

After reading the educational materials about anticoagulation management when surgery or invasive procedures are planned, test your knowledge by answering the questions below. Share the results with your doctor or other healthcare provider.

1. The term "blood thinner" is commonly used to mean (choose one):
 - a. A medication that cools your body down when you have a fever or high temperature
 - b. A medication called an anticoagulant used to prevent or treat dangerous blood clots
 - c. A medication used to prevent certain blood infections
2. What is one of the most common complications or side effects of all anticoagulation medications (choose one)?
 - a. Dry eye
 - b. Joint pain
 - c. Bleeding
3. A dental procedure such as having a tooth pulled can cause minor bleeding (choose one): True ___ or False ___
4. Surgery is an example of something that can cause major bleeding (choose one): True ___ or False ___
5. Which of the following may be a cause of major or dangerous bleeding (choose all that apply)?
 - a. Surgery
 - b. Brushing your teeth too hard
 - c. A broken bone or serious injury
 - d. Having a tooth removed or extracted
6. Which of the following may be a cause of minor bleeding (choose all that apply)?
 - a. Having your tonsils removed
 - b. Having a tooth removed or extracted
 - c. Scraping an elbow
 - d. Surgery
7. When planning surgery or a medical procedure and taking oral anticoagulation therapy, what requires careful balance (choose one)?
 - a. The time of day the medication is taken and how much food is eaten throughout the day
 - b. The amount of time in between each pill and the number of days leading up to your procedure
 - c. Clotting and bleeding risks
8. When planning or scheduling surgery or another invasive procedure, how many days in advance should you talk to your doctor about potential changes in your anticoagulation medication (choose one)?
 - a. At least 1-2
 - b. At least 3-5
 - c. At least 7-10
9. If you take warfarin to prevent blood clots, how many days before your procedure is your doctor likely to stop or interrupt treatment (choose one)? *If you do not take warfarin, skip to question 10.*
 - a. 3 days
 - b. 5 days
 - c. 7 days
10. If you take aspirin to prevent blood clots, how many days before your procedure is your doctor likely to stop or interrupt treatment (choose one)? *If you do not take aspirin to prevent blood clots, skip to question 11.*
 - a. 2 to 3 days
 - b. 4 to 5 days
 - c. 7 to 10 days
11. If you take a newer direct oral anticoagulant medication (apixaban/Eliquis®, edoxaban/Savaysa®, rivaroxaban/Xarelto®), how many days before your procedure is your doctor likely to stop or interrupt treatment (choose one)? *If you do not take any of these medications, skip to question 12*
 - a. 2 to 3 days
 - b. 4 to 5 days
 - c. 7 to 10 days
12. If you take the newer direct oral anticoagulant medication dabigatran/Pradaxa®, how many days before your procedure is your doctor likely to stop or interrupt your treatment (Choose one)? *If you do not take this medications, skip to question 13*
 - a. 2 to 3 days
 - b. 3 to 5 days
 - c. 7 to 10 days
13. Symptoms of blood clots in the leg include, (choose all that apply):
 - a. Swelling
 - b. Red or discolored skin
 - c. Cold skin
14. Symptoms of blood clots in the lung include, (choose all that apply):
 - a. Chest pain, worsens with deep breath
 - b. Difficulty breathing
 - c. Coughing up blood
15. Symptoms of stroke include, (choose all that apply):
 - a. Sudden trouble seeing, affecting one or both eyes
 - b. Sudden numbness or weakness of face, arm, or leg
 - c. Sudden confusion, trouble speaking, or understanding speech
 - d. Sudden sleepiness



ANSWER KEY

Question: 1	Answer: b	Question: 2	Answer: c	Question: 3	Answer: True
Question: 4	Answer: True	Question: 5	Answer: a and c	Question: 6	Answer: b and c
Question: 7	Answer: c	Question: 8	Answer: c	Question: 9	Answer: b
Question: 10	Answer: c	Question: 11	Answer: a	Question: 12	Answer: b
Question: 13	Answer: a and b	Question: 14	Answer: a, b and c	Question: 15	Answer: a, b and c



This material was prepared through a collaboration of the National Blood Clot Alliance and the Atlantic Quality Innovation Network (AQIN), the Medicare Quality Innovation Network-Quality Improvement Organization for New York State, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The educational content is intended for general information purposes only. You should not rely on the information provided as substitute for actual professional medical advice, care, or treatment. If you believe you have a medical emergency, contact your healthcare provider or call 911 immediately. The contents do not necessarily reflect CMS policy.
1150W-AQINNY-TskSIP-MAPPP-17-03