

## IMPROVING DVT – PART 1I (Neuro and OB/GYN) POSTTEST QUESTIONS

Please answer the following questions after participating in Part II (Neuro and OB/GYN) of the Improving DVT series. Please record your answers on the Continuing Education Credits Application Form:

1. Risk Factors for VTE in Gynecologic Surgery include which of the following:
  - a. Obesity
  - b. Prior VTE
  - c. Hormone therapy
  - d. Thrombophilias
  - e. All of the above
2. The incidence of VTE increases with age in female patients but not male patients. True or false
3. Women who are pregnant or postpartum have a four-times increased risk for VTE complications. True or False
4. Potential complications of heparin therapy include which of the following:
  - a. Heparin induced thrombocytopenia
  - b. Bleeding (postoperative/intraoperative)
  - c. Decreased bone density
  - d. All of the above
5. The majority of fatal PEs are diagnosed at autopsy. True or False
6. DVTs can be diagnosed by
  - a. D-dimer
  - b. Ultrasonography
  - c. Venography
  - d. CT/MRI
  - e. All of the above
7. PEs can be diagnosed by all of the following except
  - a. D-dimer
  - b. Helical CT
  - c. Angiography
  - d. V/Q scan/compression ultrasonography
8. The ACCP 2008 Guidelines for Pulmonary Embolism Therapy in a stable patient says that treatment with a vitamin K antagonist should continue until hospital discharge. True or False
9. Among stroke inpatients, only patients with hemorrhagic stroke are at risk and should receive prophylaxis. True or False

10. When weighing DVT risk factors, which of the following risk factor is categorized as a major risk?
- a. Major surgery
  - b. Advanced age (>70 years)
  - c. Obesity
  - d. Prior VTE