

## PHARMACOLOGY: HAEMOSTASIS

1: Protamine

- A: combines with heparin to form a complex ✓
- B: has no effect on enoxaparin
- C: has prothrombotic effects when given in excess
- D: is highly lipophilic

2: Low molecular weight heparin

- A: binds more antithrombin 3 than unfractionated heparin
- B: decreases the rate of factor Xa degradation
- C: has less bioavailability than unfractionated heparin when given subcutaneously
- D: has less effect on thrombin than unfractionated heparin ✓

3: Heparin induced thrombocytopenia

- A: causes increased hemorrhagic complications
- B: increases the risk of venous thromboembolism ✓
- C: is more common in pregnancy
- D: occurs in 10% of people treated with low molecular weight heparin

4: Grumpy Cat is preparing some snacks for the local rodents. The effect of warfarin is increased by

- A: amiodarone ✓
- B: protein C depletion
- C: rifampin
- D: spironolactone

5: Rivaroxaban

- A: has a longer half-life in the elderly ✓
- B: has several active metabolites
- C: inhibits thrombin by direct binding to its active site
- D: is unaffected by the use of hepatic enzyme inducing drugs

6: Apixaban is a direct inhibitor of

- A: factor V
- B: factor X ✓
- C: fibrinogen
- D: prothrombin

7: Clopidogrel blocks

A: adenosine uptake by platelets

B: ADP induced platelet aggregation ✓

C: glycoprotein 2b/3a receptors on the platelet surface

D: thromboxane A2 synthesis in platelets

8: Recombinant factor VIIa can be used to treat

A: disseminated intravascular coagulation

B: Haemophilia A ✓

C: Haemophilia C

D: Hageman defect

9: Tranexamic acid

A: competitively inhibits plasminogen activation ✓

B: has low oral absorption

C: has minimal renal excretion

D: is contraindicated in post-fibrinolysis haemorrhage

10: Cryoprecipitate is a rich source of

A: albumin

B: desmopressin

C: fibrinogen ✓

D: vitamin K