

PULMONARY EMBOLISM POST TEST

- 1) Blood clots can form:
 - A. in the legs
 - B. in the arm veins
 - C. in the right side of the heart
 - D. at the tip of a catheter placed in a vein
 - E. all of the above

- 2) In most cases pulmonary embolism is a complication of *Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)*.
 - A. True
 - B. False

- 3) Most pulmonary embolisms are fatal.
 - A. True
 - B. False

- 4) The following are all signs and symptoms of pulmonary embolism except:
 - A. Sudden shortness of breath
 - B. Chest pain
 - C. A cough that produces bloody sputum
 - D. Decrease in heart rate
 - E. Weak pulse

- 5) Operations to replace major joints, such as hip and knee, are leading causes of problem blood clots.
 - A. True
 - B. False

- 6) People who have heart attacks and strokes are at no greater risk of developing clots than people who have not.
 - A. True
 - B. False

- 7) The following is a risk factor of pulmonary embolism:
 - A. Being overweight
 - B. Pacemakers
 - C. Birth control pills
 - D. Smoking
 - E. All of the above

- 8) Treatment of pulmonary embolism is:
- A. Thrombolytics
 - B. Surgery to remove the clot
 - C. A catheter is inserted into the groin or arm and threaded to the clot in the lung. It is used to extract the clot or to deliver medicine to dissolve it.
 - D. All of the above.
- 9) Women are more likely than men to have a pulmonary embolism.
- A. True
 - B. False
- 10) The risk for pulmonary embolism doubles every 10 years after age 60.
- A. True
 - B. False