or tracking numbers to be associated with samples in the database</li> </ul>		

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SOP 110_01 Blood Collection for Biorepositories	1. Which of the following is correct?	a) Record the time and date of the blood draw immediately before drawing the blood. b) Record the date of the blood draw immediately after drawing blood, the time of the draw is not necessary to record. c) Record the time and date of the blood draw immediately after drawing the blood. d) Record the date of the blood draw immediately before drawing blood, the time of the blood draw is not necessary to record.		
	2. When transporting blood samples to pathology department ensure:	a) The tubes are placed on dry ice to keep cold during transportation. b) Place in a thermal pack of 30 degrees Celsius to keep samples warm. c) Transport the tubes at room temperature. d) The temperature during transportation is not important as blood is a stable substance.		<b>Complete</b>

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<p><b>SOP 111_01</b>  <b>Blood Processing and Storage for Biorepositories</b></p>	<p>1. Fractionate the collected whole blood (for plasma) by:</p>	<p>a) Centrifuging at 1500-2000 x g for 15 minutes at room temperature.                      b) Centrifuging at 150-200 x g for 15 minutes at room temperature.                      c) Centrifuging at 1500-2000 x g for 1.5 minutes at room temperature.                      d) Centrifuging at 150-200 x g for 1.5 minutes at room temperature.</p>		
	<p>2. After the whole blood has been fractionated (for plasma) the blood is separated into the following three layers</p>	<p>a) Upper Layer: Buffy Coat                      Middle Layer: Plasma Bottom Layer: Red Blood Cells                      b) Upper Layer: Plasma Middle Layer: Buffy Coat Bottom Layer: Red Blood Cells                      c) Upper Layer: Red Blood Cells Middle Layer: Plasma Bottom Layer: Buffy Coat                      d) Upper Layer: Buffy Coat Middle Layer: Red Blood Cells Bottom Layer: Plasma</p>		

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SOP 112_01 Nucleic Acid Extraction from Blood Specimens	1.What is the optimal temperature to store extracted RNA at:	a) -80 degree Celsius or lower. b) Room temperature c) -20 degree Celsius or lower. d) Core body temperature ranging from 36 to 38 degrees Celsius.		
	2.Which of the following general extraction considerations is <b>NOT</b> true:	a) Due to the sensitivity of nucleic acid amplification technologies, precautions should be taken to avoid cross contamination of samples. b) Avoid cross-contamination after each vortexing step, briefly centrifuge the tubes to remove droplets that may be on the lids of the tubes. c) Take care not to introduce RNase or DNase into the sample during or after the purification procedure. d) Using an aerosol-barrier is not recommended.		
SOP 113_01 Tissue Collection and Transportation to Pathology	1.What is the recommended maximum time between the biopsy/resection and time of freezing	a) 30 minutes b) 5 minutes c) 1 minute d) 60 minutes		



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	of a given sample?			
	2. Which of the following should <b>NEVER</b> be done?	a) Placing tissue intended for banking as a fresh frozen specimen in formalin. b) Collect only tumour tissue that is surplus to clinical needs and diagnosis for the biorepository. c) Encourage the Operating Room (OR) staff to notify the pathologist or designate about the time of ischemia (when blood vessels were clamped). d) Transport the tissue from the Operating Room to the Pathology Lab, using a rapid specimen transport protocol.		
<b>SOP 114_01 Tissue Harvesting for Biorepositories</b>	1. What is the recommended maximum time that can elapse between the time of biopsy/resection and the time of freezing of a given	a) 5 minutes b) 60 minutes c) 30 minutes d) 12.5 minutes		

