Cheap Nursing CEUs

Thromboembolic Disease

1. A health care professional has questions regarding DVT and age. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. Individuals over the age of 50 are at increased risk for DVT.
B. Individuals over the age of 60 are at increased risk for DVT.
C. Individuals over the age of 65 are at increased risk for DVT.
D. Individuals over the age of 75 are at increased risk for DVT.

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2. A 28-year-old pregnant patient has questions regarding DVT. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

A. Women are at higher risk for DVT during pregnancy, childbirth, and up to 3-months after delivery.
B. Women are at higher risk for DVT during pregnancy, childbirth, and up to 6-months after delivery.
C. Women are at higher risk for DVT during pregnancy, childbirth, and up to 8-months after delivery.
D. Women are at a lower risk for DVT during pregnancy.

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3. A 42-year-old male, obese patient has questions regarding DVT. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

A. An individual may be considered to be obese when his or her BMI is greater than or equal to 28 kg/m2.
B. An individual may be considered to be obese when his or her BMI is greater than or equal to 30 kg/m2.
C. Obesity is not a risk factor for DVT.
D. Obesity is only a risk factor for DVT for women over the age of 65.

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4. A health care professional has questions regarding thrombosis and COVID-19 vaccination. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. Research indicates that COVID-19 vaccine associated thrombosis only affects individuals under the age of 16.
B. COVID-19 vaccine associated thrombosis is associated with the Pfizer Vaccine.
C. Women younger than 50 years old should be aware of the rare risk of blood clots with low platelets after vaccination with the Johnson & Johnson/Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine.
D. Recently pregnant individuals should not receive the Johnson & Johnson/Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine due to the increased risk of blood clots with TTS.

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5. According to the course, which of the following may be a sign/symptom of thrombosis and DVT?

A. Body aches
B. Extreme fatigue
C. Redness of the skin
D. Syncope

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6. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

A. Most individuals suffering from DVT will be symptomatic.
B. Most individuals suffering from DVT over the age of 65 will be symptomatic.
C. Most individuals suffering from DVT under the age of 65 will be symptomatic.
D. Most individuals suffering from DVT will be asymptomatic.

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7. A health care professional has questions regarding the thrombosis/DVT diagnostic process. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. Duplex ultrasonography should not be used in the DVT diagnostic process.
B. MRI is the most accurate test for diagnosing blood clots.
C. A positive D-dimer test may indicate the presence of a blood clot.
D. CT scans alone are often used to diagnose DVT.

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8. According to the course, which of the following may be a sign/symptom of PE?

A. Low blood pressure
B. Blue fingernails
C. Epistaxis
D. Pruritus

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9. A health care professional has questions regarding PTS. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. PTS is a chronic condition characterized by pain, swelling, and other symptoms related to PE.
B. PTS is a chronic condition characterized by pain, swelling, and other symptoms related to DVT of the leg.
C. PTS only affects individuals over the age of 65 with a history of PE.
D. PTS only affects males over the age of 40.

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10. According to the course, risk factors for DVT recurrence include which of the following?

A. Hormone use
B. A diet rich in protein

C. History positive for DVT associated epistaxis
D. COVID-19 vaccination

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11. A 24-year-old male patient has questions regarding physical activity and thrombosis prevention. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

A. Adults should do muscle-strengthening activities of moderate or greater intensity that involve all major muscle groups once a week.
B. Adults should do muscle-strengthening activities of moderate or greater intensity and that involve all major muscle groups on 2 or more days a week.
C. Adults under the age of 25 should avoid muscle-strengthening activities.
D. Adults over the age of 25 should avoid muscle-strengthening activities.

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12. A 32-year-old pregnant patient has questions regarding physical activity and thrombosis prevention. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

A. Women should do at least 30 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic activity a week during pregnancy and the postpartum period.
B. Women should do at least 60 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic activity a week during pregnancy and the postpartum period.
C. Women should do at least 90 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic activity a week during pregnancy and the postpartum period.
D. Women should do at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic activity a week during pregnancy and the postpartum period.

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13. A 52-year-old female patient has questions regarding nutrition and thrombosis prevention. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

A. More than 10 percent of calories per day should come from saturated fat.
B. More than 15 percent of calories per day should come from saturated fat.
C. Individuals should consume more than 2,300 milligrams per day of sodium.
D. Individuals should consume less than 2,300 milligrams per day of sodium.

