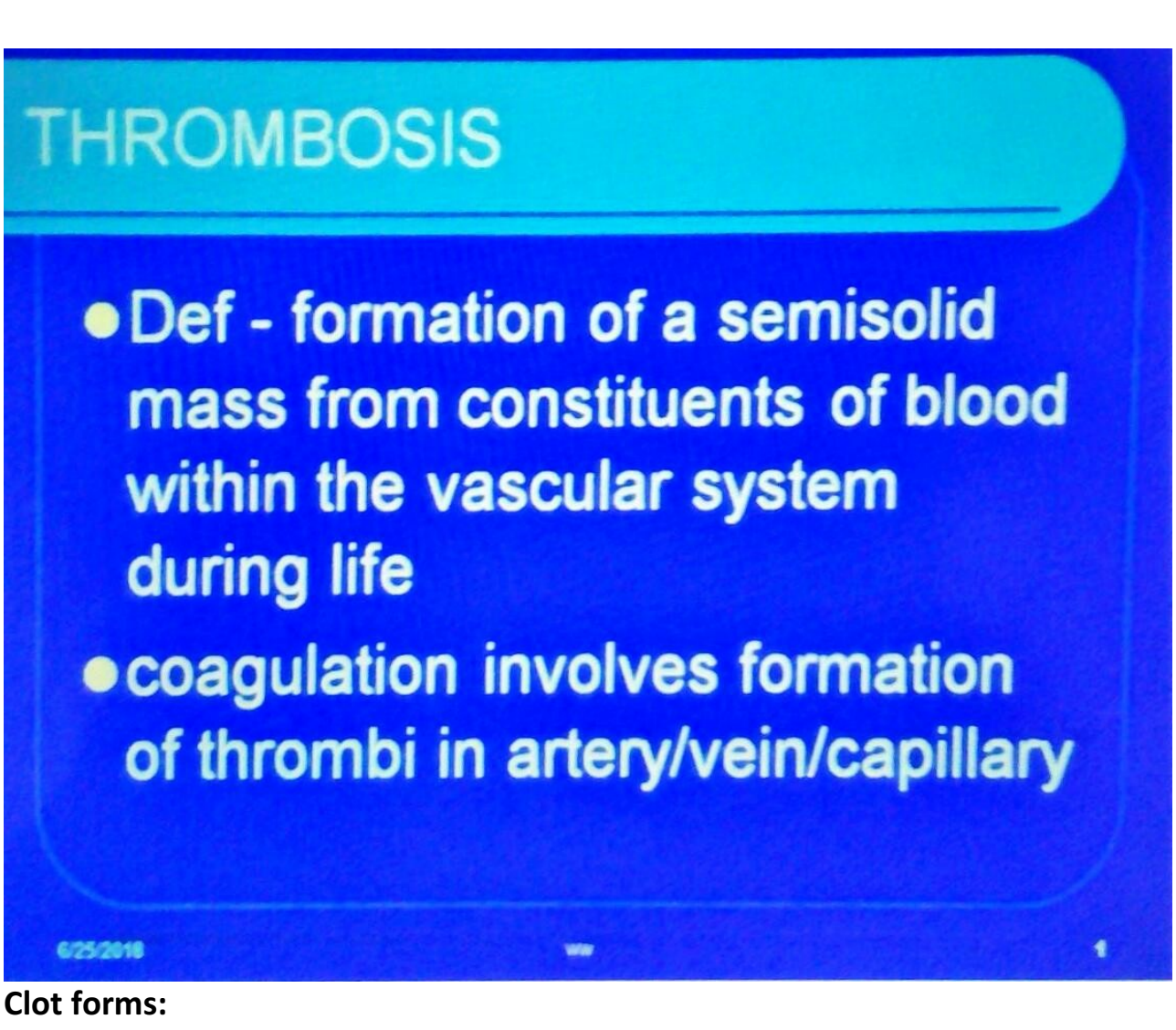
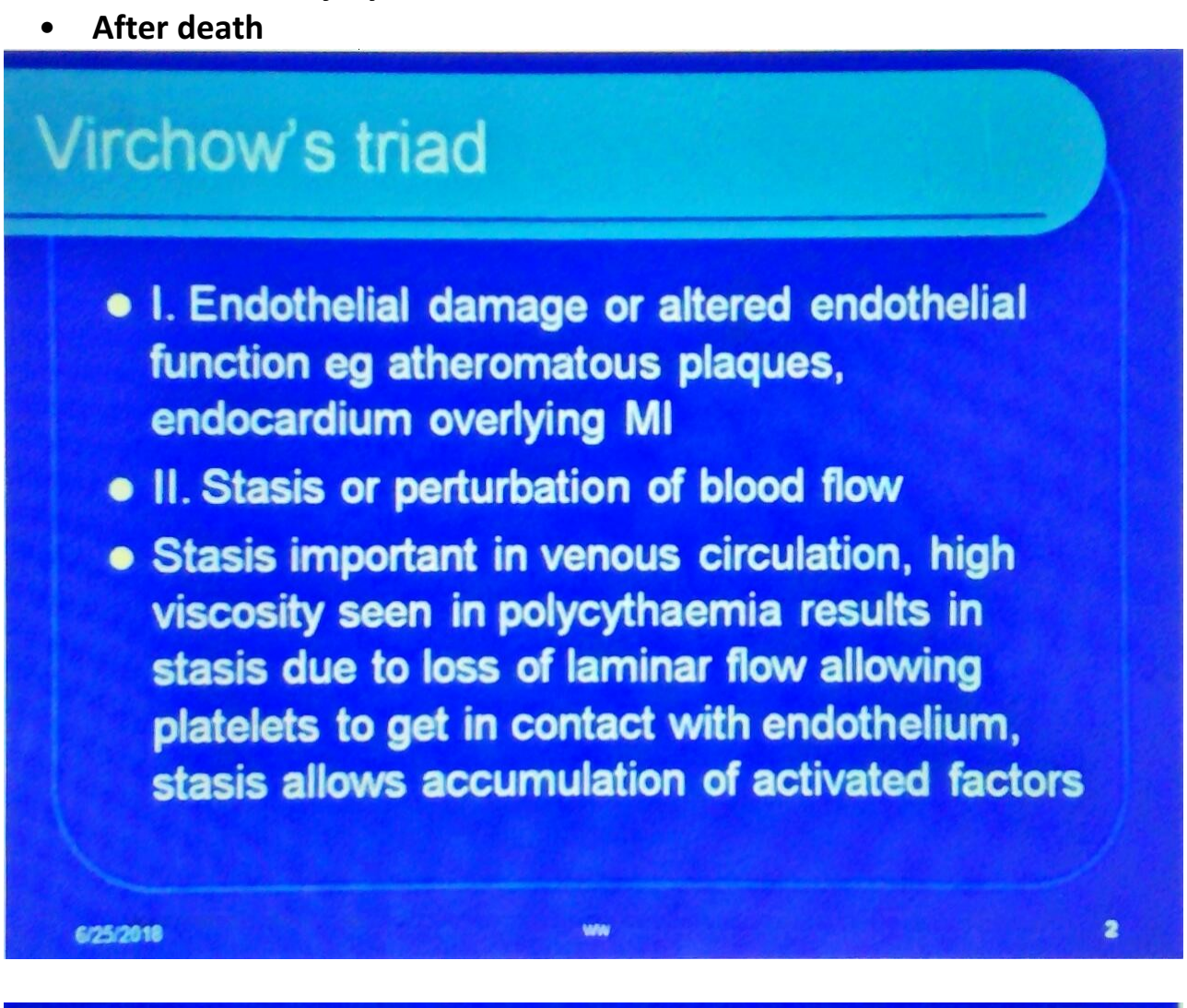
THROMBOSIS

