Article: <http://labmed.ascpjournals.org/content/40/1/47.full>

**QUIZ and Key**

1. Low molecular weight heparin is a manufactured derivative of unfractionated heparin and is eliminated from the body by:
   1. Endothelial cells
   2. Macrophages
   3. The liver
   4. The kidneys
2. Heparin’s primary anticoagulant properties derive from interaction with:
   1. Thrombin Time
   2. Partial Thromboplastin Time
   3. Antithrombin
   4. Prothrombin Time
3. Heparin has roughly equivalent antithrombin and anti-Xa activity.
   1. True
   2. False
4. Unfractionated heparin is used:
   1. To treat or prevent diabetes
   2. To treat or prevent spontaneous or latrogenic clotting
   3. To treat or prevent pneumonia
   4. None of the above
5. Validation studies should include preparation of study samples by spiking pooled normal plasma with heparin.
   1. True
   2. False
6. What drug is replacing unfractionated heparin(UH)as the heparin of choice for preventing or treating thromoembolism?
   1. Multi weight heparin (MWH)
   2. Coumadin (Warfarin)
   3. Low molecular weight heparin (LMWH)
   4. Fractionated heparin (FH)
7. The anti-Xa assay is affected by under-filled collection tubes.
   1. True
   2. False
8. The anti-Xa assay samples must be processed within 1 hour.
   1. True
   2. False
9. According to this article, what test continues to be the primary test for monitoring IV heparin therapy?
   1. Thrombin Time
   2. Prothrombin Time
   3. Antithrombin
   4. Partial Thromboplastin Time
10. The primary risk of an inaccurate therapeutic range for PTT is thrombosis secondary to inadequate anticoagulation.
    1. True
    2. False