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14. A health care professional has questions regarding nutrition and thrombosis prevention. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. Female adults and female older adults should take in approximately 1,600 to 2,400 calories per day, depending on activity level.
B. Female adults and female older adults should take in approximately 1,800 to 2,800 calories per day, depending on activity level.
C. Female adults and female older adults should take in approximately 1,900 to 2,900 calories per day, depending on activity level.
D. Female adults and female older adults should take in approximately 2,000 to 3,000 calories per day, depending on activity level.

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15. Which of the following statements is most accurate?

A. The risk for heart disease and type 2 diabetes goes up with a waist size that is greater than 35 inches for women/greater than 40 inches for men.
B. The risk for heart disease and type 2 diabetes goes up with a waist size that is greater than 38 inches for women/greater than 42 inches for men.
C. The risk for heart disease and type 2 diabetes goes up with a waist size that is greater than 40 inches for women/greater than 44 inches for men.
D. The risk for heart disease and type 2 diabetes is not associated with waist size.

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16. A 28-year-old overweight patient has questions regarding weight loss and thrombosis prevention. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

A. The initial goal of weight loss should be to reduce the patient's body weight by about 20 percent from baseline.
B. The initial goal of weight loss should be to reduce the patient's body weight by about 25 percent from baseline.
C. Reducing dietary fat alone is sufficient for weight loss.
D. Reducing dietary fat alone without reducing calories is not sufficient for weight loss.

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17. A 72-year-old female patient has questions regarding graduated compression stockings and thrombosis prevention. Which of the following educational points should be expressed to the patient?

A. Graduated compression stockings, typically, fit tighter around the ankle and may feel "looser" as they progress up the leg.
B. Graduated compression stockings, typically, fit "looser" around the ankle and may feel tighter as they progress up the leg.
C. Individuals under the age of 85 should not wear graduated compression stockings.
D. Female individuals under the age of 85 should not wear graduated compression stockings.

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18. A health care professional is developing a HA-VTE prevention protocol? Which of the following points should the health care professional include in the completed HA-VTE prevention protocol?

A. Health care professionals should not exclude patients who would be unlikely to develop a HA-VTE.
B. Health care professionals may reliably exclude patients who would be unlikely to develop a HA-VTE.
C. Health care professionals should work to increase the need for laboratory investigations and complex calculations.
D. Health care professionals should work to increase the need for laboratory investigations for patients over the age of 65.

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19. Which of the following best represents an American Society of Hematology Treatment Recommendation?

A. For patients with DVT and/or PE, health care professionals should consider using direct oral anticoagulants over vitamin K antagonists.
B. For patients with DVT and/or PE, health care professionals should consider using vitamin K antagonists over direct oral anticoagulants.
C. For patients with DVT and/or PE, health care professionals should consider using direct oral anticoagulants and vitamin K antagonists.
D. Patients with DVT and/or PE should not receive direct oral anticoagulants.

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20. Which of the following best represents an American Society of Hematology Treatment Recommendation?

A. For patients with PE and hemodynamic compromise, health care professionals should consider using thrombolytic therapy followed by anticoagulation over anticoagulation alone.
B. For patients with PE and hemodynamic compromise, health care professionals should consider using anticoagulation followed by thrombolytic therapy over anticoagulation alone.
C. For patients with PE and hemodynamic compromise, health care professionals should only use anticoagulation.
D. For patients with PE and hemodynamic compromise, health care professionals should not use thrombolytic therapy.

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21. Which of the following best represents an American Society of Hematology Treatment Recommendation?

A. For patients with extensive DVT in whom thrombolysis is considered appropriate, health care professionals should consider using systemic thrombolysis over catheter-directed thrombolysis.
B. For patients with extensive DVT in whom thrombolysis is considered appropriate, health care professionals should consider using catheter-directed thrombolysis over systemic thrombolysis.
C. For patients with extensive DVT in whom thrombolysis is considered appropriate, health care professionals should not use catheter-directed thrombolysis.
D. For patients with extensive DVT in whom thrombolysis is considered appropriate, health care professionals should only use systemic thrombolysis.

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22. Which of the following best represents an American Society of Hematology Treatment Recommendation?

