

Manifestari cutanate asociate starilor de hipercoagulabilitate

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Echilibrul fluido-coagulant rezulta din functionarea normala a doua mecanisme opuse din punct de vedere al efectului si care se desfasoara simultan: hemostaza fiziologica si fibrinoliza fiziologica. Una dintre tulburarile echilibrului fluido-coagulant cu important rasunet clinic este reprezentata de formarea de trombi la nivelul vaselor intacte.

Hipercoagulabilitatea, unul din elementele triadei Virchow, este implicata in etiopatogenia trombozei. In aceasta prezentare ne propunem sa discutam despre cele mai frecvente manifestari purpurice cutanate asociate cu stari de hipercoagulabilitate.

Recunoasterea leziunilor tegumentare asociate cu starile de hipercoagulabilitate poate contribui la selectarea investigatiilor potrivite, identificarea mecanismului fiziopatologic si tratamentul adecvat pentru prevenirea episoadelor trombotice venoase si/sau arteriale.

Cutaneous manifestations associated with hypercoagulable states

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Fluid-coagulant balance results from normal functioning of two opposite mechanisms in terms of the effect, that are taking place simultaneously: physiological hemostasis and physiological fibrinolysis. Thrombus formation in intact blood vessels represents a dramatic clinical expression of impaired fluid-coagulant balance.

Hypercoagulability, an element of the Virchow’s triad, is involved in pathogenesis of thrombosis. We will present the most common cutaneous purpuric manifestations associated with hypercoagulable states.

Recognition of skin lesions associated with hypercoagulable states may prove useful in selecting appropriate investigations, identifying the responsible pathophysiologic mechanism and recommending the optimal treatment for the prevention of venous and/or arterial thrombotic events.