

Acquired coagulopathies

Acquired defects of factors II, V, VII, IX and X.

__ Získané defekty faktorů II, V, VII, IX a X Acquired defects of factors II, V, VII, IX and X arise in advanced liver diseases, vitamin K deficiency / inhibition.

- Vitamin K absorption disorder: obstructive jaundice, malabsorption syndrome (pancreatic / intestinal origin),
- coumarin preparations act as vitamin K inhibitors (warfarin, see fig.),
- in liver diseases, the production of f. II, VII, IX, X, V gradually decreases; in progress. conditions complex hemostasis disorder + thrombocytopenia (in splenomegaly), increased fibrinolytic activity (portocaval anastomoses + ↓ liver detoxification ability),
- in liver diseases, bleeding conditions of various severity, endangerment of the capital. bleeding into the GIT.

Therapy

- Lack of vit. K / coumarin overdose → supplementation of vit. K (Kanavit),
- in liver diseases – substitution therapy.: K-plasma, prothrombin complex concentrates, fresh frozen plasma,
- antifibrinolytics + glucocorticoids.

Circulating anticoagulants

__ Cirkulující antikoagulančia

Circulating anticoagulants are agents with an anticoagulant effect; they appear in the blood under pathological circumstances.

- (Allo- / auto) antibodies against coagulation factor (mainly against VIII);
- antiphospholipid antibodies (eg. in SLE, antiphospholipid syndrome);
- fibrin / fibrinogen cleavage products during activated fibrinolysis;
- pathologically generated substances of heparin nature;
- paraprotein in monoclonal gammopathy;

Odkazy

Použitá literatura

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Související články

- Poruchy hemostázy
- Warfarin
- Antikoagulančia

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