

1 Fat embolism

- A occurs in 10% of individuals with severe skeletal injuries
- B syndrome commences within 12 hours
- C causes a diffuse petechial rash in 20%
- D is fatal in 90% of those who develop fat embolism syndrome

2 Regarding thrombosis

- A Abnormal blood flow is the most important component of Virchow's triad
- B Stasis results in platelets coming into contact with endothelium
- C Antithrombin III deficiency is the most common genetic abnormality of haemostasis
- D Factor V mutation occurs in 50% of the population
- E Factor V mutation results in impaired haemostasis

3 Regarding platelet aggregation

- A Granule discharge is primarily stimulated by vWF
- B vWF binds to GpIIa/IIIb
- C Fibrinogen binds to Gp1a
- D Thromboxane A2 is released from platelet granules
- E Thrombin binds with ADP and thromboxane A2 to stimulate aggregation

4 Actions of thrombin include all of the following EXCEPT

- A Conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin
- B Inhibition of aggregation of platelets
- C Stimulation of endothelium to produce tPA
- D Activation of neutrophils
- E Stimulation of endothelium to produce prostacyclin

5 Regarding oedema

- A Transudate is protein rich
- B Exudate has a specific gravity <1.012
- C Lungs can increase in weight 5 or 6 times
- D Oedema represents increased extracellular fluid volume
- E Oedema represents increased interstitial fluid volume

6 The following are constituents of platelet dense granules EXCEPT

- A ADP
- B Histamine
- C Adrenaline
- D Calcium
- E vWF

7 Regarding thrombi

- A Lines of Zahn can occur in all thrombi
- B 50% of venous thrombi occur in deep leg veins
- C Post mortem clots have a dark red homogenous consistency
- D Venous thrombi have a chicken-fat supernatant
- E Thrombi do not occur on heart valves unless there is infection

8 Regarding antiphospholipid antibody syndrome

- A 85% of those with recent stroke have anticardiolipin antibodies
- B Antibodies result in reduced clotting
- C Anticardiolipin is positive in syphilis
- D Anticardiolipin antibodies may occur in 15% of normal individuals
- E Typically it presents with arterial thromboembolism

9 Heparin induced thrombocytopenia syndrome

- A is caused by LMW heparin
- B occurs in 25% of the population
- C results in antibodies to heparin platelet factor 4 complex
- D leads to reduced platelet activation
- E leads to reduced thrombosis due to inhibition of platelet function

10 Regarding systemic thromboembolism

- A 50% arise from intracardiac mural thrombus
- B Two thirds of intracardiac mural thrombi arise in the atria
- C 10% are paradoxical emboli
- D 75% embolise to lower extremities

1	
2	B
3	E
4	
5	E
6	E
7	A
8	D
9	C
10	D