## Cheatography

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Patho unit 4 Hemodynamic, Thromboembolic and shock Cheat Sheet by damn via cheatography.com/195477/cs/41713/

Normal Hemostasis	Secondary Hemostasis (Blood cl	ot formation)	
Sequence of response	Clotting factors	Intrinsic pathway	
1. Vasoconstriction	1. Plasma Proteins	- By negatively charged surface	
2.Formation of platelet plug (Primary hemostasis)	2. Tissue factor	- Initiate XII	
3. Blood clot formation (Secondary)	3. Calcium		
4. Clot stabilization and resorption	Common stages of Clotting	Extrinsic pathway	
	1. Factor X -> Xa	- By tissue factor	
Primary hemostasis	2. Prothrombin (II) -> Thrombin	- Initiate VII	
1. Platelet adhesion and shape change	(IIa)		
- Stick to rough surface thru vWF	3. Fibrinogen (I) -> Fibrin (Ia)		
2.Shape change of platelet	- Fibrin trap neutrophil & RBC		
- Spiky			
- Alter surface glycoproteins for fibrinogen affinity	Lab test for clot formation		
- Translocate -vely charged phospholipids to surface	Prothrombin time: Extrinsic	Partial thromboplastin time:	
- Provide site for coagulation factor complex assembly		Intrinsic	
3.Platelet release reaction	Retraction: Platelet adhering to fi	brin contract, squeeze out serum	
- TXA2, ADP, Serotonin	Clot Stabilization and resorption		
- Recruit platelets	- Fibrinolysis: Plasminogen -> Plasmin (Clot buster)		
4. Platelet aggregation	- Or by plasminogen activators (t-PA)		
- Form platelet plug		-FA)	
- TXA2, ADP, Thrombin, Fibrinogen	Thrombin		
Hemorrhage	1. Convert fibrinogen to cross-linked fibrin		
	2. Platelet activation		
Petechia <purpura<ecchymosis< td=""><td colspan="2">3. Pro-inflammatory</td></purpura<ecchymosis<>	3. Pro-inflammatory		
Hemorrhagic disorders	4. Anticoagulant		
- Defects in coagulation factors, platelets or vessel walls			
1. Defects of primary hemostasis (Platelets/ vWF)	Thrombosis		
2. Defects of secondary hemostasis (Coagulation factors)	1. Endothelial injury		
3. Vascular fragility	- Thrombosis in heart/ arterial circulation		
Emobolism	2. Stasis/ turbulent blood flow		
- Detached intravascular solid, liquid or gaseous mass that is carried	- Disrupt laminar flow & bring platelet to endothelium		
by blood away form its origin	3. Hypercoagulability of blood	3. Hypercoagulability of blood	
- Composed of thrombi	- aka Thrombophillia		
- Cause infarction (99%)	Fate of thrombus		
	1. Propagation		
	2. Embolization		
	3 Dissolution		

4. Organization& Recalalization



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