





DEPARTMENT OF CARDIOPULMONARY PERFUSION CARE TECHNOLOGY

COURSE NAME: Physiology

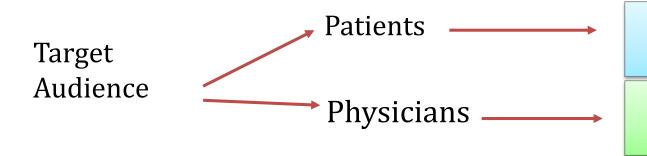
UNIT I: Blood

TOPIC: Coagulation cascade

FACULTY NAME: Mrs. Saranyaa Prasath

Empathize - Why the Coagulation Cascade Matters





Concerned about bleeding disorders

Need clear data for diagnosing and treating clotting disorders

The coagulation cascade is critical for stopping bleeding and preventing clots.

Case Study:

A 10-year-old boy is brought to the emergency department with swelling and pain in his right knee after a minor fall. He has a history of frequent nosebleeds and prolonged bleeding after minor cuts.

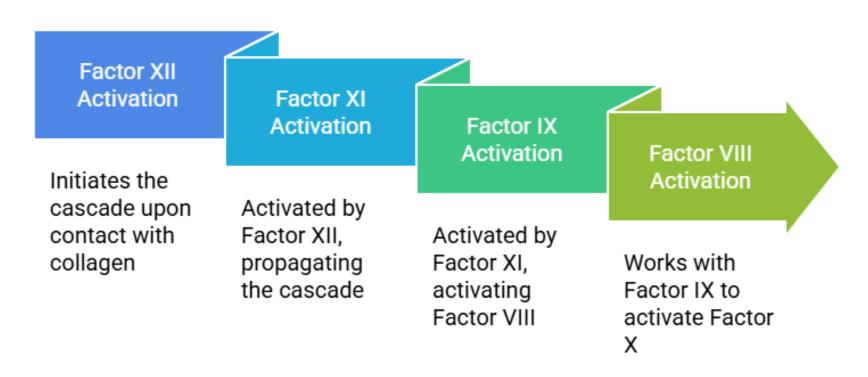
Define - What Is the Coagulation Cascade?



What is Coagulation?

- Coagulation is the process by which blood forms a clot to stop bleeding after vessel injury.
- A series of enzymatic reactions that form a blood clot to stop bleeding.

Intrinsic Coagulation Pathway



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Define - What Is the Coagulation Cascade?



Steps to Fibrin Clot Formation

Extrinsic Pathway of Blood Coagulation

Tissue Factor Release TF Binds to Factor VII Factor VII Activation Factor X Tissue damage Activation triggers the Tissue Factor release of binds to Factor Factor VII is Tissue Factor. VII to initiate activated by Activated activation. Tissue Factor. Factor VII activates Factor X.

Fibrin Clot Formation Thrombin converts fibrinogen to fibrin, forming a stable clot. **Thrombin Formation** Activated Factor X converts to thrombin, a key enzyme in coagulation. **Factor X Activation** Factor X is activated, initiating the coagulation process.

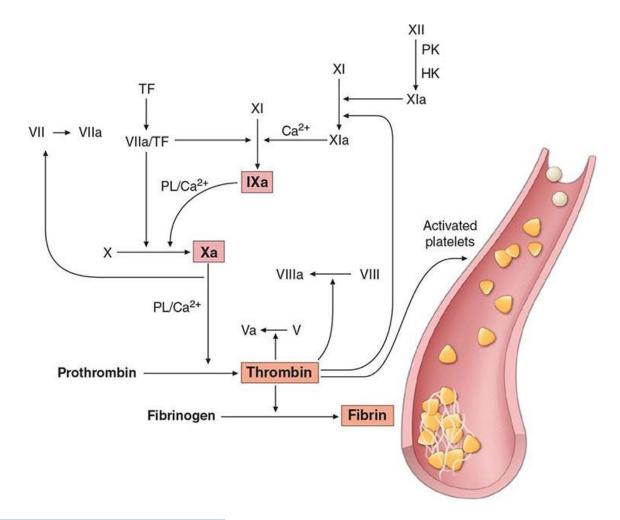
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Ideate - Ways to Learn the Coagulation Cascade



Class room activity of learning the names of each clotting factors

Find the pathway of coagulation factor travels





Clotting Factors

Factor Number	Name (Common Name)
I	Fibrinogen
II	Prothrombin
III	Tissue Factor or Tissue Thromboplastin
IV	Calcium
V	Proaccelerin or Labile Factor
VI	(No longer used)
VII	Proconvertin or Stable Factor
VIII	Antihemophilic Factor A
IX	Plasma Thromboplastin or Antihemophilic Factor B, Christmas Factor
X	Stuart-Prower Factor
XI	Plasma Thromboplastin Antecedent
XII	Hageman Factor
XIII	Fibrin Stabilizing Factor



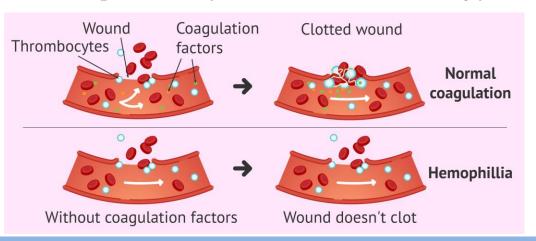


Laboratory Findings of Case Study:

- Prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT)
- Normal prothrombin time (PT)
- Factor VIII activity: markedly reduced

Diagnosis:

Hemophilia A (Factor VIII deficiency)



Impression: Factor VIII Deficiency

Hemophilia A demonstrates how a single missing factor in the coagulation cascade can disrupt the entire process, leading to significant bleeding even after minor injuries





Factor I (Fibrinogen)

Factor II (Prothrombin) Factor III (Tissue Factor)

Factor IV (Calcium)

Factor V (Proaccelerin)

Factor VII (Proconvertin) Factor VIII (Antihemophilic Factor)

Factor IX (Christmas Factor)

Factor X (Stuart-Prower Factor)

Factor XI
(Plasma
Thromboplastin
Antecedent)

Factor XII (Hageman Factor)

Factor XIII (Fibrin-Stabilizing Factor)

References



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