

## Coagulation Basics

1. The process of first halting bleeding through clot formation, and the subsequent dissolving of the clot is termed \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Thrombosis
  - b. Hemophilia
  - c. Hemostasis
  - d. Thrombophilia
  
2. Virchow's triad is composed of three factors that cause clotting. They are:
  - a. Vascular injury, platelet aggregation and red blood cells
  - b. Vessel constriction, clot lysis and hypercoagulation
  - c. Venous thrombi, arterial thrombi and platelet aggregation
  - d. Stasis, vascular injury and hypercoagulability
  
3. The most immediate response to bleeding is a constriction by the blood vessel at the site of the injury.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
4. Another term for a fibrin clot is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Scab
  - b. Thrombus
  - c. Embolus
  - d. Aggregate
  
5. The web-like substance found in an arterial thrombus is:
  - a. A platelet
  - b. Fibrin
  - c. Fibrinogen
  - d. Prothrombin
  
6. The Extrinsic pathway is activated by contact with negatively charged surfaces.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
7. Coagulation Factor VII is found in the:
  - a. Extrinsic pathway
  - b. Intrinsic pathway
  - c. Common pathway
  - d. All of the above
  
8. Another name for Factor II is:
  - a. Fibrinogen
  - b. Fibrin
  - c. Thrombin
  - d. Prothrombin

9. \_\_\_\_\_ converts of fibrinogen to fibrin by cleaving fibrinopeptides A and B.
- Factor VIII
  - Thrombin
  - Tissue Factor
  - Prothrombin
10. The entry point into the Common Pathway is at \_\_\_\_\_.
- Factor XIIa
  - Factor Xa
  - Factor Va
  - Factor VIIa
11. Many of the reactions in the procoagulant pathways require the presence of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Magnesium ions
  - Negatively charged surfaces
  - Calcium ions
  - Plasmin
12. Fibrinolysis regulates coagulation by inactivating clotting factors.
- True
  - False
13. The active focal enzyme in the fibrinolytic system is:
- Plasmin
  - Thrombin
  - Kallikrein
  - High molecular weight kininogen
14. Plasmin reacts with fibrinogen breaking it down into smaller fragments called:
- D-Dimer
  - Platelets
  - FDPs
  - Fibrinopeptides
15. Fibrin polymers are stabilized by covalent cross-links introduced by the action of the enzyme:
- Factor VIII
  - Factor II
  - Factor Xa
  - Factor XIIIa
16. A powerful inhibitor of the procoagulant system is antithrombin
- True
  - False
17. If you think of the coagulation process as an assembly line, the inhibitory reactions would be the \_\_\_\_\_ of the line.
- Accelerator
  - On/off switch
  - Brakes
  - End product

18. Individuals born without adequate amounts of Factor VIII suffer from:
  - a. Thrombophilia
  - b. Deep vein thrombosis
  - c. Hemophilia A
  - d. Hemophilia B
  
19. Persons with thrombophilia have a propensity to bleed.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
20. Hypercoagulability can occur if an individual:
  - a. Is deficient in Protein C
  - b. Is deficient in Fibrinogen
  - c. Is deficient in Factor VIII
  - d. Is deficient in Plasmin Inhibitor
  
21. All of the following disease states can arise from thrombophilia except:
  - a. Pulmonary embolism
  - b. Stroke
  - c. Diabetes
  - d. Deep vein thrombosis
  
22. A prolonged aPTT accompanied with a normal PT could be the result of:
  - a. A deficiency of Factor II
  - b. A deficiency of Factor VII
  - c. A deficiency of Factor V
  - d. A deficiency of Factor VIII
  
23. If a patient had a deficiency in one of the factors of the Common Pathway I would expect the following laboratory results.
  - a. Normal PT, normal aPTT
  - b. Abnormal PT, abnormal aPTT
  - c. Normal PT, abnormal aPTT
  - d. Abnormal PT, normal aPTT
  
24. Because the oral anticoagulant warfarin decreases the activity of Factors II, VII, IX, and X, the most appropriate laboratory test to monitor its therapy would be the:
  - a. PT
  - b. aPTT
  - c. One-stage factor assay
  - d. Bleeding time

