

Hemostasis & Blood Coagulation

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1st stage
فسلجہ نظري

Lec.5

Hemostasis

➤ Hemostasis is the process of forming clots in the wall of an injured blood vessel and preventing blood loss.

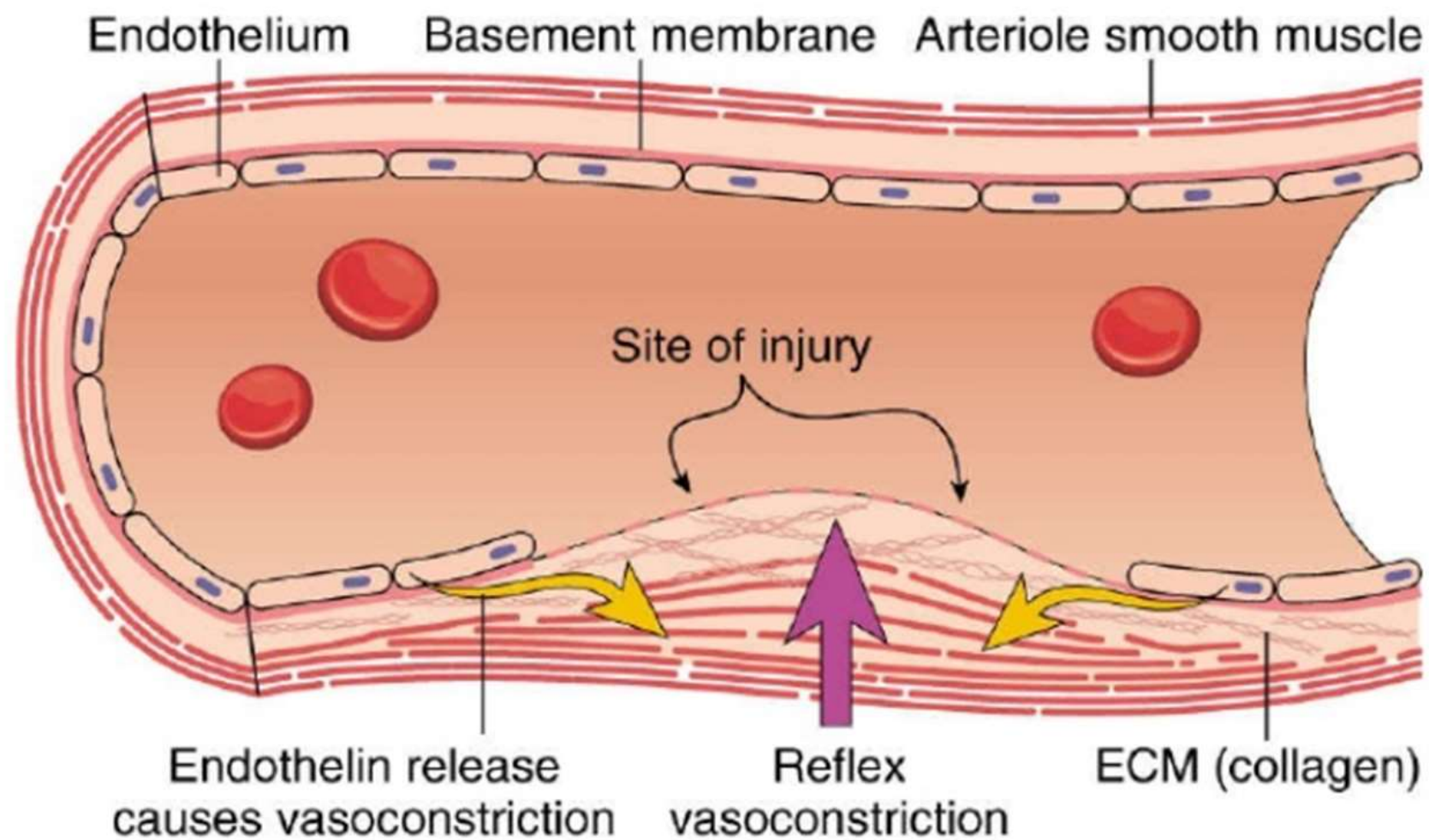
The Steps of Hemostasis

1. Vascular spasms (vasoconstriction at injured site)
2. Platelet plug formation (plugging the wound)
3. Formation of a blood clot (blood coagulation).
4. Growth of fibrous tissue into the blood clot to close the hole in the vessel permanently.

➤ **Vascular Spasms:**

- Vasoconstriction is the first reaction to vascular damage, reduces blood flow from the site of injury and it is mediated by:
 - a) Sympathetic reflex.
 - b) Released chemicals (serotonin and thromboxane A₂) by traumatized tissues and blood platelets.
- The spasm can last for many minutes to hours.

