

Blood-groups

1. Draw line diagram to show:
2. (i) Series of events involved in haemostasis (ii) Clotting mechanisms (iii) Formation of plasmin (iv) Fibrinolytic system (v) Inheritance of hemophilia (vi) Mast cells (vii) Reagins (viii) Chelating agents (ix) Anticoagulants (x) Bleeding disorders (xi) Effects and causes of vitamin K deficiency
3. Write short notes on: (i) Cascade amplification reaction (ii) Thrombomodulin (iii) Protein C (iv) Heparin (v) Human TPA
4. Explain/Give physiological basis: (i) Why calcium deficiency does not produce coagulation defects? (ii) Role of aspirin in prevention of a stroke. (iii) Why blood does not clot in circulation? (iv) Why clot does not spread in the injured vessel after blood coagulation? (v) Is it possible to have a female hemophilic child? (vi) Why is blood clotting abnormal in an individual with vitamin K deficiency? (vii) Purpura and its various forms.
5. Mention the role of calcium in clotting mechanism.
6. Give steps involved in formation of fibrinolysin.
7. Give physiological significance of fibrinolytic system.
8. Name natural anticoagulants and give their functioning in the body
9. How a balance is maintained between the clotting mechanism and fibrinolytic system in the body?
10. Name the tests to determine bleeding disorders.