

Clinical Lab Scientist



We Need You!

Contact us anytime:
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**Albany Med
Laboratory Department**
43 New Scotland Avenue
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(518) 262-6225
Monday-Friday
8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.
www.amc.edu

Becoming a Lab Professional:

- Means being a critical part of a medical team.
- Means directly impacting every patient who is diagnosed and treated.
- Means changing lives—including your own.

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Why Choose the Laboratory?

Are you interested in science and math?

Do you like to take things apart and see how they work?

Do you like puzzles and seeing how the pieces come together?

Do you like to help others and impact their lives in a positive way?

The Laboratory Sciences are for YOU!



Laboratory Science makes modern medicine possible! Without the tests that clinical and pathology laboratorians prepare, providers would not know the full picture or history of a patient's health status. You could be part of the team that has direct impact on every single patient who is diagnosed and treated.

School Commitment

College:

2-Year Program: Technician

4-Year Program: Technologist

Master's Program (additional 2 years)

School Programs: 16 in New York!

All programs available at:

<https://www.naacls.org/find-a-program.aspx>

NYS licensure information:

<http://www.op.nysed.gov/prof/>

<http://www.whatsmynext.org/>

2017 Wage Survey:

<https://doi.org/10.1093/ajcp/aqy139>

Source: ASCP <https://www.ascp.org/content/careers/learn-about-careers>



Department of Lab Medicine:

BLOOD BANK: Perform testing on patient specimens to determine if blood of healthy donor will provide a safe transfusion for a patient.

CELLULAR IMMUNOLOGY: Diagnose blood cancers (leukemia and lymphoma) and immunodeficiencies.

CHEMISTRY: A highly automated lab that reports over 10,000 test results a day through a track system. Additionally, several specialized tests are analyzed on other platforms in both the general chemistry and special chemistry areas.

FLUORESCENT IN-SITU HYBRIDIZATION: Use fluorescent probes to look at gene expression to detect and characterize tumors.

HEMATOLOGY: Perform routine and specialized testing of the blood to treat and diagnose diseases such as anemia, infection, hemophilia, blood clotting disorders and leukemia.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS: Use computer programs to interface orders and test results.

MICROBIOLOGY: Identify microscopic organisms (bacteria, fungi, parasites and viruses) that cause infections. These results help the doctor decide on best treatment for patients.

MOLECULAR DIAGNOSTICS: Analyze biological markers using techniques to diagnose and monitor disease and therapy and detect risk.

PATHOLOGY: Study of human tissue to help diagnose disease states, cancer and best therapies for patient treatment.

PHLEBOTOMY: Collect blood samples for the lab departments to study.

SEROLOGY: Test for antibodies to infectious diseases such as Herpes, HIV and COVID-19.