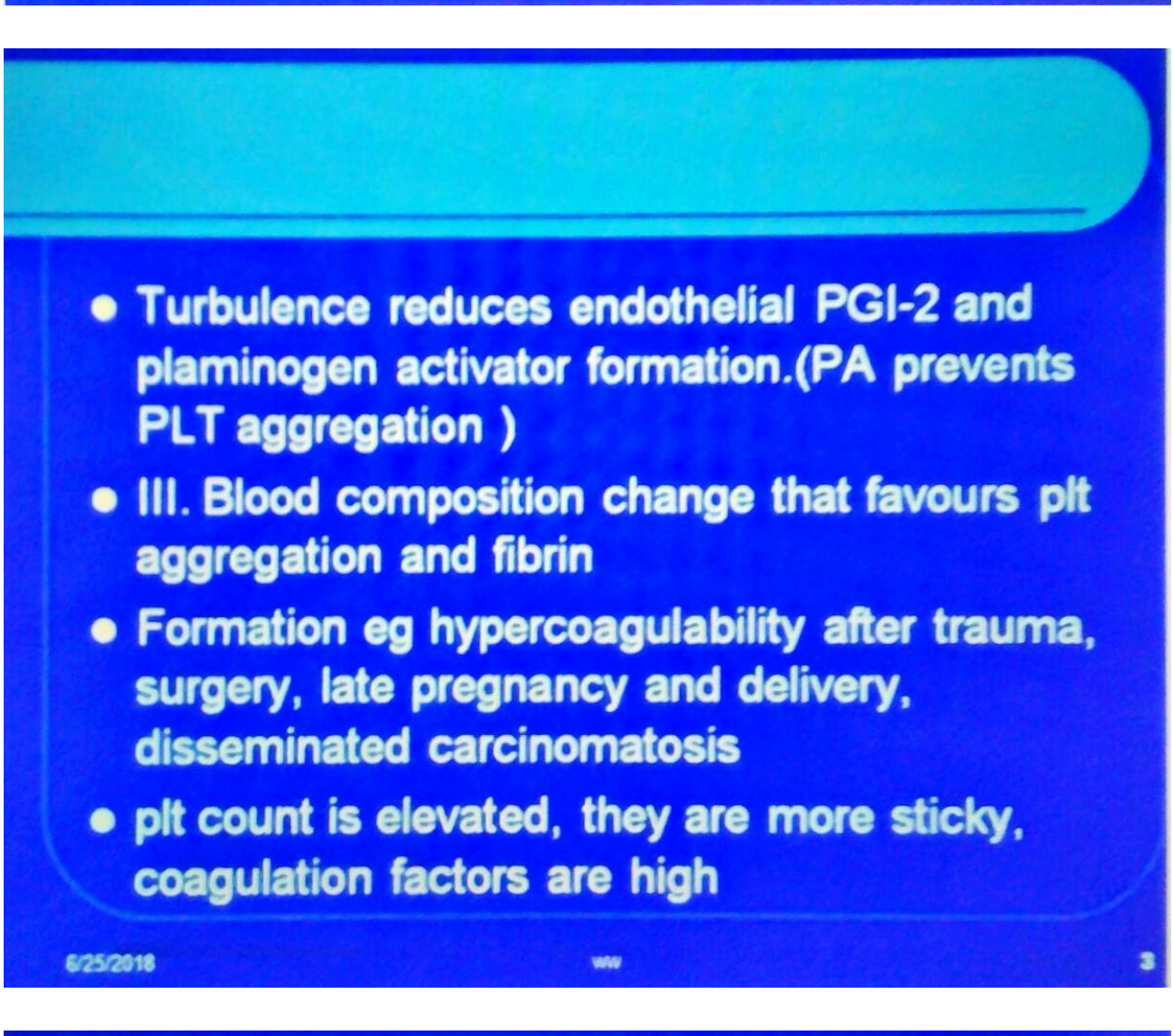
25/06/2018 15:02

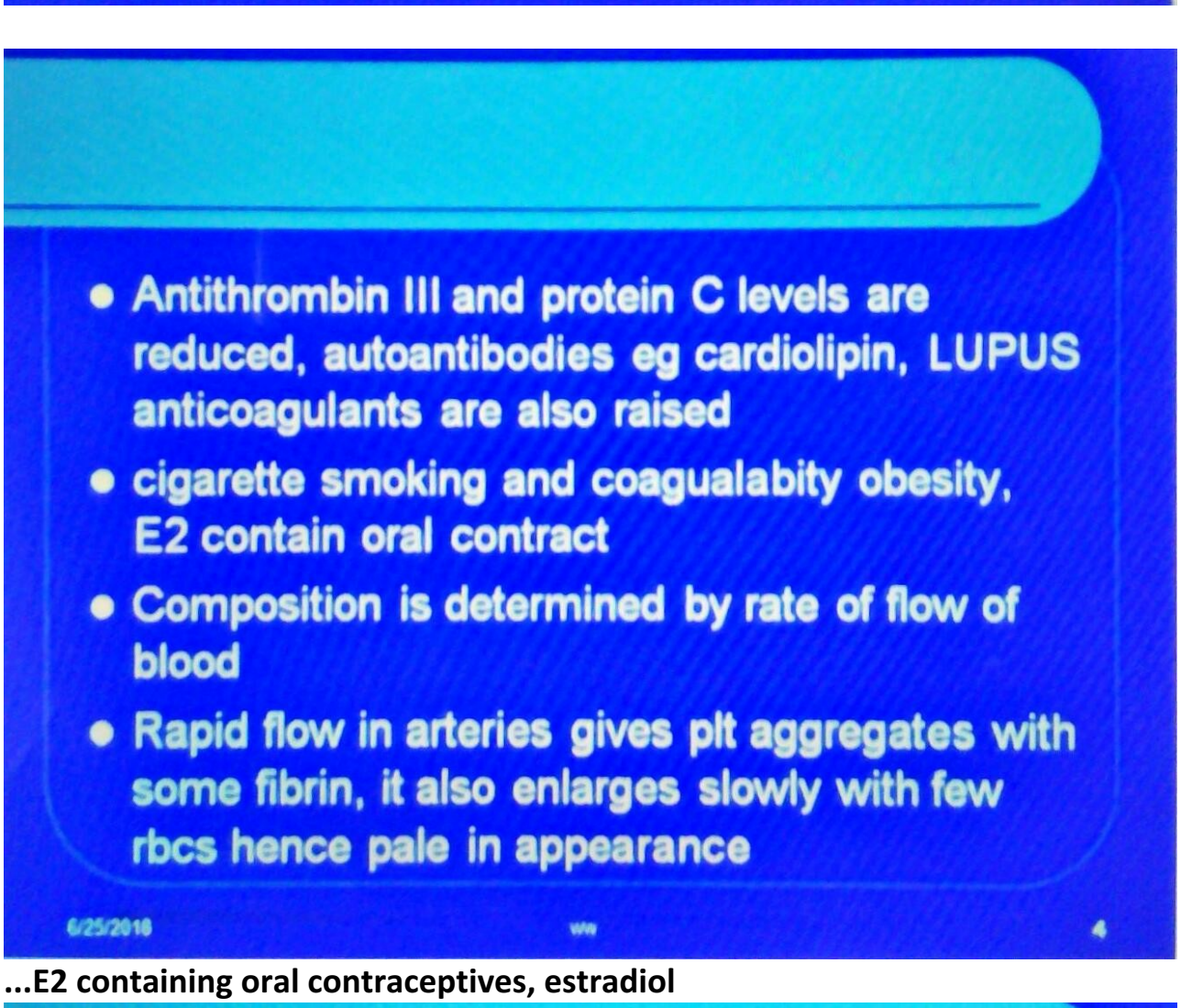


Clot forms:

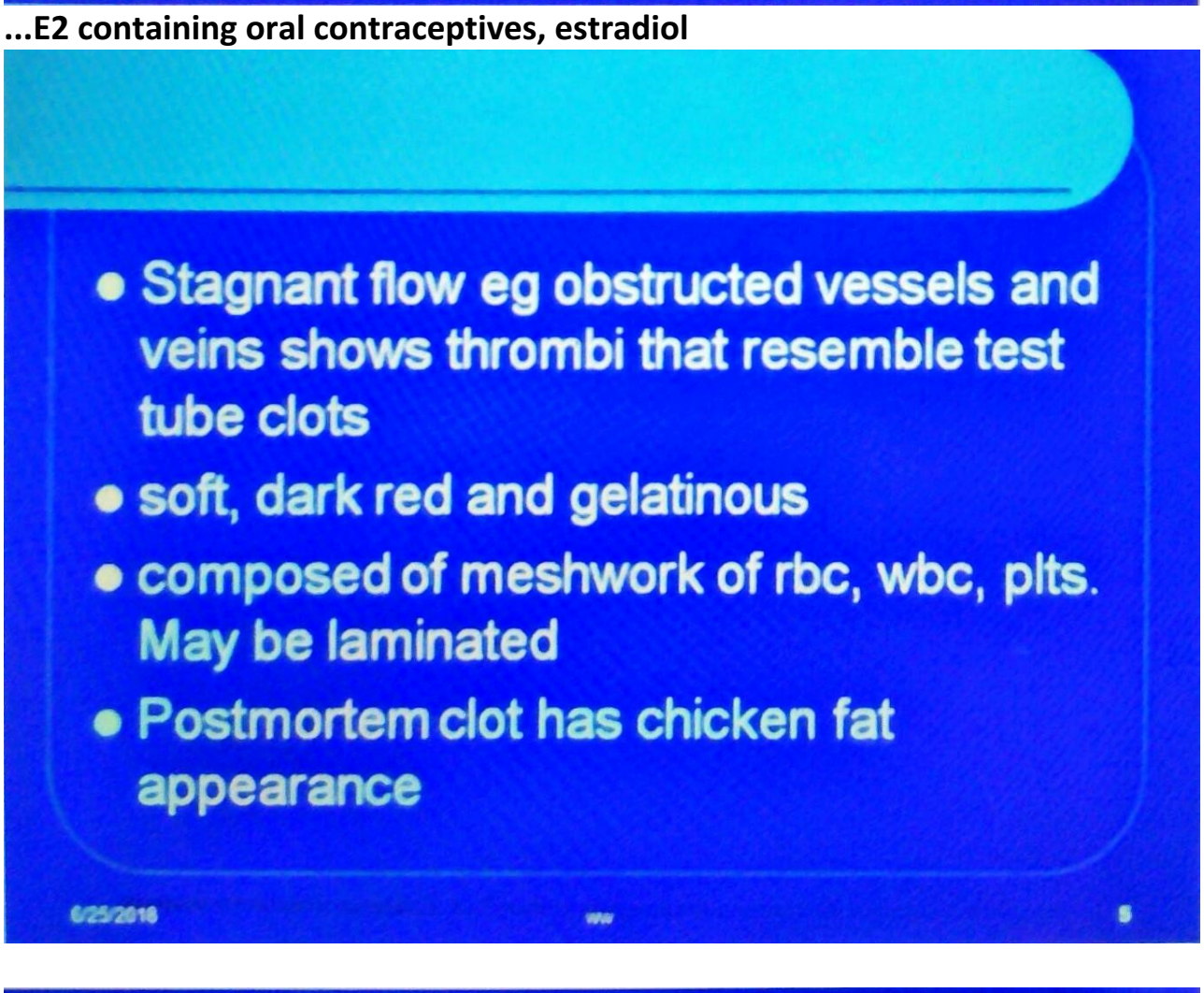
- **In test tubes**
- **Afer vascular injury**
- **After death**

