

Acquired coagulopathy

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

Acquired defects of factors II, V, VII, IX and X arise in advanced liver diseases, [vitamin K]] deficiency/inhibition.

- *Absorption disorder of vit. K:* obstructive jaundice, malabsorption syndrome (pancreatic / intestinal origin),
- *coumarin preparations* act as inhibitors of vit. K (warfarin, see figure),
- in *liver diseases*, the production of f. II, VII, IX, X, V decreases gradually; u go ahead conditions complex disorder of hemostasis + in addition thrombocytopenia (with splenomegaly), increased fibrinolytic activity (portocaval anastomoses + ↓ detoxification capabilities of the liver),
- in liver diseases, hemorrhagic conditions of varying severity, threat to hl. bleeding into the GIT.

Therapy

- Lack of vit. K / overdose of coumarin → administration of vit. K (Kanavit),
- at hep. replacement disease: K-plasma, prothrombin complex concentrates, fresh frozen plasma,
- antifibrinolytics + glucocorticoids.

Links

References

- KLENER, Pavel, et al. *Vnitřní lékařství*. 3. edition. 2006. ISBN 80-7262-430-X.

Related articles

- Cirkulující antikoagulancia WikiSkripta. *Cirkulující antikoagulancia - WikiSkripta* [online]. [cit.

online]. <https://www.wikiskripta.eu/w/Cirkuluj%C3%ADc%C3%AD_antikoagulancia>.

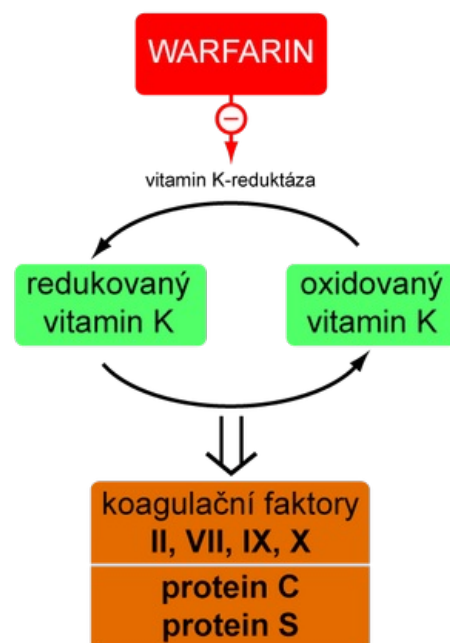
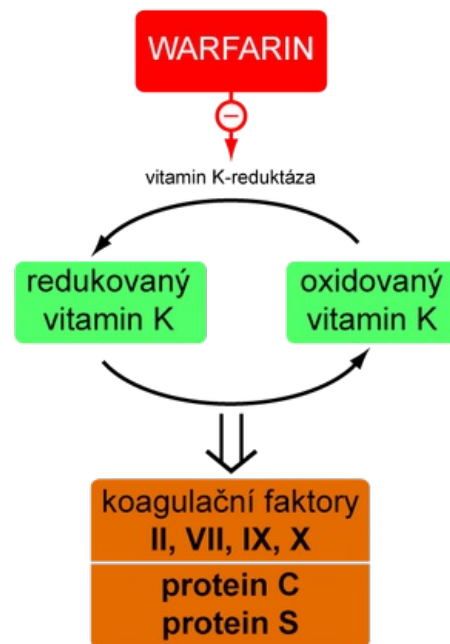
- Poruchy hemostázy WikiSkripta. *Poruchy hemostázy - WikiSkripta* [online]. [cit. online]. <https://www.wikiskripta.eu/w/Poruchy_hemost%C3%A1zy>.

Acquired defects of factors II, V, VII, IX and X arise in advanced liver diseases, [vitamin K]] deficiency/inhibition.

- *Absorption disorder of vit. K:* obstructive jaundice, malabsorption syndrome (pancreatic / intestinal origin),
- *coumarin preparations* act as inhibitors of vit. K (warfarin, see figure),
- in *liver diseases*, the production of f. II, VII, IX, X, V decreases gradually; u go ahead conditions complex disorder of hemostasis + in addition thrombocytopenia (with splenomegaly), increased fibrinolytic activity (portocaval anastomoses + ↓ detoxification capabilities of the liver),
- in liver diseases, hemorrhagic conditions of varying severity, threat to hl. bleeding into the GIT.

Therapy

- Lack of vit. K / overdose of coumarin → administration of vit. K (Kanavit),
- at hep. replacement disease: K-plasma, prothrombin complex concentrates, fresh frozen plasma,



- antifibrinolytics + glucocorticoids.

Circulating anticoagulants

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

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

Source

References

- KLENER, P. – ET AL.,. *Vnitřní lékařství*. 3. edition. 2006. ISBN 80-7262-430-X.

Related Articles

- Poruchy hemostázy WikiSkripta. *Poruchy hemostázy - WikiSkripta* [online]. [cit. online]. <https://www.wikiskripta.eu/w/Poruchy_hemost%C3%A1zy>.
- Warfarin WikiSkripta. *Warfarin - WikiSkripta* [online]. [cit. online]. <<https://www.wikiskripta.eu/w/Warfarin>>.
- Antikoagulancia WikiSkripta. *Antikoagulancia - WikiSkripta* [online]. [cit. online]. <<https://www.wikiskripta.eu/w/Antikoagulancia>>.