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	sample?			
	2. When there is an abundant amount of tumour the recommended harvest sample size is:	a) 2 to 3 mm <sup>3</sup> b) 10 to 11 mm <sup>3</sup> c) 1 to 2 mm <sup>3</sup> d) 3 to 4 mm <sup>3</sup>		
<b>SOP 115_01 Freezing Tissues for Biorepositories</b>	1. How soon should tissue be optimally frozen after resection to preserve DNA, RNA and protein?	a) Within 60 minutes b) Within 30 minutes c) Within 2 hours d) Within 12 hours e) Within 24 hours		
	2. What medium is used to embed frozen tissue?	a) Optimal Cutting Temperature (OCT) b) formalin c) paraffin d) culture medium e) saline		
<b>SOP 116_01 Preservation of Tissue: Paraffin Embedding</b>	1. How long should tissue be fixed in formalin before paraffin embedding?	a) 1-2 hours b) 2-12 hours c) 12-24 hours d) 24-48 hours e) At least 48 hours		

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	2. At what temperature should FFPE blocks be stored?	a) Room temperature (20-25C) b) Refrigerator (4C) c) Freezer (-20C) d) Log temperature freezer (-80C) e) Liquid nitrogen freezer (-180C)		
<b>SOP 117_01 Sectioning of Paraffin and OCT Embedded Tissue</b>	1. How thick are tissues cut for histological sections?	a) 1-2 microns b) 2-5 microns c) 4-5 microns d) 10-20 microns e) 20-50 microns		
	2. What device are frozen sections cut on?	a) Cryotome b) Cryomold c) Microtome d) Hemostat e) Microscope		
<b>SOP 118_01 Haematoxylin and Eosin Staining of Tissue Sections</b>	1. What cellular components stain blue with hematoxylin?	a) Nuclei b) Cytoplasm c) Connective tissue d) a) and c) e) b) and c)		

SOP Number-Title	Question	Multiple Choice	Correct Answer	
	2. What cellular component stains red/pink with eosin?	a) Nuclei b) Cytoplasm c) Connective tissue d) a) and c) e) b) and c)		
<b>SOP 119_01 Nucleic Acid Extraction from Tissue</b>	1. At what temperature should extracted RNA be stored?	a) 37C b) Room temperature c) 4C d) -20C e) -80C or colder		
	2. At what temperature should extracted DNA be stored?	a) 37C b) Room temperature c) 4C d) -20C e) -80C or colder		
<b>SOP 120_01 Assessing Quality of Tissue Specimens</b>	1. As applicable to specimen type, the review of tissue should confirm and assess the following:	a) Tissue type and diagnosis, tumour type and grade, presence of tumour cells, percent cellularity of tumour and stroma, percent necrosis of signs of degradation, presence of inflammatory cells b) Specimen quality, harvesting times of specimen collection, harvesting and freezing c) Morphologic review, quality of collection and storage		

SOP Number-Title	Question	Multiple Choice	Correct Answer	
		practices, scoring system d) Tissue type and diagnosis, scoring system, presence of tumour cells, percent cellularity of tumour and stroma, percent necrosis and signs of degradation, presences of inflammatory cells.		
	2. Reviews for tissue should be done by:	a) The study PI b) A Technician c) A Study Nurse Coordinator d) A qualified Pathologist		
<b>SOP 121_01 Assessing Quality of Nucleic Acids</b>	1. What percentage of your stored samples should you assess for DNA quality?	a) 0.1% b) 10% c) 1% d) 100%		
	2. What is considered a high quality DNA score and a low quality score?	a) 12 high, below 5 low b) 10 high, below 7 low c) 15 high, below 5 low d) 5 high, below 1 low		

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	3. Which RNA bands run on gel are indicative of intact RNA?	a) 28s and 18s b) 260s and 280s c) 20s and 10s d) 18s and 8s		
<b>SOP 122_01 TMAs from Paraffin Embedded Tissue blocks</b>	1. Who is responsible for designating representative tumour on the blocks or slides?	a) Pathologist b) Technologist c) PI d) Nurse coordinator		
	2. What are the recommended storage parameters for non-paraffin dipped/protected slides?	a) Room temperature in slides case for no more than 3 months b) Refrigerated at 4°C c) Room temperature in slide case for no more than 2 months d) Frozen at -4° C for no more than 3 months		

