Hemostasis Quiz (#6)

November, 2001

1. Platelet(s)
   - turnover equals $2.5 \times 10^4$ platelets/uL/day when platelet count equals $2.5 \times 10^5$
   - platelets/uL and survival time is 5-days
   - contain intracellular stores of glycogen, numerous mitochondria and a single nucleus
   - adhesion to a damaged endothelium requires von Willebrand factor
   - aggregation requires fibrin as a cofactor
   - count of 75,000 platelets/uL is normal

2. In contrast to venous thrombosis, arterial thrombosis is 
   - usually accompanied by little change in the turnover rate for fibrinogen
   - more likely to occur even though the endothelial surface is normal
   - more frequently accompanied by pulmonary emboli
   - more effectively treated with Vitamin K antagonists
   - due to a genetic defect in the synthesis of a coagulation protein

3. A patient with a bleeding disorder had a normal platelet count, normal thrombin time and a normal prothrombin time. Which of the following defects can be ruled out (i.e. is not possible)?
   - Vitamin K deficiency
   - Factor XIII defect
   - Classic Hemophilia
   - IIB-IIIa receptor mutation in platelets
   - Factor IX defect

For questions 4 and 5, PTT = partial thromboplastin time and PT = prothrombin time.

Which of the following is most likely? Answer if:

- A) PTT is prolonged and PT is normal
- B) PT is prolonged and PTT is normal
- C) both PT and PTT are prolonged
- D) both PT and PTT are normal

In a patient:

- on long-term oral anticoagulant therapy with coumadin
- receiving treatment with platelet adhesion receptor (Ib-IX) antagonists