Chapter 67, Self-Assessment Questions

1. Extrinsic pathway of anticoagulation involves:
   A. Factor XII
   B. Factor VII
   C. Factor IX
   D. Factor XI

2. Which of the following statements is true?
   A. Each unit of factor (F) VIII replacement administered per kilogram of body weight raises the plasma FVIII level 1% (0.01 IU/mL [10 IU/L]).
   B. Each unit of FVIII replacement administered per kilogram of body weight raises the plasma FVIII level 2% (0.02 IU/mL [20 IU/L]).
   C. Each unit of FIX replacement administered per kilogram of body weight yields a 0.5% rise in plasma (0.005 IU/mL [5 IU/L]) FIX level.
   D. Each unit of FIX replacement administered per kilogram of body weight yields a 2% rise in plasma (0.02 IU/mL [20 IU/L]) FIX level.
   E. Each unit of FIX replacement administered per kilogram of body weight yields a 3% rise in plasma (0.03 IU/mL [30 IU/L]) FIX level.

3. To increase the FVIII level from 0% to 80% in a 50-kg hemophiliac, _____ units of FVIII should be administered.
   A. 500
   B. 3000
   C. 4000
   D. 1600
4. Which of the following is the medication of choice to control mild joint pain associated with joint destruction in patients with hemophilia?

A. Ibuprofen
B. Acetaminophen
C. Oxycodone
D. Naproxen
E. Aminocaproic acid

5. Which of the following is the best approach to treating a nonbleeding 60-kg hemophilia patient with 3 BU/mL (3000 BU/L) of factor VIII inhibitor?

A. 7200 mcg of recombinant factor VIIa IV every 2 hours
B. 4500 units of aPCC IV twice daily
C. Immune tolerance induction, factor VIII replacement per levels
D. 6000 porcine units of recombinant porcine factor VIII IV daily
E. 6000 units of Advate IV twice daily

6. Which of the following statements is true about desmopressin acetate (DDAVP) therapy in von Willebrand disease (vWD)?

A. Due to its potential to be contaminated with viruses, solvent/detergent viral inactivation process is used.
B. It is less effective in vWD compared with hemophilia patients.
C. It can be administered as a 0.3-mcg/kg oral dose twice daily.
D. Administration of a test dose can predict patient’s response to therapy.
E. The main adverse effect is hypernatremia.
7. A 30-year old patient with type 3vWD is scheduled for an intra-abdominal surgery. Which of the following products should be administered prior to surgery to control the bleeding?

A. DDAVP
B. Refacto
C. Humate-P
D. Tranexamic acid
E. Rixubis

8. Which of the following is a typical presenting symptom for patient with thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)?

A. Constipation
B. Cough
C. Confusion
D. Hives
E. Throat swelling

9. The vWD type most likely to respond to desmopressin treatment is:

A. Type 1
B. Type 2
C. Type 2A
D. Type 2B
E. Type 3
10. For a 3-year-old boy diagnosed with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), no bleeding, and platelet count of 25,000/mm$^3$ ($25 \times 10^9$/L), the following is recommended:

   A. Prednisone, 1 to 1.5 mg/kg/day IV
   B. Anti-D immunoglobulin, 75 µg/kg × one dose
   C. Laparoscopic splenectomy
   D. Close monitoring, no treatment
   E. Platelet transfusion

11. All of the following can cause TTP except:

   A. Rituximab
   B. Ticlopidine
   C. Malignancy
   D. Bone marrow transplant

12. Which of the following interventions is the most important to decrease mortality due to TTP?

   A. Plasma exchange
   B. Methylprednisolone
   C. Rituximab
   D. Alphanate
   E. Fresh-frozen plasma

13. Adult-onset ITP:

   A. Is sudden
   B. Affects both sexes equally
   C. Affects women two to three times more often than men
D. Affects men two to three times more than women

E. Is usually self-limiting

14. Which of the following is true regarding use of thrombopoietic growth factors in ITP?

A. Romiplostim can be given orally twice a day

B. Eltrombopag is FDA approved for use in children older than 1 year of age

C. Use of thrombopoietic growth factors is associated with long-term sustained response

D. Eltrombopag has a warning on hepatic decompensation in patients with HCV infection being treated with interferon/ribavirin regimens

E. Romiplostim can be considered as a first-line therapy in adult patients with platelet counts less than 30,000/mm³ (30 × 10⁹/L)

15. What is the mainstay of treatment for recessively inherited coagulation disorder (RICD)?

A. Fresh-frozen plasma (FFP)

B. Prothrombin complex concentrates (PCCs)

C. Cryoprecipitate

D. Tranexamic acid

E. Platelet transfusions
Answers to Self-Assessment Questions

1. B
2. B
3. E
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. C
8. C
9. A
10. D
11. A
12. A
13. C
14. D
15. A