

Self-Assessment Test

Pharmacist Essentials in Preventing and Managing Venous Thromboembolism

This program is located at www.symposia.ashp.org/vte-essentials



This self-assessment test has been provided as a study aid only. At the conclusion of the internet-based program, click on "Take CE Test" to proceed to the ASHP CE Testing Center and take the on-line program post-test. You may print your CE statement immediately after successful completion of the post-test.

There are a total of 12 questions associated with this self-assessment test.

1. The estimated annual incidence of symptomatic venous thromboembolism (VTE) is at least
 - a. 200,000
 - b. 400,000
 - c. 600,000
 - d. 1,000,000
2. The most common cause of death from acute pulmonary embolism is
 - a. Acute tissue necrosis of lung tissue
 - b. Lack of oxygen exchange (respiratory failure)
 - c. Right sided heart failure
 - d. None of the above
3. Patients with vein wall trauma and/ or venous stasis are at increased risk for the development of venous thrombosis.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. Which of the following patients is at the **lowest** risk for venous thromboembolism?
 - a. 65 year-old male with congestive heart failure
 - b. 60 year-old female with diabetes and hypertension
 - c. 40 year-old female undergoing treatment for breast cancer
 - d. 30 year-old male with multiple traumatic injuries following an auto accident
5. PR is a 45 year-old, 210 kg male with a past medical history of inflammatory bowel disease, hypertension, and hypercholesterolemia. He recovered from a myocardial infarction in the previous year. Last week, he flew from Los Angeles, California to Frankfurt, Germany on a business trip. How many risk factors for VTE does PR have?
 - a. 2
 - b. 4
 - c. 6
 - d. 8



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6. Both enoxaparin and fondaparinux are indicated for the treatment of venous thromboembolism on an inpatient and outpatient basis.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. Which of the following clotting factors is **not** inhibited by warfarin?
 - a. Factor II
 - b. Factor V
 - c. Factor VII
 - d. Factor X

8. Anticoagulants prevent clot formation and extension.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. A low dose of a low molecular weight heparin administered once daily reduces thromboembolic events in orthopedic and abdominal surgery patients, as well as medically ill patients.
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Which of the following is the best treatment regimen for confirmed venous thromboembolism?
 - a. Continuous infusion heparin for 10 days + enoxaparin for 30 days
 - b. Continuous infusion heparin for 5 days + warfarin for 5 days
 - c. Enoxaparin for 5 days + warfarin for 90 days
 - d. Enoxaparin for 30 days + warfarin for 180 days

11. Which of the following tests is used to monitor warfarin therapy?
 - a. Activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT)
 - b. Platelet counts
 - c. International Normalized Ratio (INR)
 - d. None of the above

12. Which of the following is an advantage of low molecular weight heparin (LMWH) compared to unfractionated heparin?
 - a. Lack of heparin-induced thrombocytopenia
 - b. Lower incidence of osteoporosis
 - c. Ability to monitor LMWH therapy with the aPTT
 - d. Shorter duration of activity than unfractionated heparin



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