

MTLAWS Drug Testing Screening Laboratory Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Which category best describes the combination of topics including field sobriety, chain of custody, and labor law?**
 - A. Forensic toxicology and professional conduct**
 - B. Pharmacology and dosing**
 - C. Clinical chemistry techniques**
 - D. Laboratory information management**

- 2. What is the primary purpose of a Drug Testing Screening Laboratory in the Philippines?**
 - A. To perform screening and confirmatory testing for substance abuse for driving under the influence enforcement**
 - B. To certify medical doctors for licensure**
 - C. To monitor environmental pollutants**
 - D. To test only medical devices**

- 3. The chain of custody in specimen handling primarily ensures which of the following?**
 - A. Quick results reporting**
 - B. Specimen tracking procedures from point of collection to final disposition**
 - C. Donor confidentiality**
 - D. Calibration of equipment**

- 4. What is the purpose of split sample verification in the testing process?**
 - A. To speed up testing.**
 - B. To determine specimen type.**
 - C. To confirm that the split secondary sample yields the same result as the primary sample.**
 - D. To check for adulteration.**

- 5. In method validation, calibration curves are used to relate instrument response to known concentrations for what purpose?**
 - A. To adjust the instrument's temperature during runs.**
 - B. To quantify analytes in unknown samples.**
 - C. To replace the need for internal standards.**
 - D. To define the sample collection protocol.**

- 6. Copy designated for the confirmatory laboratory (for positive sample) is which type?**
- A. Copy for the Collection Site**
 - B. Copy for the Laboratory**
 - C. Copy for the Confirmatory Laboratory (for positive sample)**
 - D. Original report**
- 7. What is the purpose of calibration curve acceptance criteria in quantitative assays?**
- A. It ensures the instrument's response is accurate across the tested range.**
 - B. It calibrates the instrument daily regardless of results.**
 - C. It measures sample purity.**
 - D. It determines instrument temperature.**
- 8. Creatinine normalization is used to adjust for what condition in urine drug testing?**
- A. To adjust drug concentrations to account for urine dilution.**
 - B. To adjust for urine pH.**
 - C. To calibrate LC-MS/MS mass accuracy.**
 - D. To determine the drug's pharmacokinetics.**
- 9. What might cause an oxidant positive result in specimen validity testing?**
- A. Expired reagents**
 - B. Low creatinine**
 - C. Proteinuria**
 - D. Presence of oxidants in adulterants such as nitrite or bleach**
- 10. What is the methamphetamine confirmatory threshold?**
- A. 15 confirm**
 - B. 50 Ng/dl**
 - C. 250 confirmatory**
 - D. 2-3 days**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. A
9. D
10. C

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which category best describes the combination of topics including field sobriety, chain of custody, and labor law?

- A. Forensic toxicology and professional conduct**
- B. Pharmacology and dosing**
- C. Clinical chemistry techniques**
- D. Laboratory information management**

Field sobriety, chain of custody, and labor law all point to how drug testing is used and regulated in real-world settings. Field sobriety tests are performed to assess impairment in a legal context, and maintaining a proper chain of custody ensures that any evidence collected is admissible and untampered. Labor law covers employee rights and employer responsibilities regarding workplace testing, which sits squarely in professional conduct within MTLAWS. Put together, these topics describe the domain that blends forensic science with the ethical and regulatory framework governing testing, which is why the best description is forensic toxicology and professional conduct. Pharmacology and dosing deals with how drugs act in the body and how much is given, which isn't about evidence handling or workplace/regulatory standards. Clinical chemistry techniques focus on the analytical methods used in the lab, not on field procedures, legal processes, or employment law. Laboratory information management centers on data systems and record-keeping, rather than the legal and professional guidance that ties field, evidence, and workplace testing together.

2. What is the primary purpose of a Drug Testing Screening Laboratory in the Philippines?

- A. To perform screening and confirmatory testing for substance abuse for driving under the influence enforcement**
- B. To certify medical doctors for licensure**
- C. To monitor environmental pollutants**
- D. To test only medical devices**

The primary function is to support DUI enforcement by detecting illegal or controlled substances in individuals suspected of driving under the influence. Screening tests provide rapid, broad detection to flag potential drug use, while confirmatory testing uses highly specific methods (such as GC-MS or LC-MS/MS) to verify the exact substances present and provide results that can be used in legal proceedings. A properly run lab maintains chain-of-custody, calibration, and quality control to ensure the findings are defensible in court. This purpose differs from certifying medical doctors for licensure, monitoring environmental pollutants, or testing medical devices, which lie outside the scope of drug testing for impaired driving.

3. The chain of custody in specimen handling primarily ensures which of the following?
- A. Quick results reporting
 - B. Specimen tracking procedures from point of collection to final disposition**
 - C. Donor confidentiality
 - D. Calibration of equipment

Chain of custody is about recording every person who handles a specimen from the moment it's collected until final disposition, with time stamps, identifiers, and secure transfer. This creates a complete, tamper-evident trail so the test results can be tied to the exact specimen and trusted in any legal or regulatory context. The main goal is to preserve specimen integrity and accountability, preventing substitutions, losses, or contamination without being noticed. That focus on traceability and integrity is why this is the best choice. Quick results reporting relates to turnaround time, donor confidentiality concerns privacy, and calibration of equipment concerns measurement accuracy. They're important in their own right but address different aspects of the testing process. In practice, the chain of custody is maintained through documented custody logs, secure seals, proper labeling, and controlled transport and storage.

4. What is the purpose of split sample verification in the testing process?
- A. To speed up testing.
 - B. To determine specimen type.
 - C. To confirm that the split secondary sample yields the same result as the primary sample.**
 - D. To check for adulteration.