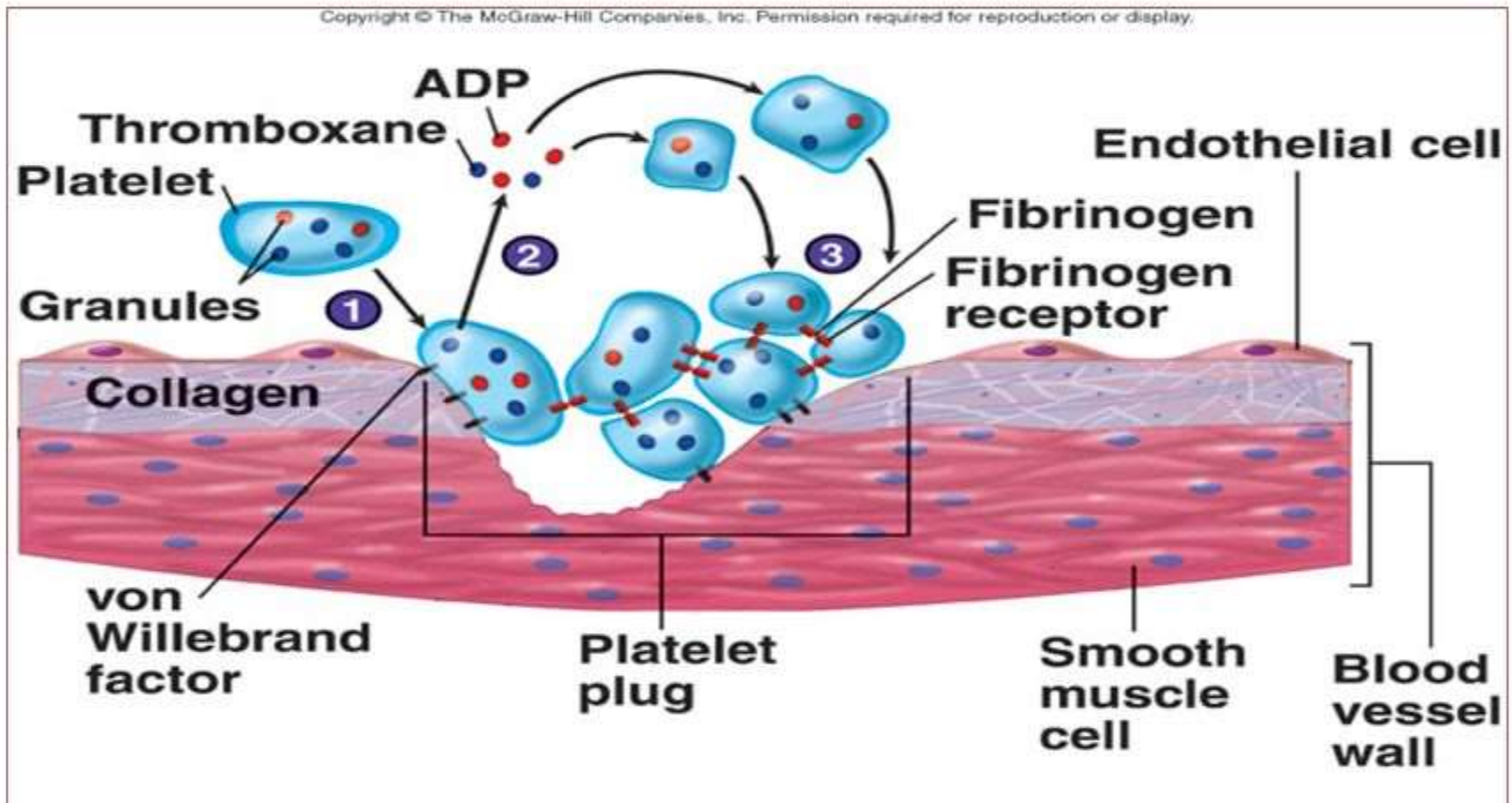
A. VASOCONSTRICTION



➤ Formation of the Platelet Plug

- After damage to endothelium of vessel:
 1. Platelet adhesion: when blood vessel is injured the platelet adhere to the exposed collagen via platelet receptor and become activated.
 2. Platelets that have been activated release ADP and thromboxane A₂, that activate the surrounding platelets and causing platelet plug formation.
 3. Adherence of platelet to collagen is accelerated by Von Willebrand factor.
- **Von Willebrand Factor:** is a glycoprotein made by bone marrow and endothelial cells, it functions as a bridge between platelet and collagen fibrils of damaged tissue.

2- Platelet Plug Formation



3-Formation of a blood clot (blood coagulation)

- Coagulation of blood occur through a series of reaction due to activation of a group of substance called clotting factors.