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<b>SOP 123_01 Specimen Retrieval from Biorepositories</b>	1. What is the uniform effective cooling rate for a biospecimen?	a) 0.5°C per 20 min b) 1°C per min c) 1° C per 10 min d) 0.5°C per min		
	2. What is the ideal thaw condition from a frozen state for a frozen biospecimen?	a) 1°C per min b) Room Temperature c) 37° C water bath d) Move sample to wet ice for 10min and then room temperature		
<b>SOP 124_01 Material Request and Release from Biorepositories</b>	1. What information is required on the Material Request and Release form from the researcher, when requesting biospecimens?	a) Applicant's name and contact, title of project, Sponsor information, Ethics review and approval, Curriculum Vitae of the applicant. b) Title of project, Methodology, funding, Types and quantity of samples required		

SOP Number-Title	Question	Multiple Choice	Correct Answer	
		c) Applicant's name, Title and description, Funding, Study Calendar d) Title of project, Methodology, staff list, Ethics Review approval		
	2. What is the approximate how turnaround times in days for reviewing requests and review outcomes for biospecimens?	a) 60 days, and 5 days b) 20 days, and 2 days c) 30 days, and 3 days d) 40 days, and 2 days		
<b>SOP 125_01 Completing Materials Transfer Agreement</b>	1. The biospecimen may be released to a third party upon approval of the	a) Donor b) Principle Investigator c) Hospital CEO d) REB/IEC		
	2. Who should sign the Material Transfer Agreement?	a) Donor b) REB/IEC c) Researcher and an appropriate representative from the biorepository d) Appropriate representative from the biorepository		
<b>SOP 201_01 Labelling and Tracking Biospecimens for</b>	1. Which of the following should you <b>NOT</b> do?	a) Include only information on the label that is compliant with applicable privacy legislation, such as protocol		



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Clinical Trials		number, study ID, sample type, and time point. b) Include patient identifying information, such as medical record number on the label. c) Ensure that the information is specific enough so that the encoded information (e.g., unique identifier or accession number) can be associated with the biospecimen in the inventory system, and on the corresponding study requisition. d) Record the assigned unique identifier, such as the accession number or bar-code from each biospecimen at the time of collection or receipt.		
	2. Which of the following is <b>NOT</b> mandatory when labeling specimens?	a) Label all level of receptacles containing human biospecimens or products, from the smallest unit (cryovial, histological slide, or filter) to the large storage units, with a patient-specific label. b) Ensure that each label used adheres tightly to the		

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		receptacle under all projected storage conditions. c) Ensure that the printing on the labels is resistant to all common laboratory solvents and water d) Always include on the label the date and time of collection.		
<b>SOP 202_01 Destruction of Human Specimen Material</b>	1. Which of the following is <b>NOT</b> a step to be taken in the destruction of human specimen material?	a) Retrieve specimens from storage facility. b) Thaw all frozen samples. c) Remove all labels from specimen containers. d) Record specimen disposal in inventory system.		
	2. With whom should you confirm the destruction of specific specimens?	a) Patient/donor b) Any qualified biobank colleague that has access to the samples and can confirm the destruction of the correct sample(s) c) The biobank's data collector(s) d) Qualified investigator		
<b>SOP 203_01 Blood Collection and Storage for Clinical Trials</b>	1. Which of the following statements regarding	a) Ensure that blood collection is performed by qualified personnel. b) Complete the required		

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	preparation for drawing blood is <b>NOT</b> true:	participant information on the blood specimen requisition c) Assemble blood collection tubes and supplies required d) Assess participant's physical and mental disposition, and determine if this is the appropriate time to draw blood. e) Blood should be draw at a time that is convenient for the patient.		
	2. Which of the following statements is <b>NOT</b> true regarding performing a venipuncture draw:	a) Confirm participant's identity b) Place participant in a sitting or supine position c) Hyperextend the participant's arm, and apply tourniquet to expose veins. Do not apply too tightly. If superficial veins are not readily apparent, force blood into the vein by massaging the arm from wrist to elbow, tap the site with index and second finger, apply a warm/damp cloth to the site, or lower extremity to allow veins to fill. d) Select suitable site for venipuncture. Avoid areas		

