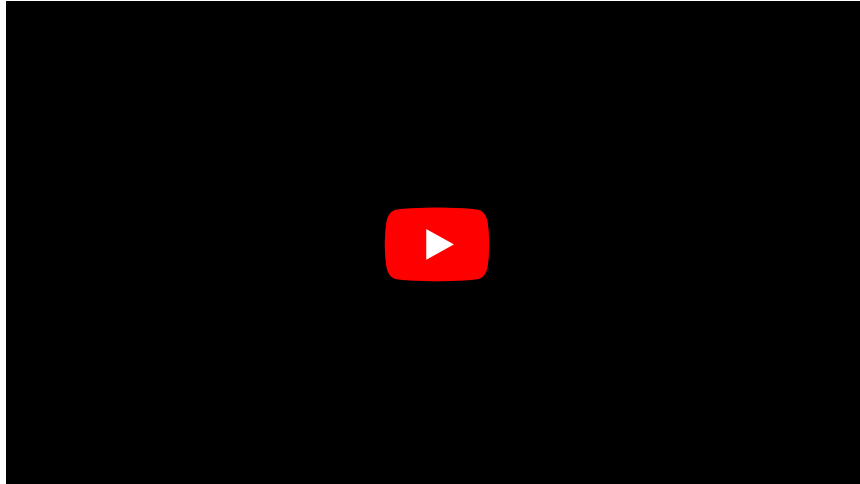


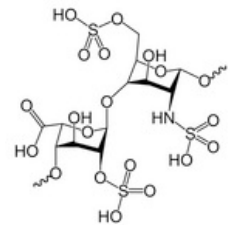
Antithrombotics

Antithrombotic mechanisms:



Antithrombotics are substances that reduce blood clotting.

1. **Anticoagulants** - reduce blood clotting by affecting the production and effects of coagulation factors.
 - Direct - heparin and low molecular weight heparins - act as catalytic cofactors of antithrombin III and inhibit some serine proteases coagulation cascades.
 - Indirect - oral anticoagulants (coumarol derivatives - warfarin, pelentan) - inhibit the functions of vitamin K.
2. Antiplatelet agents - prevent the formation of a thrombus by inhibiting the functions of platelets - e.g. acetylsalicylic acid.
3. Thrombolytics - dissolve the formed thrombus, include fibrinolytics - e.g. streptokinase.

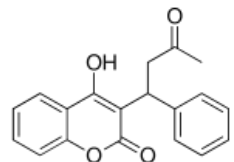


Heparin

Links

Related Articles

- Hemostasis
- Anticoagulants
- Thrombolytics
- Hemocoagulation



Warfarin

Source

- PASTOR, Jan. *Langenbeck's medical web page* [online]. ©2006. [cit. 2011-10-22]. <<https://langenbeck.webs.com/>>.

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