

CLINICAL PATHOLOGY CONTENT SPECIFICATIONS HEMOSTASIS AND COAGULATION

I. Technical Methods

D-timer testing
INR
Molecular diagnosis in assessment of hypercoagulability

II. Blood Vessels

III. Platelets

Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia
Common platelet function disorders

IV. Coagulation

General concepts and role of the following:
 Recombinant factor VIIa in treatment of bleeding disorders and massive hemorrhage
 Plasminogen activators and inhibitors in thrombosis
 Thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor in thrombosis
 Natural inhibitors of coagulation
Anticoagulant therapy
 Indications for LMW heparin and how to monitor
 Direct thrombin inhibitors
 Platelet inhibitors & other antiplatelet therapy
Aspirin resistance
Warfarin resistance
ADAMS13 and TTP
D-dimers and PE screening
Hypercoagulable states-diagnosis
Lupus anticoagulants-lab tests, clinical implications

References

1. Blann AD, Lip GYH. Venous thromboembolism. Br Med J 2006; 332: 215-19.
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2. Hirsh J, et al. New anticoagulants. Blood, 2005; 105: 453-463.
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3. Wells PS, Anderson DR, Rodger M, et al. Evaluation of D-dimer in the diagnosis of suspected deep-vein thrombosis. *New Engl J Med* 2003; 349: 1227-1235.
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