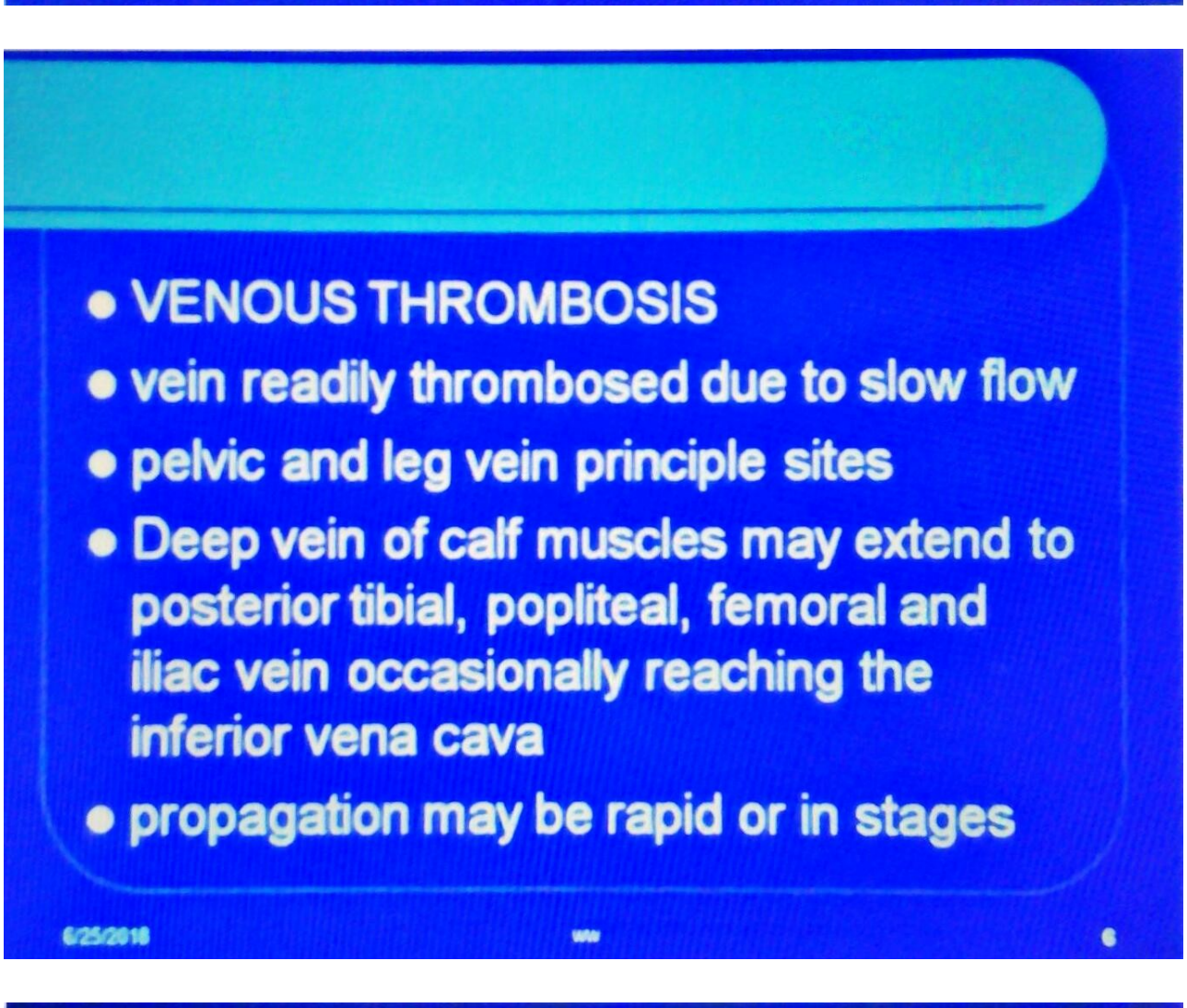


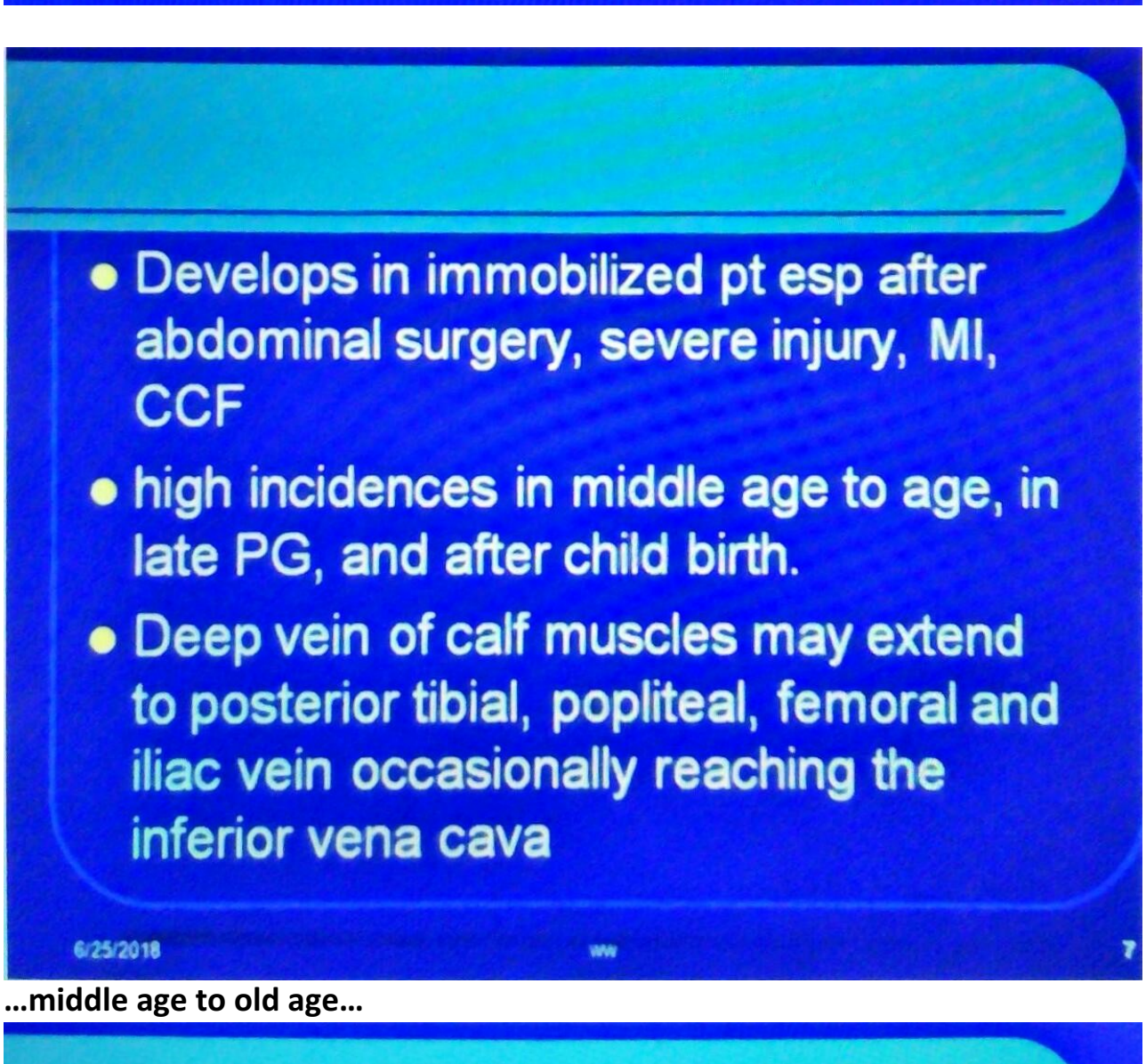




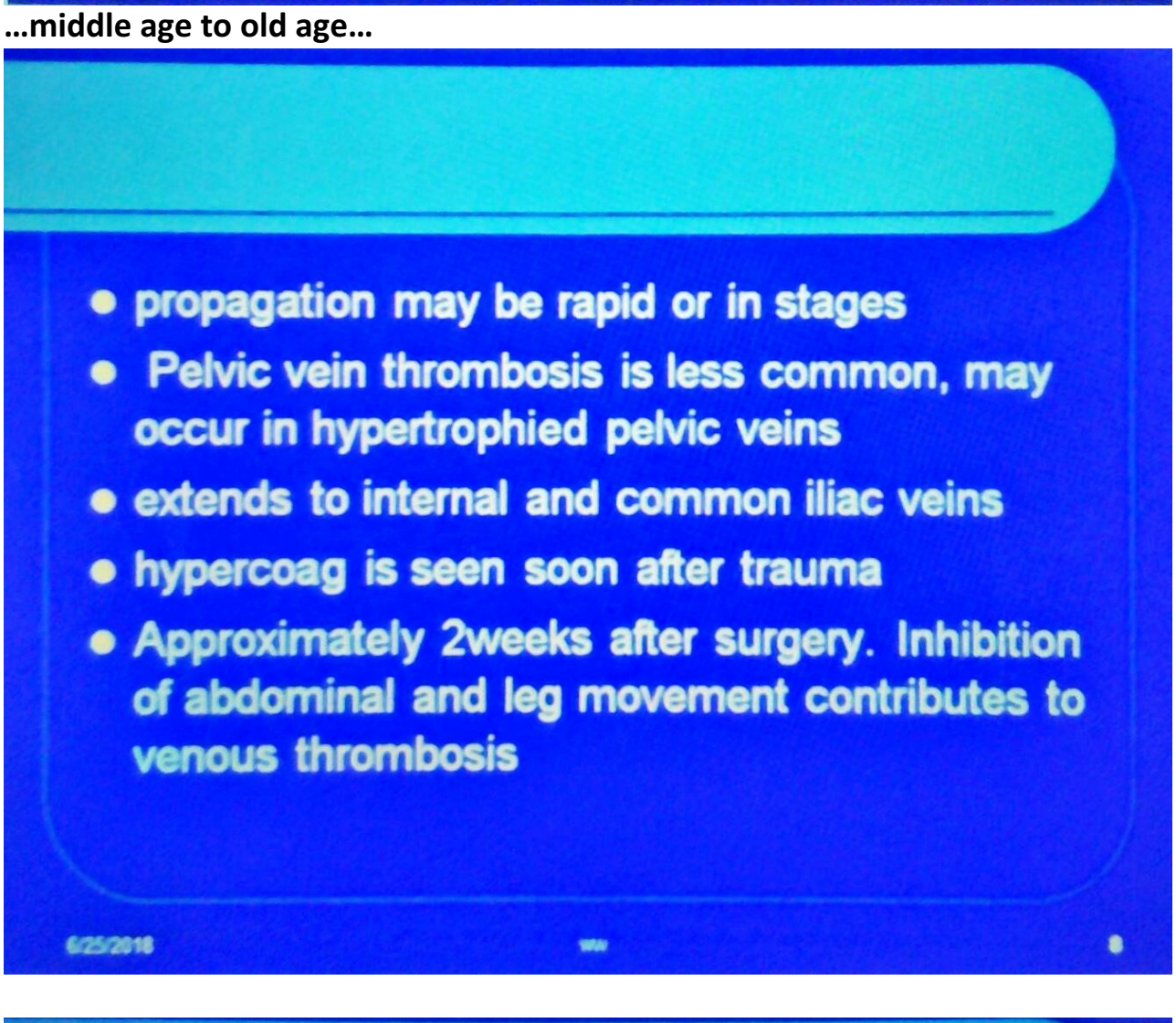
...E2 containing oral contraceptives, estradiol

