

## ALLEGATO N.2

### DOMANDE ATTINENTI AL PROFILO:

1. Il candidato descriva l'esame emocromocitometrico.
2. Il candidato descriva i marcatori biochimici dell'infarto del miocardio.
3. Il candidato descriva gli emocomponenti che derivano dal sangue e le modalità di conservazione.
4. Il candidato descriva l'esame dell'urinocoltura.
5. Il candidato descriva i principali anticoagulanti e il loro utilizzo.
6. Il candidato descriva la differenza tra esame citologico e istologico.
7. Il candidato descriva i DPI e la loro importanza nei luoghi di lavoro.
8. Il candidato descriva l'esame dell'emocoltura.
9. Il candidato descriva il test di Coombs indiretto.

### DOMANDE ATTINENTI INGLESE:

1. "Alcoholic Ketoacidosis occurs in patients with chronic alcohol abuse, liver disease, and acute alcohol ingestion. Starvation ketoacidosis occurs after the body is deprived of glucose as its primary source of energy for a prolonged time, causing fatty acids to replace glucose as the major metabolic fuel".
2. "Ketoacidosis is a metabolic state associated with pathologically high serum and urine concentrations of ketone bodies, namely acetone, acetoacetate, and beta-hydroxybutyrate".
3. "Low insulin levels, most often secondary to absolute or relative hypoglycemia as with fasting, activate hormone-sensitive lipase, which is responsible for the breakdown of triglycerides to free fatty acid and glycerol".
4. "Glucose is the primary carbon-based substrate in blood necessary for the production of adenosine triphosphate (ATP), which is the energy currency of cells after glucose is metabolized during glycolysis, Krebs's cycle and the electron transport chain".
5. "DKA (diabetic ketoacidosis) can occur in patients with diabetes mellitus, most frequently associated with relative insulin deficiency. This may be caused by precipitating physiologic stress or, in some cases, maybe the initial clinical presentation in patients with previously undiagnosed diabetes".
6. "Melatonin, also known as N-acetyl-5-methoxytryptamine, is a key hormone in regulating sleep timing in humans and also play a role in the brain-health benefits associated with sleep".

7. “Melatonin production declines with aging, possibly due to age-related calcification of the pineal gland, rather than increased clearance”.
8. “Alzheimer’s disease is characterized by amyloid-beta aggregation, which in turn is associated with synaptic loss, oxidative stress, and mitochondrial dysfunction in the brain”.
9. “Oxidative stress is characterized by an imbalance between the production of reactive species (ROS and RNS) and the body’s antioxidant defenses”.

DOMANDE ATTINENTI INFORMATICA:

1. Cosa significa l’acronimo PEC?
2. Cos’è lo SPID?
3. Quali file hanno come estensione “.xls”?
4. A cosa serve il backup dei dati?
5. Come è composta una password sicura?
6. Quale può essere un veicolo di virus?
7. Cosa si intende per hardware?
8. Microsoft Excel è?
9. Microsoft PowerPoint è?