Split sample verification checks that the secondary portion of a split urine sample yields the same result as the primary portion. This confirms the result is reliable and not affected by handling, labeling, or other small errors that could occur during collection or processing. The idea is to store the second portion for verification testing so that if there's any question about the result, the same specimen can be re-tested without needing a new sample. If both portions agree, confidence in the result is strengthened; if they differ, it triggers investigation and possible re-testing. It's about ensuring integrity and accuracy in the testing process, rather than speeding up testing, identifying specimen type, or directly detecting adulteration.

5. In method validation, calibration curves are used to relate instrument response to known concentrations for what purpose?

A. To adjust the instrument's temperature during runs.

B. To quantify analytes in unknown samples.

C. To replace the need for internal standards.

D. To define the sample collection protocol.

Calibration curves establish the link between what the instrument reads (signal) and the known amounts of a substance. In method validation, you generate this relationship using standards with known concentrations, then apply that curve to the signal from unknown samples to estimate how much analyte is present. This is the fundamental way we turn a measured response into a quantitative concentration, and you can also assess how linear and accurate the method is within the validated range. Other options aren't the purpose here: calibration curves aren't about changing the instrument's temperature, they don't replace the need for internal standards (which help correct variability and are often used alongside curves), and they don't dictate how samples are collected.

6. Copy designated for the confirmatory laboratory (for positive sample) is which type?

A. Copy for the Collection Site

B. Copy for the Laboratory

C. Copy for the Confirmatory Laboratory (for positive sample)

D. Original report

When a specimen yields a positive result or requires confirmation, a specific copy is designated to be sent to the confirmatory laboratory to support independent verification. This copy carries all the essential information and chain-of-custody details needed by the confirmatory lab to perform the requested confirmatory testing (such as GC/MS) and to correlate results with the initial screening. Sending this copy ensures the confirmatory lab has the proper context and identification to validate the result without delays or mix-ups. The copy intended for the collection site is for documenting the collection event and maintaining custody at the collection point, not for guiding confirmatory analysis. The copy for the laboratory is used for the screening lab's own records and workflow, not specifically for the confirmatory testing step. The original report represents the final product of the testing process sent to the employer and isn't the copy designated for the confirmatory lab.

7. What is the purpose of calibration curve acceptance criteria in quantitative assays?

- A. It ensures the instrument's response is accurate across the tested range.**
- B. It calibrates the instrument daily regardless of results.**
- C. It measures sample purity.**
- D. It determines instrument temperature.**

Calibration curve acceptance criteria are the checks that decide whether the curve used to translate instrument signal into concentration is valid for quantifying samples. The curve links known concentrations to measured signals, so when the curve fits well and the back-calculated concentrations of the standards fall within predefined limits, you can trust that the instrument's response is accurate across the tested range. This validity protects the accuracy and reliability of all sample measurements within that range, and if the criteria aren't met, results may be biased and the curve must be re-evaluated or re-run. These criteria aren't about daily calibration independent of results, measuring sample purity, or determining instrument temperature; they specifically ensure the calibration curve truly reflects the relationship between signal and concentration across the validated range.

8. Creatinine normalization is used to adjust for what condition in urine drug testing?

- A. To adjust drug concentrations to account for urine dilution.**
- B. To adjust for urine pH.**
- C. To calibrate LC-MS/MS mass accuracy.**
- D. To determine the drug's pharmacokinetics.**

Creatinine normalization is used to account for urine dilution in urine drug testing. Since urine concentration can vary with hydration, a person with very dilute urine may show lower drug concentrations even if they took the same amount of drug, while concentrated urine can exaggerate levels. Creatinine is produced at a relatively steady rate and excreted in urine, so adjusting drug levels to creatinine (for example, drug concentration per creatinine amount) helps make results more comparable across samples with different dilution. This method is widely used because it reduces the impact of hydration on measured drug levels, though creatinine excretion can still vary with factors like muscle mass, age, sex, diet, and kidney function. Other aspects like urine pH affect drug stability, instrument calibration relates to mass accuracy, and pharmacokinetics deals with how drug levels change over time, which are not addressed by creatinine normalization.

9. What might cause an oxidant positive result in specimen validity testing?

- A. Expired reagents**
- B. Low creatinine**
- C. Proteinuria**
- D. Presence of oxidants in adulterants such as nitrite or bleach**

The key idea is that the oxidant test in specimen validity checks detects substances that can oxidize the test reagents. When adulterants containing oxidizing agents are added to urine, such as nitrite or household bleach, they produce a positive signal on the oxidant test pad. This indicates the sample may have been tampered with, rather than reflecting a normal urine composition. Expired reagents could lead to unreliable results in general, but they don't specifically explain an oxidant-positive finding. Low creatinine points to dilution, not oxidation, and proteinuria reflects protein in the urine, not the presence of oxidants.

10. What is the methamphetamine confirmatory threshold?

- A. 15 confirm**
- B. 50 Ng/dl**
- C. 250 confirmatory**
- D. 2-3 days**

The confirmatory threshold is the concentration used in the definitive test (like GC-MS or LC-MS/MS) to declare a positive result after the initial screen. For methamphetamine in urine, the standard confirmatory cutoff is 250 ng/mL. This means a specimen must contain methamphetamine at or above 250 nanograms per milliliter to be reported as confirmed positive, providing specificity by verifying the compound's identity beyond the screening result. The other options aren't correct because they don't reflect a valid concentration (or they present a time frame or an odd unit, which isn't how thresholds are defined).

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://mtlawsdrugtestingscreeninglab.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE