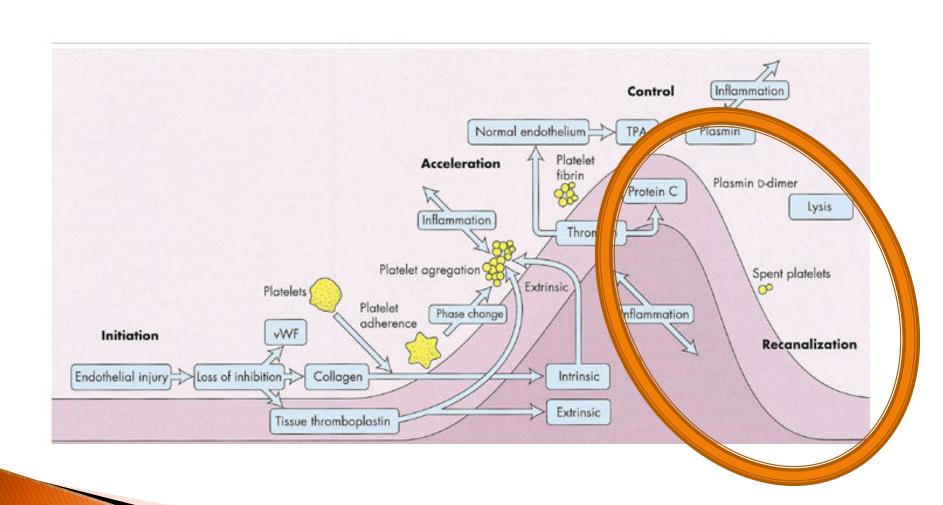


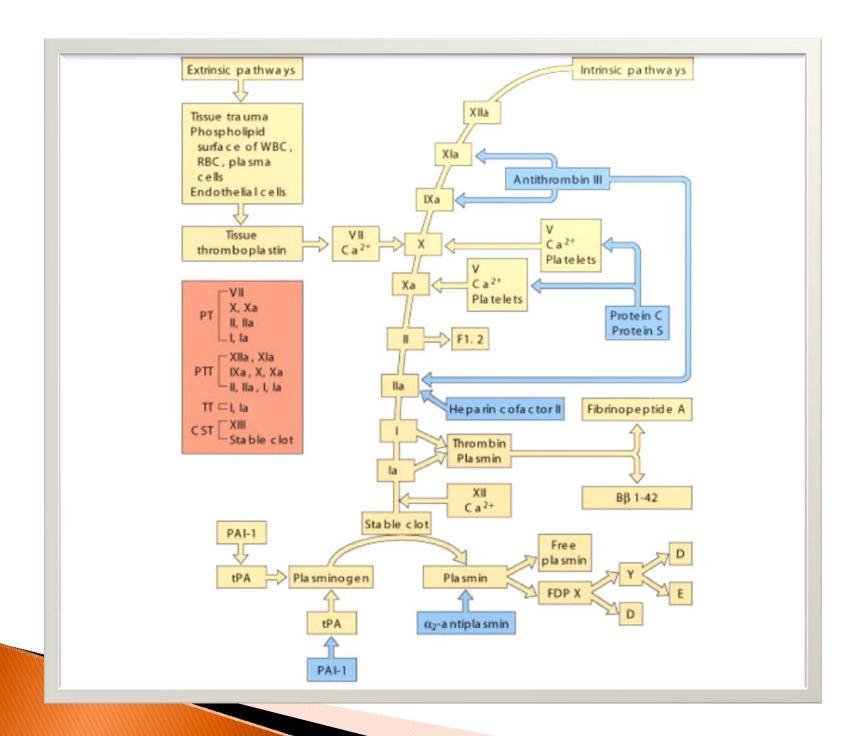
## Objectives

- Review important aspects of clotting system
- Describe problems associated with clotting tendencies
- Identify conditions associated with increased clotting

# **Thrombophilias**

- Increased risk for thrombosis
  - Especially on high risk situations
- Spontaneous thrombosis
- Thrombosis at earlier age
- Pregnancy related complications
- May be acquired or congenital





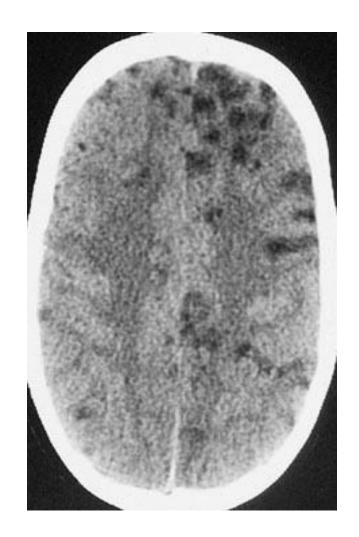
#### **Thrombus**

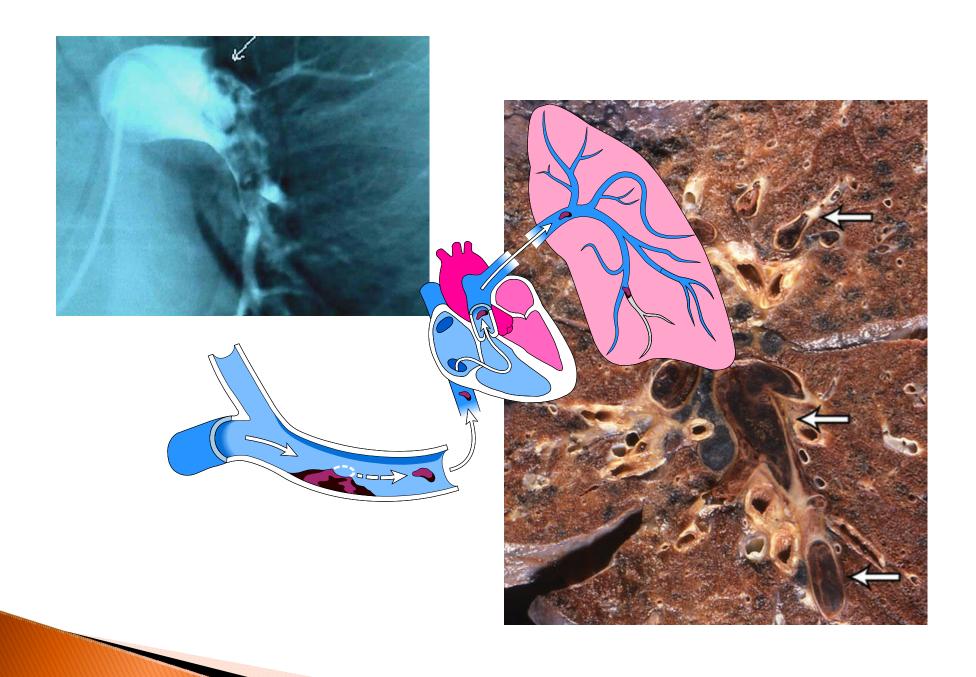
- Formation of clot at site
- Increased under certain conditions
  - Obesity
  - Immobility
  - Trauma
  - Neoplasm
  - Pregnancy
- Anticoagulant deficiencies
- Antiphospholipid syndrome
- Heparin induced thrombocytopenia

#### **Embolus**

- Preformed collection of tissue or debris travels through circulation
- Collection
  - Blood clot
  - Atherosclerotic debris
  - Vegetations from endocarditis





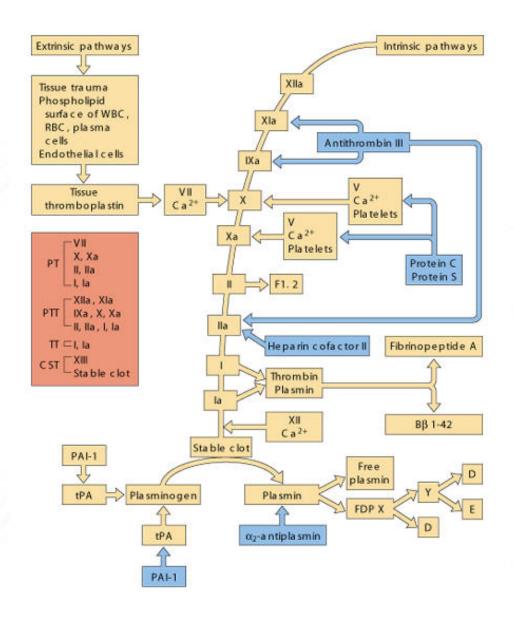






# Inherited Anticoagulation factor deficiency

- Factor V von Leiden
- Protein C deficiency
- Protein S deficiency
- Antithrombin III deficiency
- Hyperhomocystinemia (HHS)

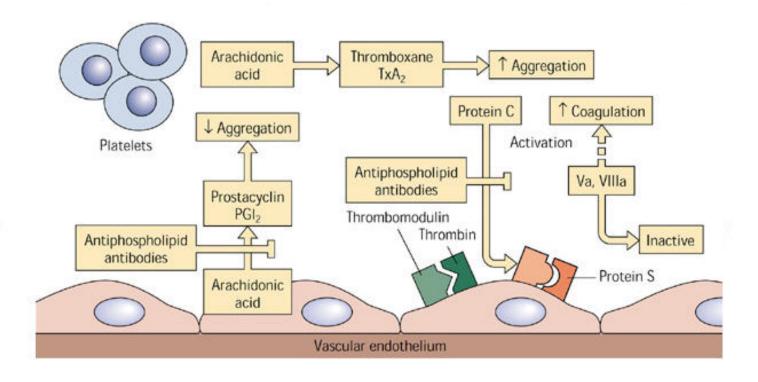


## Acquired thrombophilia

- Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome
- Hyperhomocystinemia
- Pregnancy
- Cancer
- Inflammatory bowel disease
- Birth control pills

## Antiphospholipid syndrome

- Elevated Lupus antibody
- Hypercoagulability
- Pregnancy complications
  - Miscarriage
  - Pre-eclampsia
  - DVT



## Hyperhomocystinemia

#### Congenital

 In severe form associated with mental retardation, early atherosclerosis, and thrombophilia

#### Acquired

- Decreased folate, B12, B6 intake
- Smoking
- Excessive coffee drinking
- Pregnancy
- Advancing age
- Gender
- Meds: methotrexate, cyclosporine, steroids, some anticonvulsants
- Combined

## Hyperhomocystinemia

- Increased risk for DVT
- Pregnancy
  - Neural tube defects
  - Pre-eclampsia
  - Pregnancy loss
  - Placental abruption

