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بعض الوثائـــــــق الاصليـــــة تالفـــة

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

EVALUATION OF EARLY DETECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF DISSEMINATED INTRAVASCULAR COAGULOPATHY (DIC) IN PATIENTS ADMITTED TO THE PEDIATRIC INTENSIVE CARE UNIT IN ALEXANDRIA UNIVERSITY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

Thesis

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To my father
and mother....
With all my love.....

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

APTT	Activated partial thromboplastin time.
ARDS	Acute respiratory distress syndrome.
ASCO	American Society of Clinical Oncology.
AT	Antithrombin.
AT III	Antithrombin III.
DIC	Disseminated intravcular coagulopathy.
EACA	Epsilon amino-caproic acid.
FDPs	Fibrinogen degradation products.
HMW-K	High-molecular-weight kininogen, Fitzgerald factor
I	Fibrinogen
II	Prothrombin
III	Thromboplastin
INR	International Normalization Ratio.
IV	Calcium
IX	Plasma thromboplastic component (PTC), Christmas factor, antihemophilic factor B
Ka	Kallikrein
MODS	Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome.
NIH	National Institutes of Health.
PAP	Plasmin α_2- Antiplasmin.
PC	Protien C.

PICU	Pediatric Intensive Care Unit.
PL	Platelet phospholipid.
Pre-K	Prekallikrein, Fletcher factor.
PRISM	Pediatric risk of mortality.
PT	Prothrombin time.
TAT	Thrombin-Antithrombin complex.
TF	Tissue factor.
t-PA	Tissue-type plasminogen activator.
TT	Thrombin time.
u-PA	Urokinase-type plasminogen activator.
V	Proaccelerin,labile factor, accelerator globulin
VII	Proconvertin, SPCA, stable factor.
VIII	Antihemophilic factor (AHF), antihemophilic factor A, antihemophilic globulin (AHG).
VWF	Von Willerand factor.
X	Stuart-Prower factor.
XI	**Plasma thromboplastin antecedent (PTA), antihemophilic factor C.**
XII	**Hageman factor, glass factor.**
XIII	**Fibrin-stabilizing factor, Laki-Lorand factor.**
α_2-AP	α_2- Antiplasmin.

Chapter I

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Hemostasis

I. Definition:

Hemostasis can be defined as that property of the circulation that maintains blood in the fluid state within the blood vessels and prevents excessive blood loss after vascular injury.[1]

II. Components of normal hemostasis:

The hemostatic mechanism have several important functions:

1. To maintain blood in a fluid state while it remains circulating within the vascular system.
2. To arrest bleeding at the site of injury or blood loss by formation of a hemostatic plug.
3. To ensure the eventual removal of the plug when healing is complete.

Normal physiology constitutes a delicate balance between these conflicting tendencies and a deficiency or exaggeration of any one may lead to either thrombosis or hemorrhage. There are at least five different components involved: blood vessels, platelets, plasma coagulation factors, their inhibitors and the fibrinolytic system.[2]

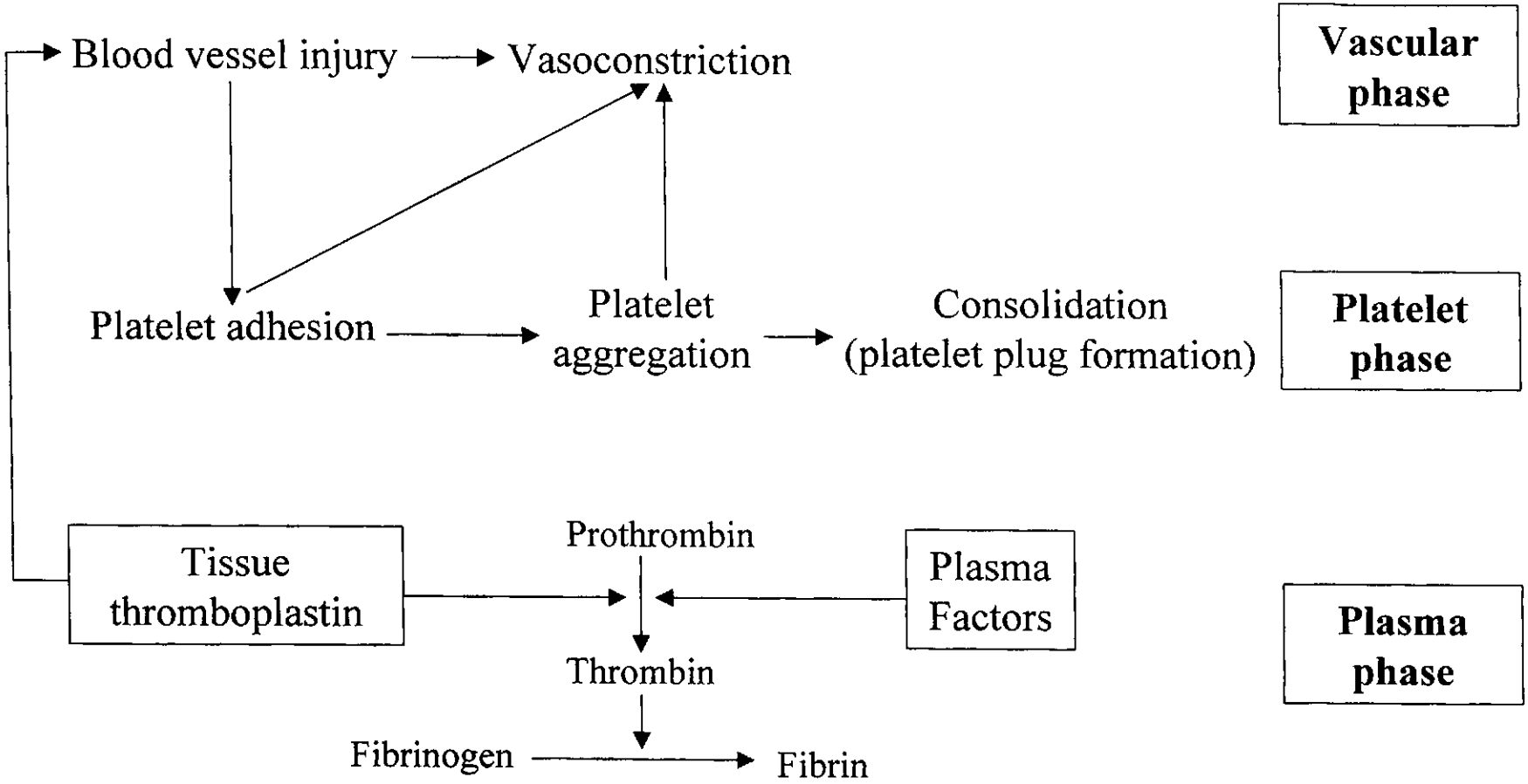

Figure (1): Concept of hemostasis[3]