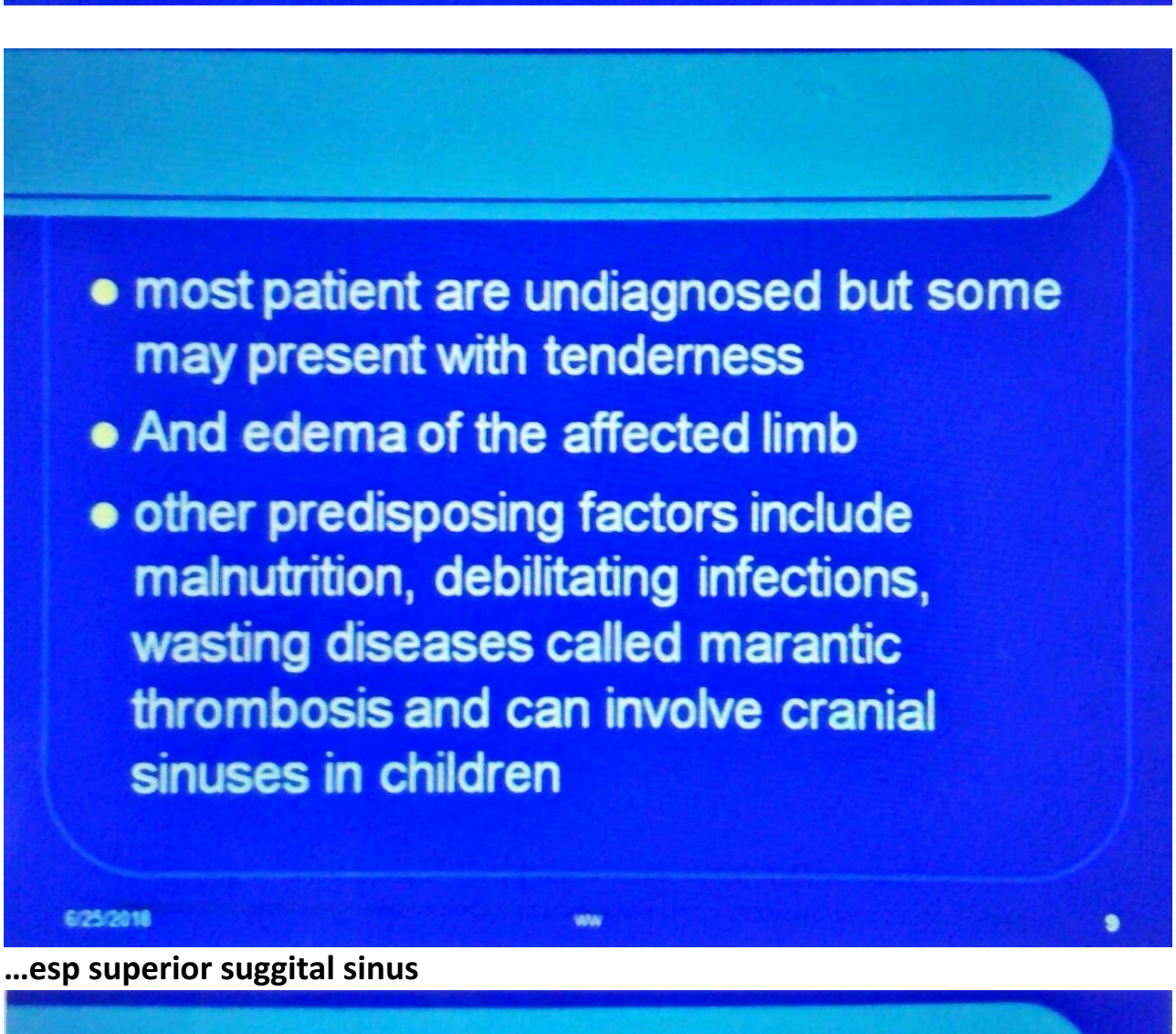




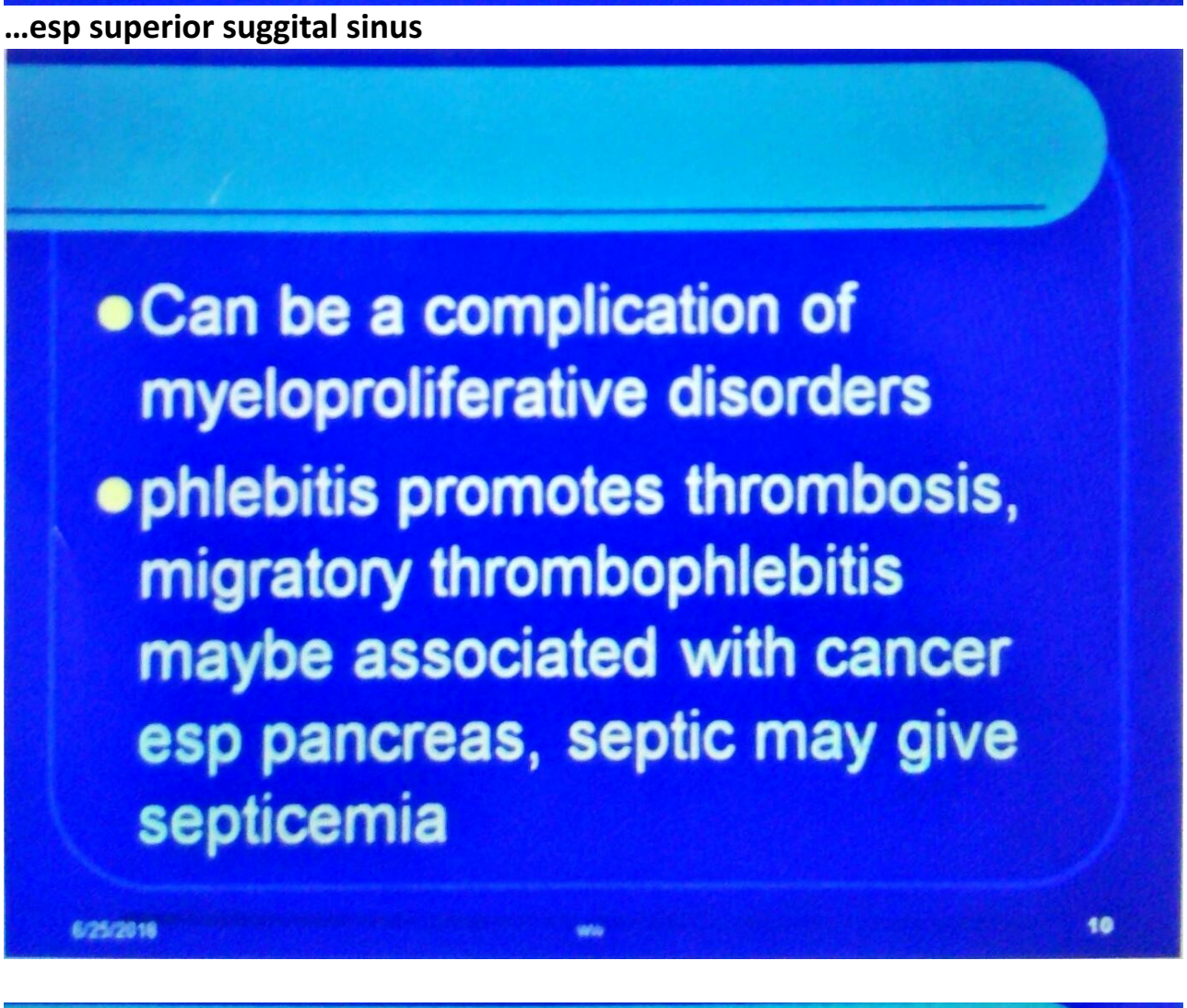


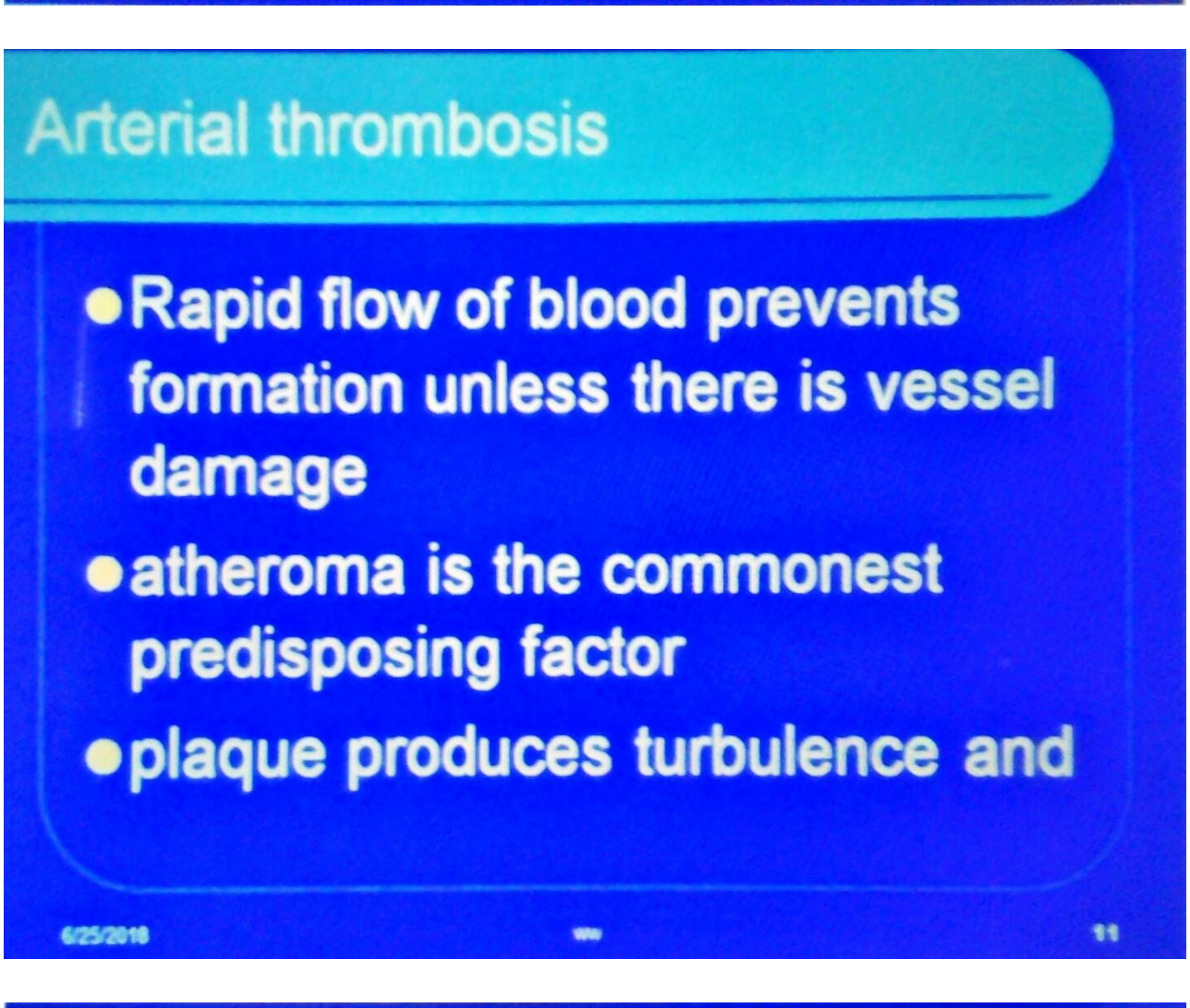
...middle age to old age...

