

KEY LEARNING POINTS

DISORDERS OF SECONDARY HAEMOSTASIS

VETERINARY BIOSCIENCE: CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

The materials provided (lecture notes and lecture images) should allow you to answer the following questions.

- List the four major mechanisms responsible for defective secondary haemostasis.
- Which of these mechanisms is the **MOST COMMON** in domestic animals?
- In which domestic animal species are inherited coagulation factor deficiencies most often recognised? Why are purebred animals most often affected?
- Why can some animals have a hereditary deficiency of a particular coagulation factor and either never bleed excessively or suffer only from minor haemorrhage?
- Which of the inherited coagulopathies predispose to severe haemorrhage?
- Why do haemophilia A and B mainly affect male animals?
- Which coagulation factors are deficient in the inherited coagulopathy recognised in Devon rex cats?
- What role does vitamin K play in hepatic synthesis of coagulation factors? Which are the vitamin K-dependent coagulation factors?
- What is the **MOST COMMON** cause of vitamin K antagonism in domestic animals?
- How can large animal species become poisoned by coumarin-type anticoagulants?
- Why do the more potent anticoagulant rodenticides pose a greater hazard to small animals than does warfarin?
- In what circumstances might a dog develop deficiency of vitamin K? How common is vitamin K deficiency?
- What role does the liver play in haemostasis?
- How much of the hepatic functional mass needs to be compromised before an animal is likely to be predisposed to haemorrhage due to inadequate synthesis of coagulation factors?
- In which condition is excessive fibrinolysis a contributor to defective secondary haemostasis in domestic animals?
- In which conditions is excessive fibrinogenolysis thought to be a contributor to defective secondary haemostasis in domestic animals?