von Willebrand's Disease

- PATHOGENESIS
- 1.I nherited as an autosomal dominant trait
- 2. vWF is *synthesised* in the endothelial cells, megakaryocytes and platelets
- 3. *Function* of vWF is to facilitate the adhesion of platelets to subendothelial collagen

CLINICAL FEATURES

Type I disease

Type II disease

Type III disease

LABORATORY FINDINGS

1. Prolonged bleeding time.
2. Normal platelet count.
3. Reduced plasma vWF concentration.
4. Defective platelet aggregation with ristocetin, an antibiotic.
5. Reduced factor VIII activity.

Vitamin K Deficiency

- Neonatal vitamin K deficiency
- Vitamin K deficiency in children and adult

DISSEMINATED INTRAVASCULAR COAGULATION (DIC)

- **ETIOLOGY**

1. Massive tissue injury
2. Infections
3. Widespread endothelial damage
4. Miscellaneous

- **PATHOGENESIS**

1. Activation of coagulation
2. Thrombotic phase
3. Consumption phase
4. Secondary fibrinolysis

CLINICAL FEATURES

LABORATORY FINDINGS.

1. Platelet count
2. Blood film
3. Prothrombin time
4. Plasma fibrinogen
5. Fibrin degradation products (FDPs)