COAGULATION AND MECHANISM OF COAGULATION

<u>Coagulation</u> or clotting is defined as the process in which blood loses its fluidity and becomes a jelly-like mass few minutes after it is shed out or collected in a container.

" FACTORS INVOLVED IN BLOOD CLOTTING

Coagulation of blood occurs through a series of reactions due to the activation of a group of substances.

Substances necessary for clotting are called clotting factors.

Thirteen clotting factors are identified:

Factor I -Fibrinogen

Factor II -Prothrombin

Factor III -Thromboplastin (Tissue factor)

Factor IV- Calcium

Factor V- Labile factor or Proaccelerin

Factor VI- absent

Factor VII -Stable factor

Factor VIII- Antihemophilic factor A

Factor IX -Christmas factor or Antihemophilic factor b

Factor X- Stuart factor

Factor XI- Antihemophilic factor C

Factor XII -Hageman factor

Factor XIII- Fibrin-stabilizing factor

Mechanism of coagulation:

Clot formation is initiated by

- > Trauma to the vascular wall and adjacent tissues
- > Trauma to blood
- Contact of blood with damaged endothelium cells.

Stages of Blood Clotting

In general, blood clotting occurs in three stages:

- 1. Formation of prothrombin activator
- 2. Conversion of prothrombin into thrombin
- 3. Conversion of fibrinogen into fibrin.