A. For patients with DVT and/or PE who have completed primary treatment and will continue to receive secondary prevention, health care professionals should consider using anticoagulation over aspirin.
B. For patients with DVT and/or PE who have completed primary treatment and will continue to receive secondary prevention, health care professionals should consider using aspirin over anticoagulation.

C. For patients with DVT and/or PE who have completed primary treatment and will continue to receive secondary prevention, health care professionals should use aspirin and anticoagulation.
D. For patients with DVT and/or PE who have completed primary treatment and will continue to receive secondary prevention, health care professionals should avoid using anticoagulation.

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23. A 72-year-old male patient with DVT and/or PE completes his primary treatment and will continue VKA therapy as secondary prevention. According to the American Society of Hematology Treatment Recommendations, what should be the patient's target INR range?

A. 1.5 - 1.9
B. 1.5 - 2.5
C. 2.0 - 3.0
D. 2.0 - 4.0

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24. Which of the following best represents a recommendation provided by the National Institutes of Health?

A. Patients who are receiving anticoagulant or antiplatelet therapies for underlying conditions should continue anticoagulant or antiplatelet medications if they receive a diagnosis of COVID-19.
B. Patients who are receiving anticoagulant or antiplatelet therapies for underlying conditions should not continue anticoagulant or antiplatelet medications if they receive a diagnosis of COVID-19.
C. All patient anticoagulant or antiplatelet medications should be discontinued if COVID-19 is suspected.
D. All medications should be discontinued when a patient receives a diagnosis of COVID-19.

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25. Which of the following best represents a recommendation provided by the National Institutes of Health?

A. Patients with COVID-19 may be discharged from the hospital while on VTE prophylaxis.
B. Patients with COVID-19, under the age of 65, may be discharged from the hospital while on VTE prophylaxis.
C. Patients with COVID-19, under the age of 40, may be discharged from the hospital while on VTE prophylaxis.
D. Hospitalized patients with COVID-19 should not routinely be discharged from the hospital while on VTE prophylaxis.

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26. Which of the following best represents a recommendation provided by the National Institutes of Health?

A. If antithrombotic therapy is prescribed during pregnancy prior to a diagnosis of COVID-19, antithrombotic therapy should be continued.
B. If antithrombotic therapy is prescribed during pregnancy prior to a diagnosis of COVID-19, antithrombotic therapy should not be continued.

C. For pregnant patients, over the age of 25, hospitalized for severe COVID-19, prophylactic dose anticoagulation is not recommended.
D. For pregnant patients hospitalized for severe COVID-19, prophylactic dose anticoagulation is contraindicated.

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27. A health care professional is administering heparin to a patient. Which of the following recommendations can help the health care professional prevent a thrombosis-related medical error?

A. Health care professionals should utilize programmable pumps in order to provide consistent and accurate dosing when heparin is administered intravenously and continuously.
B. Health care professionals should utilize programmable pumps in order to provide consistent and accurate dosing when heparin is administered intramuscularly.
C. Health care professionals should not utilize programmable pumps when administering heparin intravenously and continuously.
D. Health care professionals should only administer heparin via subcutaneous injection.

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28. A health care professional is administering care to a patient suffering from thrombosis. The health care professional wants to work to prevent thrombosis-related medical errors. Which of the following recommendations can help the health care professional prevent a thrombosis-related medical error?

A. Use at least one patient identifier when providing care, treatment, and service.
B. Use at least two patient identifiers when providing care, treatment, and service.
C. Use a patient's room number as an identifier.
D. Use a patient's physical location as an identifier.

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29. A health care professional wants to prevent thrombosis-related medical errors from occurring. Therefore, the health care professional has questions regarding Lovenox. Which of the following informational points of interest should be communicated to the health care professional?

A. Lovenox is not a high-alert medication.
B. Lovenox is not associated with anemia or thrombocytopenia.
C. Contraindications associated with Lovenox include active major bleeding.
D. Doses of Lovenox should be adjusted for patients with creatinine clearance <20mL/min.

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30. A health care professional is administering care to a patient suffering from thrombosis. The health care professional wants to work to prevent thrombosis-related medical errors. Which of the following recommendations can help the health care professional prevent a thrombosis-related medical error?

A. The use of gloves replaces the need for hand hygiene.
B. Gloves provide complete protection against hand contamination.
C. Wear double gloves when providing care to patients.
D. Health care professionals should remove gloves after caring for a patient.

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