1. Factor I - Fibrinogen
2. Factor II - Prothrombin
3. Factor III - Tissue Factor.
4. Factor IV - Ionized Calcium (Ca^{++})
5. Factor V - Labile Factor
6. Factor VI - Unassigned
7. Factor VII - Stable Factor
8. Factor VIII - Antihemophilic Factor
9. Factor IX – Christmas Factor
10. Factor X - Stuart-prower Factor
11. Factor XI - Plasma Thromboplastin Antecedent
12. Factor XII - Hageman Factor
13. Factor XIII - Fibrin-stabilizing Factor

Coagulation (blood clotting)

- Coagulation is the loss of fluid content in the blood, resulting in a jelly-like substance.
- It occurs through a series of reactions:

1. Formation of Prothrombin Activator



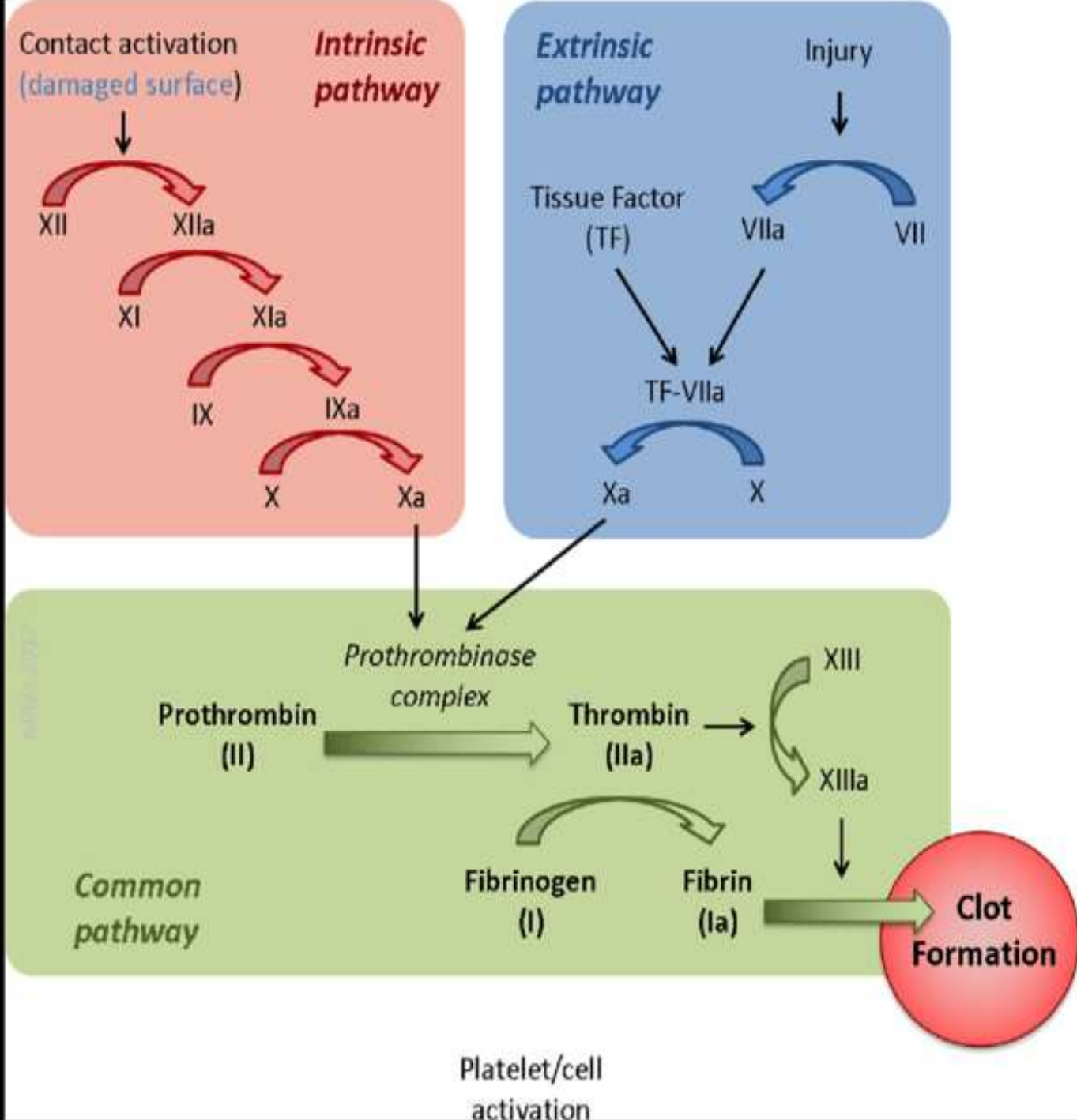
2. Conversion of Prothrombin To Thrombin.




3. Conversion of Fibrinogen To Fibrin.

➤ **Prothrombin activators** are a group of substances which convert prothrombin to thrombin in two ways:

- 1. Extrinsic pathway:** (the main pathway to initiate coagulation) The process is started when injured endothelial cells produce tissue factor (factor III), which activates factor VII.
 - 2. Intrinsic pathway:** (which amplifies coagulation) involves the activation of factors XII, XI, IX, and factor VIII.
- The prothrombin activator converts prothrombin to thrombin in the presence of enough ionic Ca^{++} from platelets.





➤ **Blood Clot** is composed of a meshwork of **fibrin** fibers running in all directions and entrapping blood cells, platelets, and plasma.

➤ **The fibrin fibers** also adhere to damaged surfaces of blood vessels; therefore, the blood clot becomes adherent to any vascular opening and thereby prevents further blood loss.

Blood Clots

