TEST QUESTIONS

1. The continued rise of cardiovascular disease (CVD) each year represents about _____ percent of all global deaths.
   a. five
   b. 13
   c. 24
   d. 31

2. What percentage of CVD patients do conventional risk assessment biomarkers detect disease in?
   a. five
   b. 10
   c. 15
   d. 20

3. The clinical utility of the sPLA$_2$-IIA test has been proven to be a biomarker for
   a. infection.
   b. inflammation.
   c. toxin exposure.
   d. all of the above

4. Inflammation has been found to be a direct cause of CVD.
   a. True
   b. False

5. As little as how many risk factors are taken into consideration when determining early risk assessment in individuals?
   a. one
   b. three
   c. five
   d. seven

6. The sPLA$_2$-IIA test has been specifically useful in determining the
   a. prognosis of current CVD disease.
   b. cause of CVD.
   c. diagnosis of CVD disease risk.
   d. all of the above

7. Which family of phospholipase does sPLA$_2$-IIA belong to?
   a. A
   b. A$\prime$
   c. B
   d. C

8. As well as being an inflammatory marker, sPLA$_2$-IIA also functions as a
   a. herbicide.
   b. fungicide.
   c. bactericide.
   d. all of the above

9. The final product(s) produced by the binding of sPLA$_2$-IIA to phospholipids is/are
   a. platelet activating factors (PAFs).
   b. leukotrienes and other eicosanoids.
   c. prostaglandins.
   d. all of the above

10. Traditional cardiac markers are used to predict adverse outcomes, whereas the sPLA$_2$-IIA measurement can be used to predict the inflammatory processes that can potentially lead to a cardiac event.
    a. True
    b. False

11. sPLA$_2$-IIA modification of lipoproteins has been found to play a direct role in the development of
   a. atherosclerosis.
   b. arteriosclerosis.
   c. pulmonary embolisms.
   d. petechiae.

12. sPLA$_2$-IIA acts on the LDL cholesterol membrane to produce small-dense LDL cholesterol particles through a
    reaction.
    a. oxidation
    b. hydrolysis
    c. enzymatic
    d. reduction

13. Compared to its less dense form, small particles of which type of lipid has been demonstrated in increasing the risk of coronary heart disease?
    a. Lipo-a
    b. HDL
    c. LDL
    d. triglycerides

14. Lp-PLA$_2$, and sPLA$_2$-IIA both have association with LDL, however sPLA$_2$-IIA mainly
    a. hydrolyses LDL to produce atherogenesis.
    b. acts to promote antiatherogenic functions.
    c. is carried by LDL to the coronary artery wall and activates inflammation.
    d. all of the above

15. Research has proven that Lp-PLA$_2$, has a high association with CVD diagnosis, cardiac death, and MI.
    a. True
    b. False

16. Studies have shown that sPLA$_2$-IIA has a prognostic value and when percutaneous coronary intervention is used, the sPLA$_2$-IIA level responds by
    a. decreasing immediately.
    b. increasing immediately.
    c. decreasing about four hours after the procedure.
    d. increasing about four hours after the procedure.

17. What other disease has sPLA$_2$-IIA been researched on that shows promising results?
    a. sepsis
    b. diabetes
    c. transient ischemic attack
    d. pneumonia

18. sPLA$_2$-IIA has been shown to be a more accurate biomarker than ________ in sepsis patients.
    a. CRP
    b. WBC count
    c. PCT
    d. all of the above

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