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
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