

## Continuing Education Questions

FALL 2017

- Which of the following organizations provide disaster/emergency plan assistance to clinical laboratories
  - The Joint Commission
  - Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute
  - College of American Pathologists
  - AABB
  - All of the above
- Unlike standard trauma patient, the obstetrical patient has the following condition which may result in excessive bleeding
  - hyperfibrinogenemia
  - hypofibrinogenemia
  - thrombocytopenia
  - hypovolemia
- To prevent the likelihood of bacterial contamination, donor centers are required to:
  - Store the platelet products at 4 – 6 C
  - Store the platelet products at -18C
  - Hold the platelet products for 2 days prior to release to the transfusion service
  - Hold the platelet products for 4 days prior to release to the transfusion service
- Which type of transfusion reaction can overlap with recognition of septic transfusion reactions?
  - Acute hemolytic transfusion reaction
  - Delayed hemolytic transfusion reaction
  - Febrile non-hemolytic transfusion reaction
  - Transfusion related acute lung injury
- BacTx detects bacterial contamination via a photometric reaction. A positive result can be detected after:
  - 15 minutes
  - 30 minutes
  - 6 hours
  - 24 hours
- Pathogen reduction technology results in a loss of how many platelets?
  - 5%
  - 10%
  - 25%
  - 50%
- The platelet Pan Genera Detection (PGD) test can extend the shelf life of platelets by:
  - 24 hours
  - 36 hours
  - 48 hours
  - 72 hours
- The benefits of pathogen reduction technology include
  - Extending the expiration of the platelet to 10 days
  - Allowing the platelet product to be stored at 4 degrees C
  - Increasing the function of the platelet adherence
  - Detection of bacteria in platelet products
- What is the definition of a critical access facility?
  - A facility located in a non-metropolitan area greater or equal to one hour away from a blood supplier.
  - A facility located in a non-metropolitan area greater or equal to two hours away from a blood supplier.
  - A facility located in a metropolitan area with heavy traffic congestion resulting in delayed blood deliveries from a blood supplier.
  - A facility located in a metropolitan area with a high incidence of crime and is located an hour away from a blood supplier.
- Which pharmacological agents aid in the management of blood and blood utilization during massive transfusion?
  - Tranexamic acid
  - rFVIIa
  - Prothrombin complex concentrates
  - All of the above

## FOCUS: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS IN THE BLOOD BANK

11. What major benefit does plasma play in massive transfusion protocols?
  - a. Aids in the reversal of coagulopathies
  - b. Prevents TRALI (transfusion acquired acute lung injury)
  - c. Reduces the risk of TACO (transfusion associated circulatory overload)
  - d. Tested plasma does is free of infectious disease
12. Complications of Massive Transfusions include:
  - a. Citrate toxicity
  - b. Hyperthermia
  - c. Abnormal calcium levels
  - d. Bacterial contamination
13. Which coagulation factor is one of the first consumed by the body and diluted when red blood cells are transfused?
  - a. Factor VII
  - b. Factor VIII
  - c. Fibrinogen
  - d. Thrombin
14. When a massive hemorrhage is suspected, what is one of the first drugs administered to the patient in addition to transfusing blood components?
  - a. rFVIIA
  - b. Tranexamic acid
  - c. Prothrombin Complex Concentrates
  - d. Fibrinogen
15. The Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) and the AABB have compiled information and created guidelines concerning the preparation for numerous disaster scenarios.
  - a. True
  - b. False
16. Funding was allocated to develop a nationwide trauma system infrastructure with the Trauma Care Systems Planning and Development Act of 1989; however these systems were never created due to lack of adequate funding.
  - a. True
  - b. False
17. Disaster planning and Emergency Operation Plans should be generated to support a facility in case a disaster occurs. What types of hazards should be included?
  - a. Natural disasters
  - b. Manmade hazards (water, fire, electrical surge)
  - c. Mass casualties
  - d. All the above
18. The single greatest risk of domestic disaster and acts of terrorism is:
  - a. Lack of an adequate blood supply
  - b. Destruction of the blood collection centers
  - c. Disruption of the blood distribution systems
  - d. Exhausting the supply of infectious testing kits
19. How many days' worth of blood product inventory is recommended by the blood community that blood centers and hospitals maintain in the event of a disaster?
  - a. Three day supply of blood
  - b. Five day supply of blood
  - c. Seven day supply of blood
  - d. Ten day supply of blood
20. The creation of a successful Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) requires which of the following:
  - a. Education of all individuals who may be involved
  - b. Assigning rolls to clarify responsibilities during a disaster
  - c. Practicing (simulating) the EOP
  - d. All of the above

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**Focus: Disaster Preparedness in the Blood Bank** carries 2 hours of Intermediate level P.A.C.E.<sup>®</sup> credit. This form can be submitted for credit for up to two years from the date of issue.

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1. Is this program used to meet your CE requirements for:  
(a) state license (b) BOC (c) employment (d) other

2. Did these articles achieve their stated objectives?

3. How long did it take you to complete both the reading and the quiz? \_\_\_\_\_ minutes

4. What subjects would you like to see addressed in the future Focus articles?

## Answers

Circle correct answer.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. a b c d e | 14. a b c d |
| 2. a b c d   | 15. a b     |
| 3. a b c d   | 16. a b     |
| 4. a b c d   | 17. a b c d |
| 5. a b c d   | 18. a b c d |
| 6. a b c d   | 19. a b c d |
| 7. a b c d   | 20. a b c d |
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