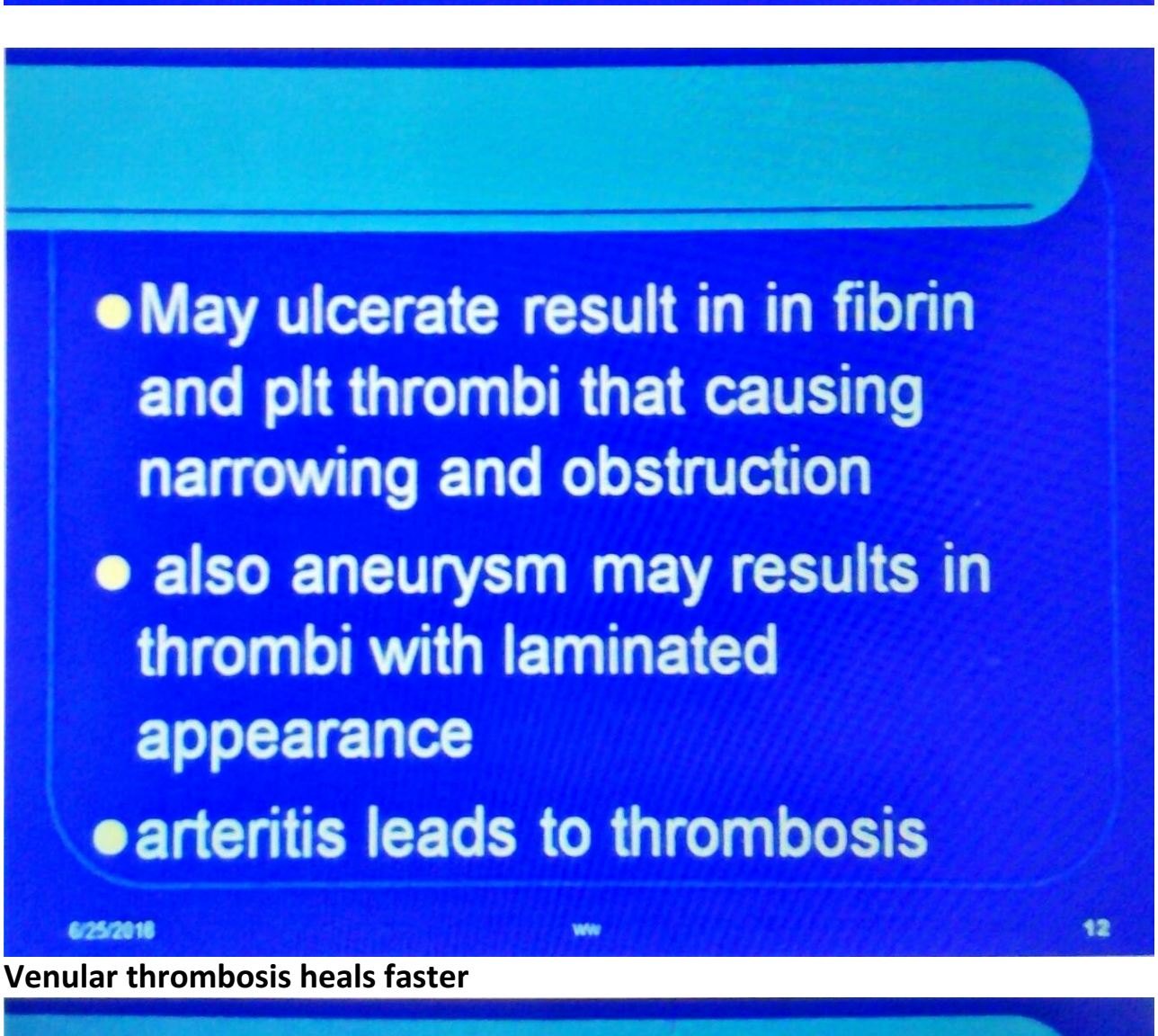




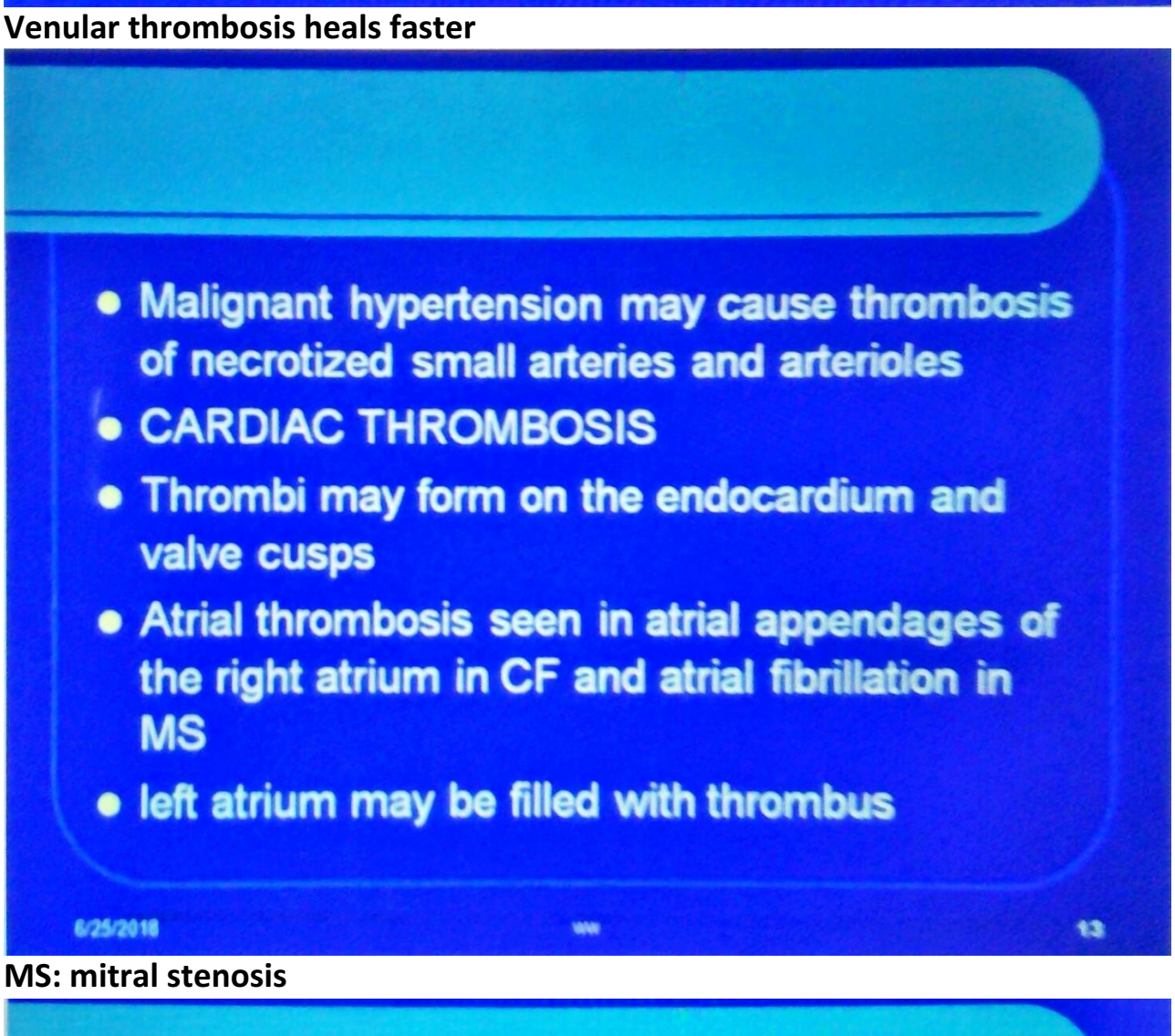
...esp superior suggital sinus



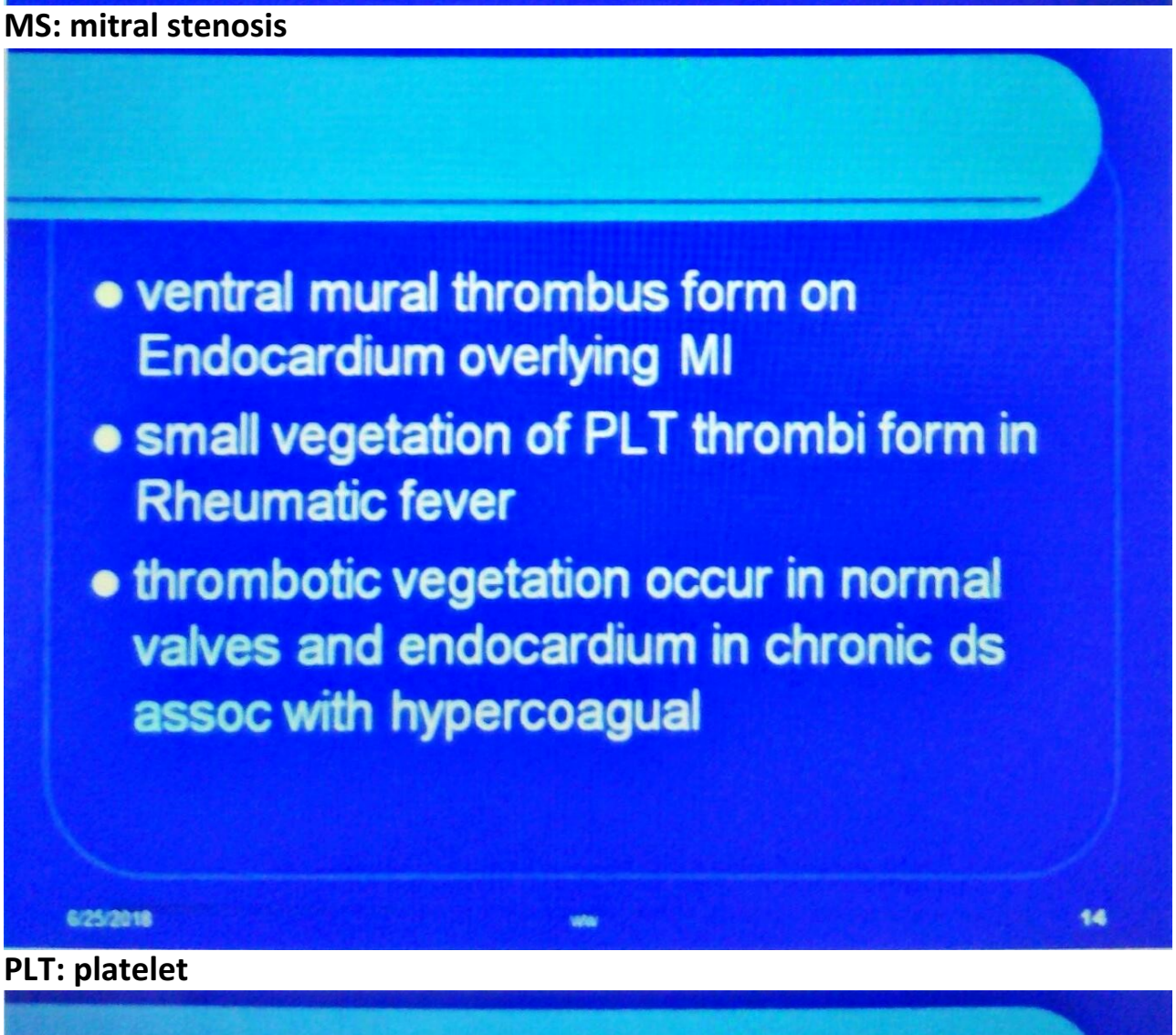




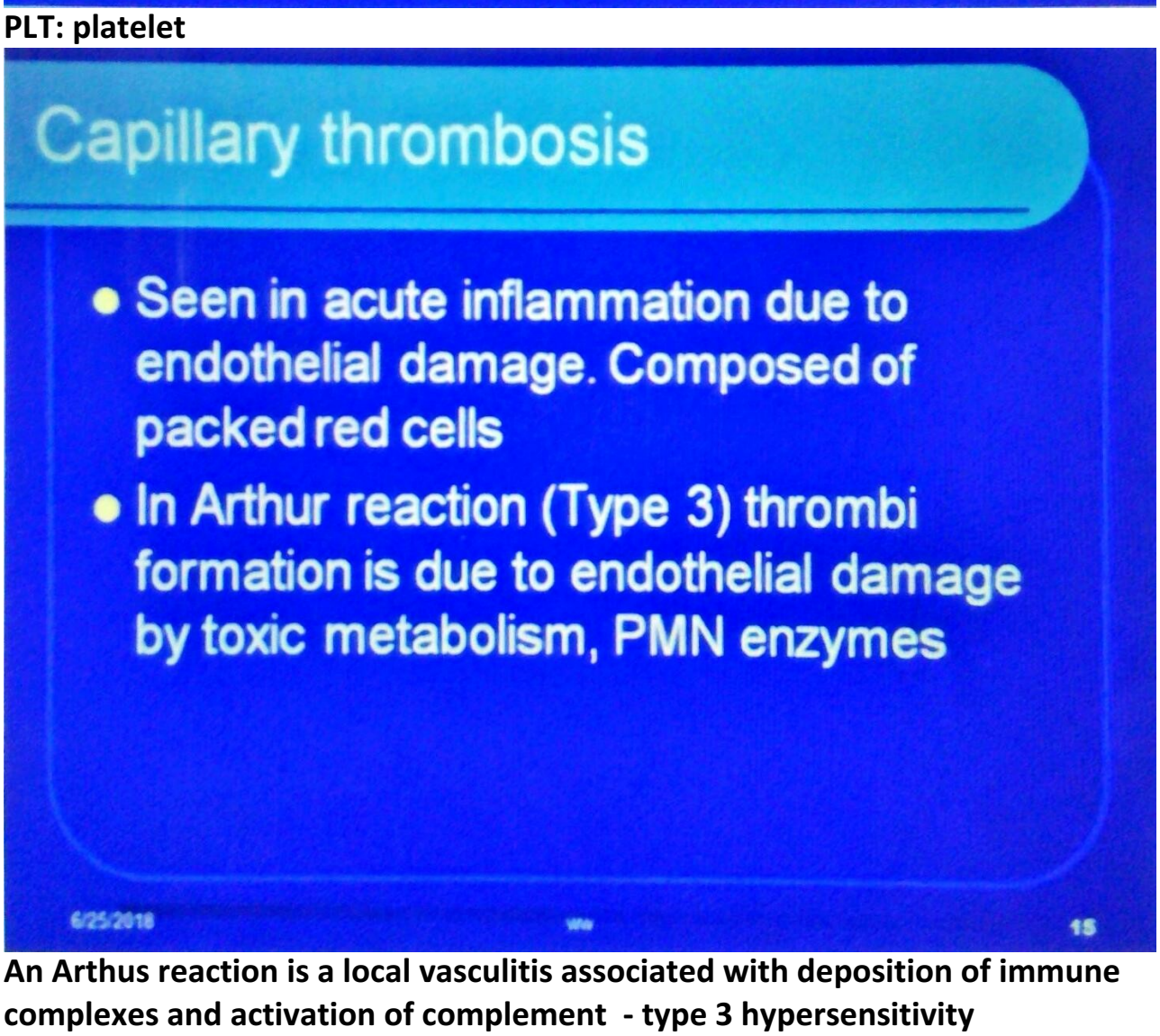
Venular thrombosis heals faster



