

Hemostasis Terms Quiz

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ANSWER KEY

Directions: Edit the following selections based on the information found in in §14.7, Hemostasis in the *AMA Manual of Style*.

1. Latanoprost and bimatoprost are topically applied prostaglandin F_{2α} analogues that lower intraocular pressure by improving uveoscleral outflow.

ANSWER: Latanoprost and bimatoprost are topically applied prostaglandin F_{2α} analogues that lower intraocular pressure by improving uveoscleral outflow.

Editor's Note: Numbers and Greek symbols are set subscript in prostaglandin terms (§14.7.1, Primary Hemostasis [Initiation]).

2. The PDGF AA was detectable in the aqueous and vitreous humor of at least half the eyes.

ANSWER: The platelet-derived growth factor AA was detectable in the aqueous and vitreous humor of at least half the eyes.

Editor's Note: Expand PDGF to platelet-derived growth factor (§14.7.1, Primary Hemostasis [Initiation]).

3. The study reports that VWF is a large multimeric glycoprotein that is essential for platelet adhesion and thrombus formation.

ANSWER: The study reports that von Willebrand factor is a large multimeric glycoprotein that is essential for platelet adhesion and thrombus formation.

Editor's Note: VWF should be expanded to von Willebrand factor. If the abbreviation is used later in the text, the correct form is VWF (§14.7.1, Primary Hemostasis [Initiation]).

4. The COX pathway consists of 2 primary enzymes: ubiquitously expressed COX-1 and inducible COX-2.

ANSWER: The cyclooxygenase (COX) pathway consists of 2 primary enzymes: ubiquitously expressed COX-1 and inducible COX-2.

Editor's Note: COX should be expanded at first mention as cyclooxygenase; subsequently, the abbreviation COX can be used (§14.7.1, Primary Hemostasis [Initiation]).

5. GpIIb/IIIa is an integrin complex found on platelets.

ANSWER: Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa is an integrin complex found on platelets.

Editor's Note: GpIIb/IIIa should be expanded at first mention as glycoprotein IIb/IIIa. If the abbreviation is used later in the text, the correct form is GpIIb-IIIa (§14.7.1, Primary Hemostasis [Initiation]).

6. Endothelial dysfunction can be detected by measurement of elevated plasma levels of cellular adhesion molecules, including E selectin, intercellular adhesion molecule-1, and vascular cell adhesion molecule-1.

ANSWER: Endothelial dysfunction can be detected by measurement of elevated plasma levels of cellular adhesion molecules, including E-selectin, intercellular adhesion molecule 1, and vascular cell adhesion molecule 1.

Editor's Note: E-selectin always uses a hyphen; however, intercellular adhesion molecule 1 and vascular cell adhesion molecule 1 only use hyphens in the abbreviations (eg, ICAM-1 and VCAM-1) (§14.7.2, Endothelial Factors).

7. Another potent T-cell chemoattractant, RANTES, is upregulated in dry eye disease.

ANSWER: Another potent T-cell chemoattractant, RANTES (regulated on activation, normal T-expressed, and secreted), is upregulated in dry eye disease.

Editor's Note: RANTES is expanded parenthetically after use of the abbreviation (§14.7.2, Endothelial Factors).

8. Integrin $\alpha_5\beta_1$ has been defined most clearly as proangiogenic in that genetic ablation of α_5 in mice was embryonically lethal because of severe vascular defects.

ANSWER: Integrin $\alpha_5\beta_1$ has been defined most clearly as proangiogenic in that genetic ablation of α_5 in mice was embryonically lethal because of severe vascular defects.

Editor's Note: Numbers in integrins are set subscript (§14.7.2, Endothelial Factors).

9. Expression of eNOS decreases during the hemangioma lifecycle.

ANSWER: Expression of endothelial nitric oxide synthase decreases during the hemangioma life cycle.

Editor's Note: Expand eNOS to endothelial (or epithelial) nitric oxide (nitric oxide synthase 3 is also correct) (§14.7.2, Endothelial Factors). *Life cycle* is still considered 2 words (see *Webster's* and *Dorland's*).

10. The study found no interactions between factor I and cigarette smoking.

ANSWER: The study found no interactions between fibrinogen and cigarette smoking.

Editor's Note: The preferred term for factor I is fibrinogen (§14.7.3, Secondary Hemostasis [Amplification and Propagation]).

11. Hereditary angioedema is an autosomal dominant disease caused by an inherited deficiency of C1-INH function.

ANSWER: Hereditary angioedema is an autosomal dominant disease caused by an inherited deficiency of C1 inhibitor function.

Editor's Note: C1-INH should be expanded to C1 inhibitor. If the abbreviation is used later in the text, the correct form is C1 INH (§14.7.4, Inhibition of Coagulation and Fibrinolysis).

12. A prothrombin ratio of 2.0 to 3.0 is generally effective for people taking warfarin who need full anticoagulation but may need to be slightly higher in certain situations.

ANSWER: A prothrombin ratio of 2.0 to 3.0 is generally effective for people taking warfarin who need full anticoagulation but may need to be slightly higher in certain situations. <<Author: Please convert prothrombin ratio to international normalized ratio.>>

Editor's Note: Traditionally, the prothrombin ratio (PTR) had been reported as a ratio of the patient's prothrombin time to the mean laboratory control prothrombin time. Reporting the PTR has been refined by use of a modified PTR, the international normalized ratio (INR). In accordance with a 1985 policy statement of the International Committee for Thrombosis and Hemostasis and the International Committee for Standardization in Hematology, authors are encouraged to report the INR if at all possible. Unlike conversions between conventional and SI units, there is no simple conversion factor from the PTR to the INR because the international sensitivity index (ISI) of the thromboplastin used in the actual assay performed must be known. The INR is calculated as $INR = PTR^{ISI}$. Authors should specify the exact method by which their results were initially reported by the laboratory performing the assay and the method of conversion, if any, used on the original results (§14.7.4, Inhibition of Coagulation and Fibrinolysis).