

# Self-Assessment Test

## Multidisciplinary Approach to Identifying Patients at Risk for VTE

This knowledge-based activity is located at [www.StopVTE.org](http://www.StopVTE.org) and at [www.ashpadvantage.com/podcasts](http://www.ashpadvantage.com/podcasts)

---



This self-assessment test has been provided as a study aid only. At the conclusion of the internet-based or podcast activity, click on the “Take Post-Test” link and choose the test for your professional discipline (pharmacist, physician, nurse, nurse practitioner, or case manager) to proceed to the ASHP Learning Center and take the on-line post-test. You may print your CE statement immediately after successful completion of the post-test.

There are 11 questions associated with this self-assessment test.

- 1. Which of the following complications of deep vein thrombosis (DVT) is most common?**
  - a. Post-thrombotic syndrome.
  - b. Pulmonary hypertension.
  - c. Pulmonary embolism.
  - d. Death.
  
- 2. Which of the following is a manifestation of post-thrombotic syndrome?**
  - a. Chronic swelling, pain, and ulceration.
  - b. Chronic bruising and bleeding.
  - c. Acute pain and paresthesias.
  - d. Acute dyspnea and lightheadedness.
  
- 3. Which of the following statements about the impact of post-thrombotic syndrome on health care costs is correct?**
  - a. It is negligible, resulting in a 2-3% increase in costs.
  - b. It is substantial, resulting in a 32% increase in costs.
  - c. It is substantial, resulting in a 67% increase in costs.
  - d. It is tremendous, resulting in a 100% increase in costs.
  
- 4. Which of the following is a risk factor for VTE?**
  - a. Dyslipidemia.
  - b. Hyperthyroidism.
  - c. Renal failure.
  - d. Trauma.
  
- 5. Which of the following statements about the risk for VTE in the hospital inpatient and outpatient settings is correct?**
  - a. The risk is elevated during and after hospitalization, with many events occurring in the outpatient setting.
  - b. The risk is elevated primarily during hospitalization, with most events occurring in the inpatient setting.
  - c. The risk is elevated primarily after hospital discharge, with most events occurring in the outpatient setting.
  - d. The risk is unrelated to hospitalization.
  
- 6. Which of the following is a physician-related reason for lack of adherence to practice guidelines for VTE prophylaxis?**
  - a. Cost concerns.
  - b. Difficulty assessing risk.
  - c. Time limitations.
  - d. Trialability of guidelines.



For additional CE opportunities and other resources, please visit  
[www.ashpadvantage.com](http://www.ashpadvantage.com)

# Self-Assessment Test

## Multidisciplinary Approach to Identifying Patients at Risk for VTE

This knowledge-based activity is located at [www.StopVTE.org](http://www.StopVTE.org) and at [www.ashpadvantage.com/podcasts](http://www.ashpadvantage.com/podcasts)

---

7. **Which of the following levels of the hierarchy of reliability for VTE prevention efforts is associated with the highest predicted VTE prophylaxis rate?**
  - a. No protocol (“state of nature”).
  - b. Decision support exists but not linked to order writing or prompts exist within orders but no decision support at hand.
  - c. Oversights identified and addressed in real time.
  - d. Protocol well integrated.
  
8. **Which of the following conclusions can be drawn when preparing a flow diagram of the steps in care delivery for preventing hospital-acquired VTE and identifying steps where failure to provide prophylaxis typically occurs?**
  - a. Prophylaxis is straightforward, and failure to provide prophylaxis typically involves only one step in the care-delivery process.
  - b. Prophylaxis is complicated, but failure to provide prophylaxis typically involves only one place in the care-delivery process.
  - c. Prophylaxis is complicated, and failure to provide prophylaxis typically involves multiple steps in the care-delivery process.
  - d. Prophylaxis is complicated, and it is impossible to accurately predict or identify steps in the care-delivery process where failure to provide prophylaxis typically occurs.
  
9. **Which of the following are among the characteristics of successful order sets and protocols for VTE prevention?**
  - a. Complex and reliable.
  - b. Complex and reproducible.
  - c. Lengthy and comprehensive.
  - d. Simple and reliable.
  
10. **Which of the following VTE risk scoring systems requires prophylaxis at the time of admission for all patients with the exception of those who have contraindications or are not at risk for VTE?**
  - a. The Caprini risk assessment model.
  - b. Prophylaxis default systems.
  - c. Risk scoring with weighted risk factors.
  - d. Risk recognition systems.
  
11. **Which of the following is a criticism or potential disadvantage of the use of alert systems for improving VTE prevention?**
  - a. Lack of efficacy.
  - b. Liability concerns.
  - c. Risk for alert fatigue.
  - d. Risk for human error.



For additional CE opportunities and other resources, please visit  
[www.ashpadvantage.com](http://www.ashpadvantage.com)