MS: mitral stenosis



PLT: platelet



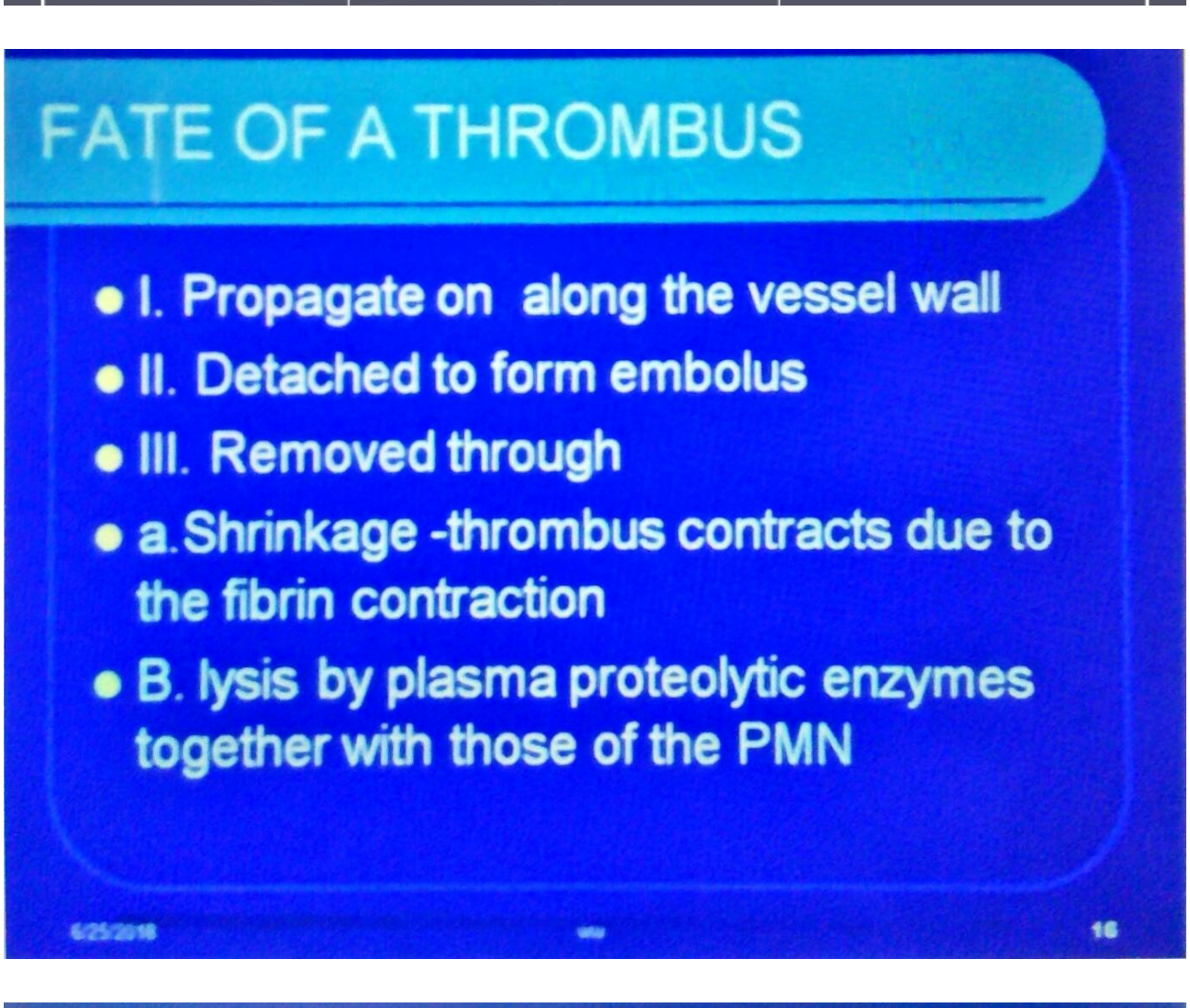
An Arthus reaction is a local vasculitis associated with deposition of immune complexes and activation of complement - type 3 hypersensitivity

