

Thrombosis and Thrombophilia

1. Pulmonary Embolism accounts for what percentage of deaths in U.S. hospitals.
 - a. 0 – 5%
 - b. 5% - 10%
 - c. 30%
 - d. 50%
2. The most common manifestations of Venous thromboembolism (VTE) are:
 - a. Myocardial infarction and stroke
 - b. Deep vein thrombosis and myocardial infarction
 - c. Deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism
 - d. Pulmonary embolism and stroke
3. The average hospital stay for a patient diagnosed with deep vein thrombosis is:
 - a. 24 hours
 - b. 1 – 3 days
 - c. 3 – 5 days
 - d. 5 – 7 days
4. The process of blood clotting and then the subsequent dissolution of the clot is termed _____.
 - a. Hemophilia
 - b. Hemostasis
 - c. Thrombophilia
 - d. Thrombosis
5. 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
6. Which of the following would **not** be a factor that contributes to thrombosis
 - a. Atherosclerosis
 - b. Long airplane flights
 - c. Decreased Factor VIII
 - d. Surgery
7. Individuals who have a tendency to develop thrombosis as a result of predisposing factors are said to have _____.
 - a. Thrombophilia
 - b. Hemophilia
 - c. Hypertension
 - d. Hemostasis
8. Which of the following may be **both** an acquired and inherited cause of thrombophilia
 - a. Pregnancy
 - b. Elevated Factor VIII
 - c. Hormone replacement therapy
 - d. Prothrombin Gene Mutation 20210A

9. The most prominent of the known genetic risk factors in patients with venous thromboembolism is:
 - a. Antithrombin deficiency
 - b. Prothrombin mutation
 - c. Activated Protein C resistance
 - d. Protein S deficiency

10. Defects in antithrombin, Protein C and Protein S account for what percentage of thrombosis patients.
 - a. 0 – 5%
 - b. 5 –10%
 - c. 10 – 20%
 - d. 20 – 30%

11. _____ proved to be the most common hereditary cause of thrombophilia.
 - a. Prothrombin Gene Mutation 20210A
 - b. Antithrombin deficiency
 - c. Protein S deficiency
 - d. Factor V Leiden

12. The major inhibitor of blood coagulation is:
 - a. Plasmin
 - b. Protein S
 - c. Protein C
 - d. Antithrombin

13. Functional assays for the detection of Protein C deficiency are recommended because they:
 - a. Are clot based
 - b. Use chromogenic technology
 - c. Detect both Type I and Type II disorders
 - d. Detect abnormalities of Protein C activation

14. Protein C and its cofactor Protein S serve to downregulate coagulation by inactivating factors _____.
 - a. Va and VIIIa
 - b. Xa and Va
 - c. IIa and VIIa
 - d. IXa and Xa

15. Approximately 60% of Protein S in plasma is linked to _____ while the remaining 40% circulates in the free form.
 - a. Platelets
 - b. C4BP
 - c. Macrophages
 - d. Red blood cells

16. When a patient first presents to the hospital with a thrombosis, the initial treatment of choice is
 - a. Warfarin
 - b. Hirudin
 - c. Aspirin
 - d. Heparin

17. The direct thrombin inhibitor hirudin is derived from:
 - a. Vampire bats
 - b. Medicinal leeches
 - c. Sweet clover
 - d. Tape worms