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		<p>with excessive scars or hematomas. Note: Hand and wrist veins are acceptable; however, antecubital veins are optimal.</p> <p>e) Immediately after performing the venipuncture, recap the needle and discard in the nearest waste basket.</p>		
<p><b>SOP 204_01</b>  <b>Blood Processing and Storage for Clinical Trials</b></p>	<p>1. Which of the following general practices regarding blood processing is false?</p>	<p>a) Blood may be drawn from a study participant after the patient has been through the informed consent process and has consented to participate in the clinical trial</p> <p>b) Record the time of blood collection and time of blood processing.</p> <p>c) Serum must be processed after 90 minutes in order to allow time for coagulation.</p> <p>d) Plasma and buffy coat should be processed within 30 minutes.</p>		
	<p>2. Which of the following is <b>NOT</b> a step in the separation of serum, as outlined</p>	<p>a) Incubate tubes containing whole blood and silica for one hour to allow coagulation to occur</p> <p>b) Collect whole blood in tubes</p>		

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	by this SOP?	c) Coated in a clotting activator Discard supernatant that is leftover after clotting and centrifuging d) Serum should be placed in cryovials labeled with storage address		
<b>SOP 205_01 Tissue Biopsy Collection and Processing for Clinical Trials</b>	1. Which of these considerations regarding tissue biopsy collection and processing is false?	a) Biopsy samples obtained for nucleic acid research do not need to be preserved within 30 minutes due to the ability of these molecules to survive long periods of time at room temperature b) If sample cannot be immediately preserved, keep moist with saline until preservation takes place c) Certain agents or treatments that inactivate degrading enzymes may be used on tissue samples to preserve nucleic acid integrity. d) Biopsy samples must be taken with a needle at least 18G in size.		
	2. Which of the following biopsy	a) Optimal Cutting Temperature Compound		

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	tissue preparations requires freezing in liquid nitrogen?	b) RNAlater® c) Formalin fixation d) 70% ethanol		
	3. Which statement regarding the process of specimen freezing in OCT compound is <b>INCORRECT</b> ?	a) Place a few drops of the OCT compound in empty cryomold b) Submerge cryomold and OCT in liquid nitrogen to set first layer of OCT c) Release any air bubbles trapped around tissue submerged in OCT media d) Submerge cryomold containing biopsy specimen and all OCT media in liquid nitrogen.		
<b>SOP 206_01                      Archival Tissue                      Request and Release                      for Clinical Trials</b>	1. When requesting archival tissue, which of the following must be communicated with the originating institution?	a) Title and description of research project, names of all employees working on clinical trial, participant's name and date of birth b) Qualified/Principal Investigator name and contact information, surgical specimen required, destination and designated recipient of archival tissue, name of surgeon who excised tissue		

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		c) Tissue requirements for blocks or slides, surgical specimen required, clinical research coordinator's name and contact information d) Title and description of research project, participant's name and date of birth, surgical specimen required, destination of tissue		
	2. What is <b>NOT</b> required before a request for archival tissue is made?	a) Patient has given his/her informed consent and signed ICF b) Slides have been made from archival tissue c) Research Ethics Board approval d) Patient has undergone a previous surgical procedure (e.g, biopsy, surgery)		
<b>SOP 207_01 Specimen Retrieval</b>	1. Which of the following is <b>NOT</b> a step in the retrieval of specimens?	a) Locate storage location of specimens to be retrieved and remove specimens from storage. b) Contact study's qualified/principal investigator to let him/her know samples are being retrieved		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) File deviation reports for samples that are missing or found in an incorrect location</li> <li>d) Compile completed study requisitions for all specimens to be retrieved</li> </ul>		
	<p>2. Which of the following is true regarding specimen retrieval?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Each time a specimen is retrieved, the inventory system must be updated with the date the specimen was retrieved and its new location</li> <li>b) When retrieving several frozen cryovials, store them in a shallow bath of liquid nitrogen to allow the samples to be sorted.</li> <li>c) Samples are never to be stored on dry ice because of its designation as a dangerous good.</li> <li>d) Specimens being used for nucleic acid research can be exposed to slightly higher temperatures because of the ability of these molecules to tolerate extreme conditions.</li> </ul>		