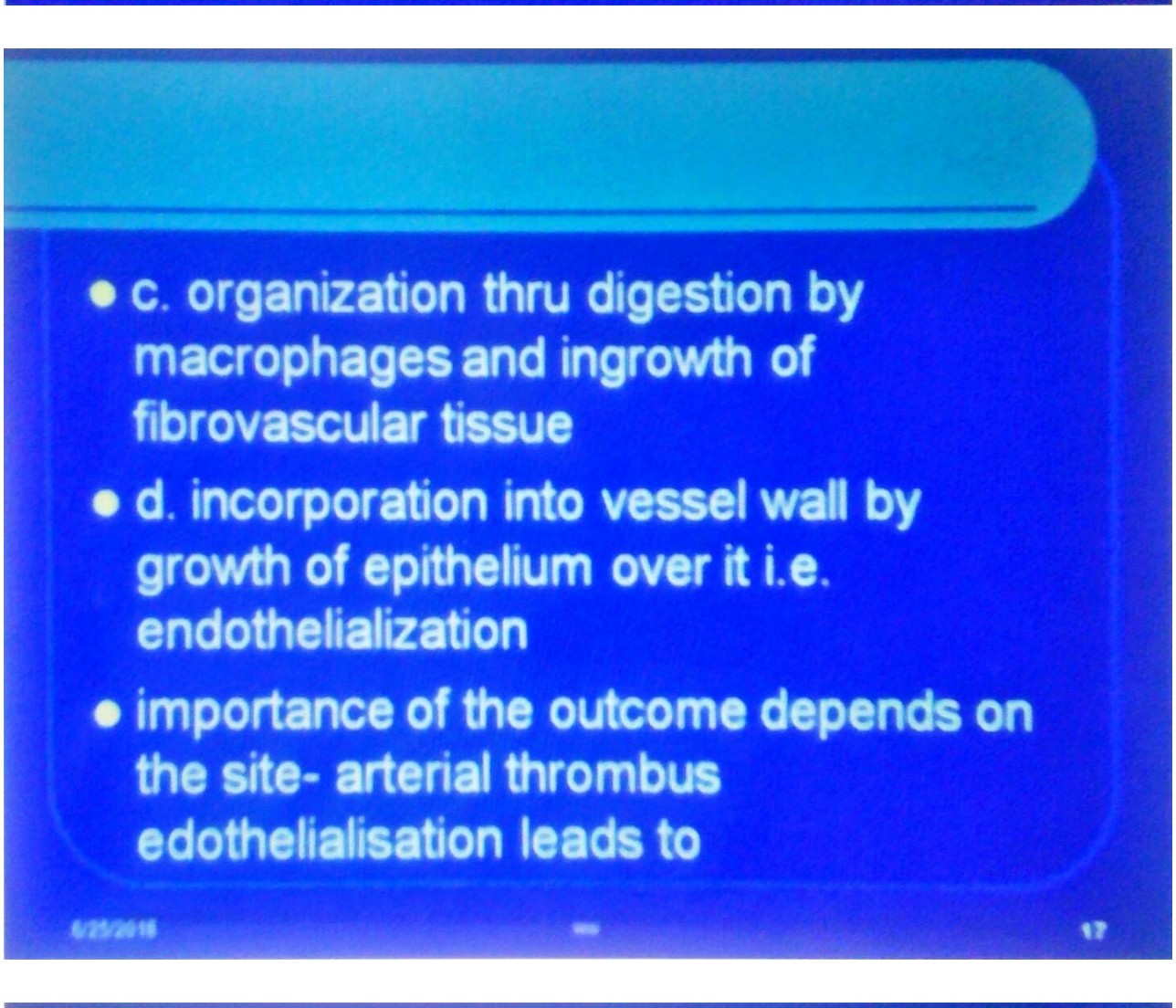
Arterial thrombi	Venous thrombi
Arteries and heart	veins
Aorta, coronary, cerebral etc	Superficial varicose veins, deep leg veins
Endothelial cell injury Causes-atherosclerosis, vasculitis, trauma	Venous stasis
Usually mural, not occluding lumen	Invariably occlusive
Grey- white, friable with lines of zahn	Red-blue with fibrin strands with line of zahn
Grows retrogrde	Grows in the direction of blood flow
Meshwork of platelets, fibrin, red cells and degenerating leucocytes	More enmeshed RBC s and few platelets(red or stasis thrombi)

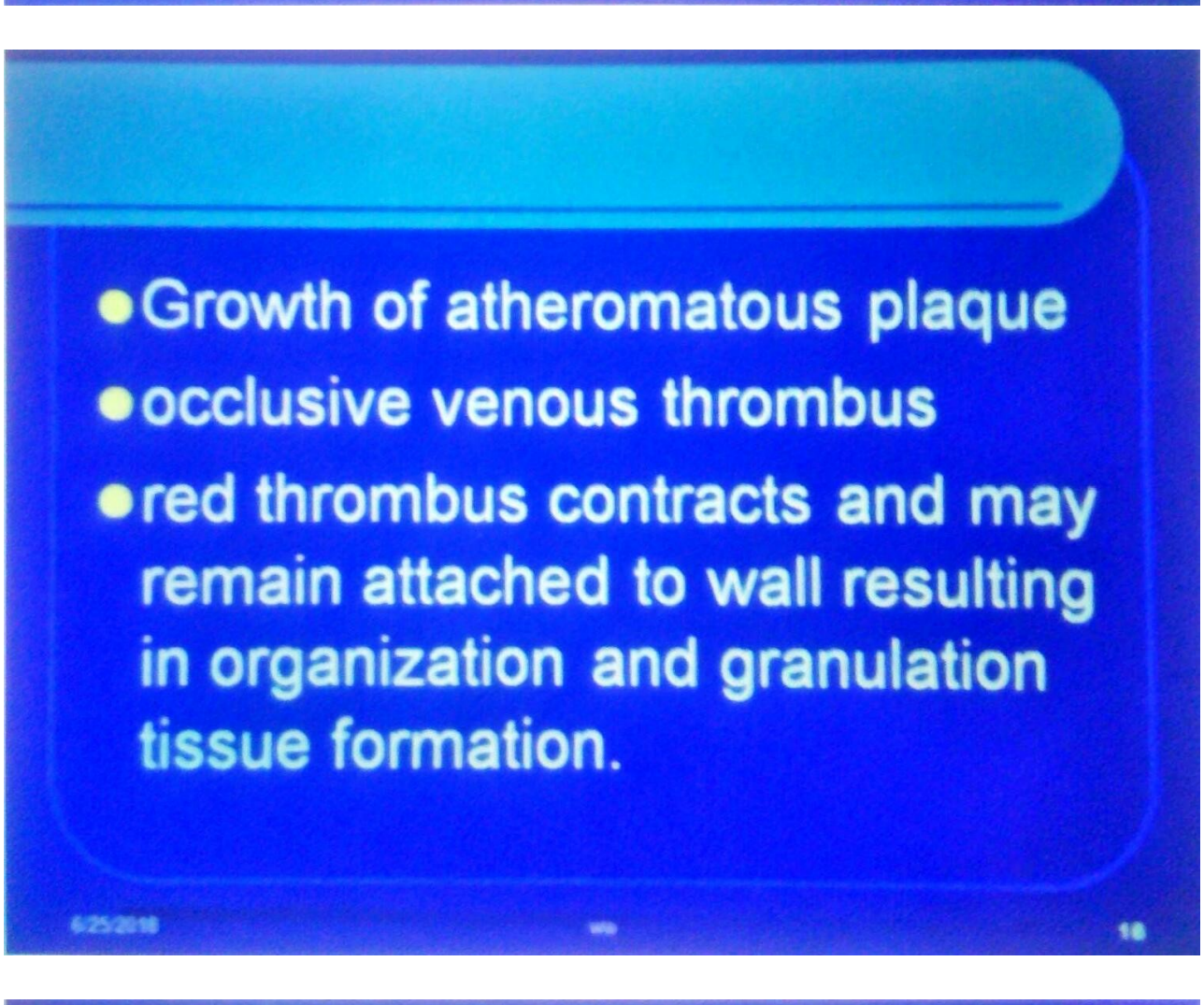
General Morphology / Characteristics of Arterial & venous Thrombi

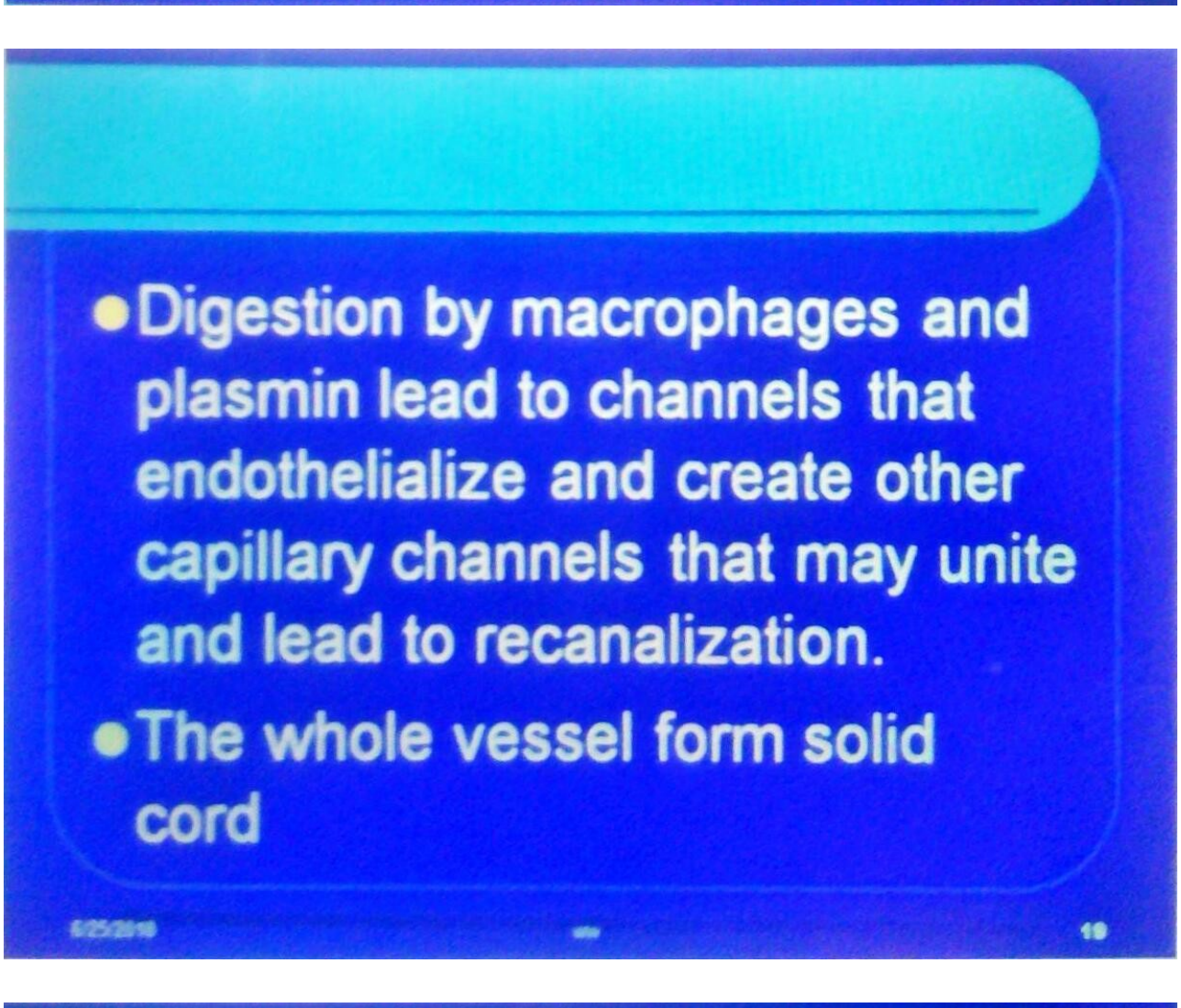
Characteristics	Arterial/ Cardiac Thrombus	Venous/Red/Stasis/ Phlebo-thrombus
Location	At the site of endothelial injury or turbulence	At the sites of Stasis
Direction	Retrograde dir. From pt. of attchment	In a directon of blood flow
Nature	Usually Occlusive	Almost invariably occlusive
	Gray – white, Firmly adhered to arterial wall	Red/stasis thrombus

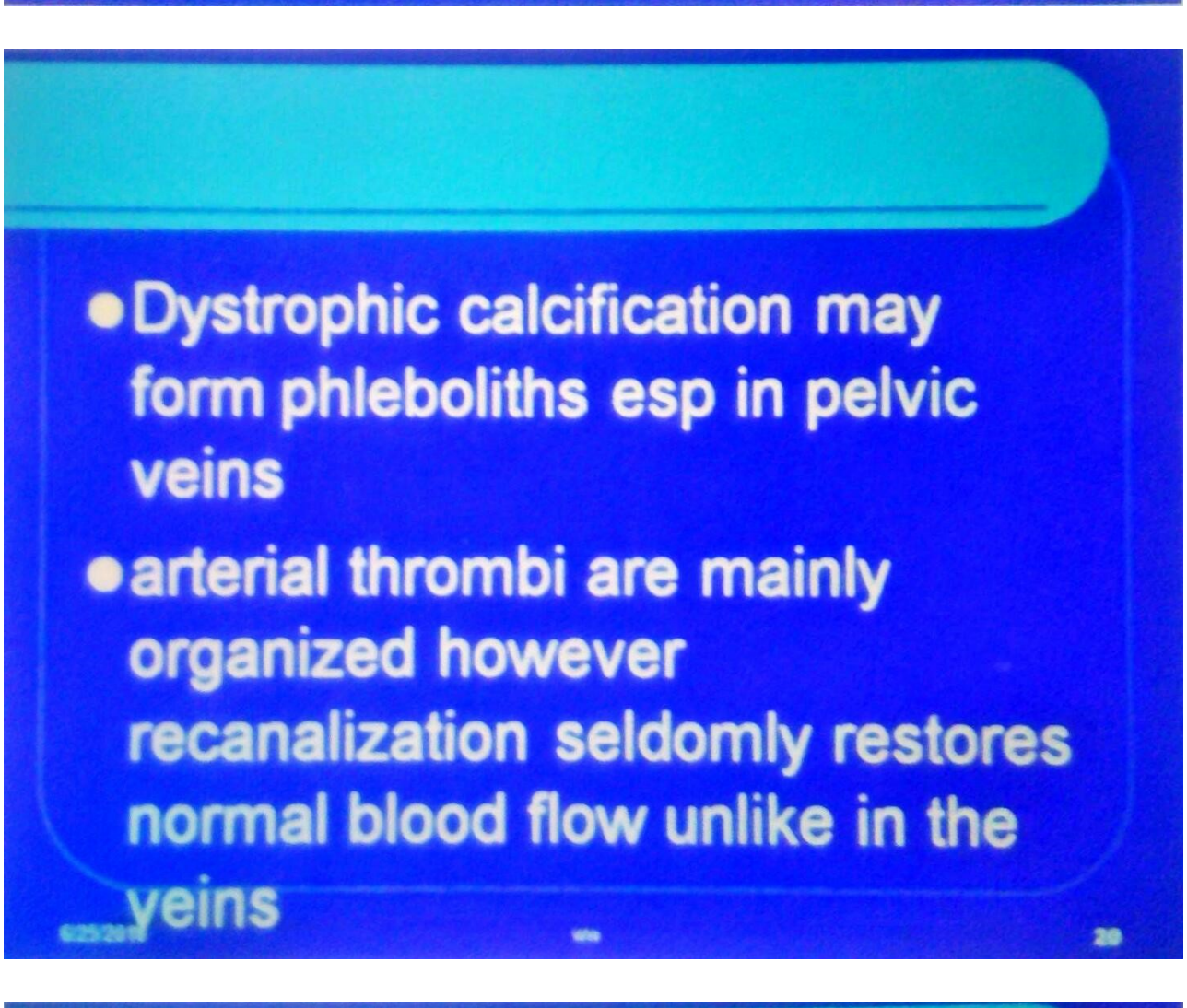
Thrombosis Embolism

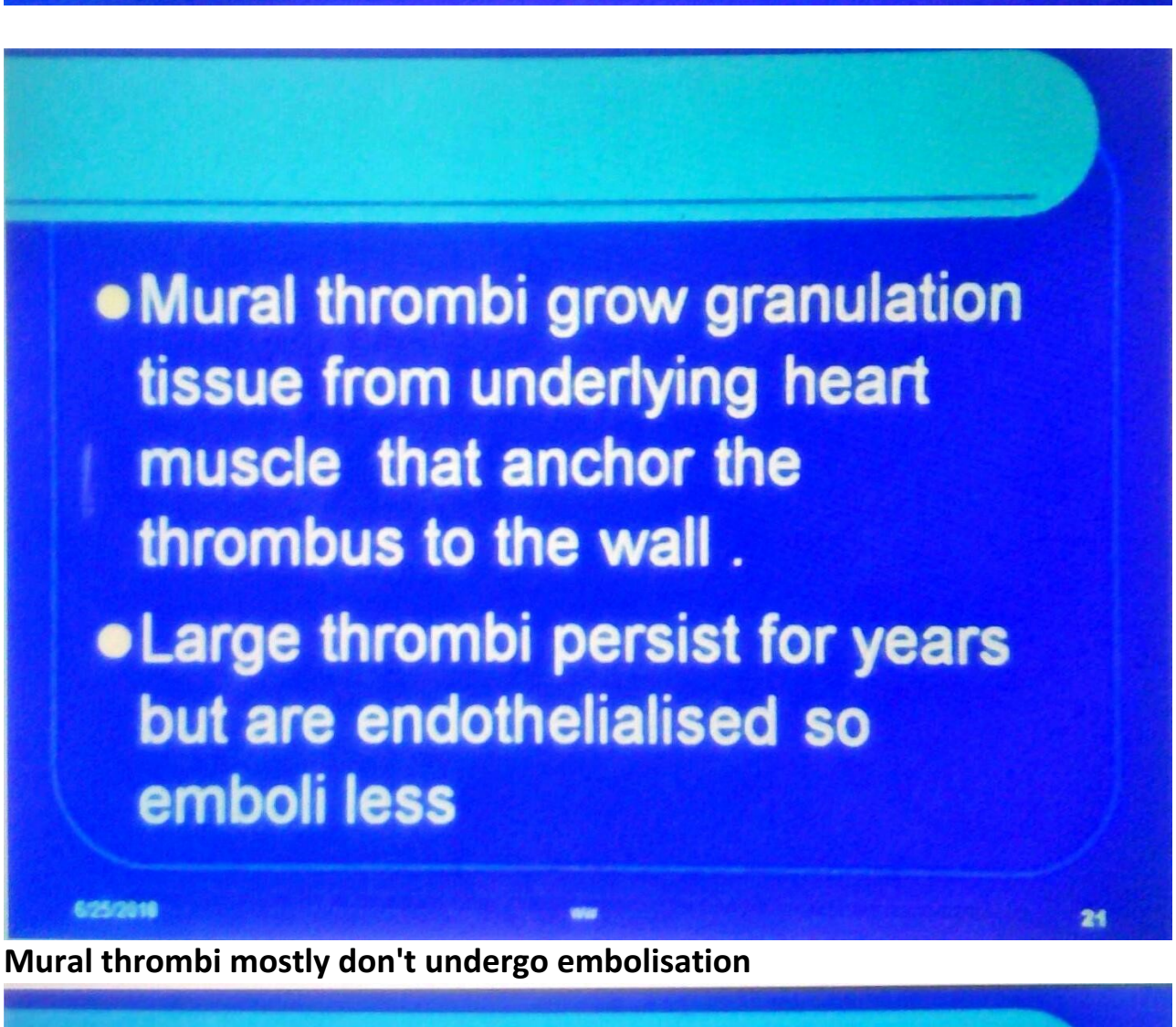












Mural thrombi mostly don't undergo embolisation