



# SMART PHARMACOLOGY

## LESSON 4 SPRING

### Task 1

Give a definition of the concept of “coagulopathy”.

Why is it of great importance now?

Please define the below mentioned terms

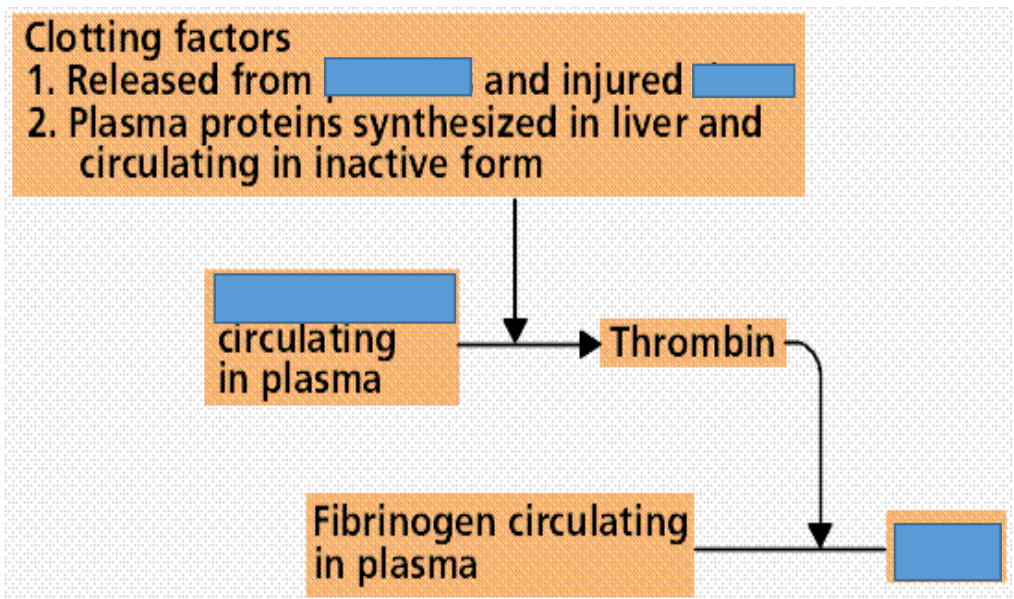
**Adhesion** – \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Aggregation** – \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Agglutination** – \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Task 2

Please describe the following picture. What is the mechanism of coagulation hemostasis action?



**Task 3**

Please fill in the table. Specify the mechanism of action of the direct-acting anticoagulants.

<i>Direct-acting anticoagulants</i>	
<i>Resorptive-acting</i>	<i>Local-acting</i>
<b>HIGH MOLECULAR HEPARINS</b>	
<b>LOW MOLECULAR HEPARINS</b>	

---



---



---



---



---



---

**Task 4**

Please describe the pharmacodynamics of direct-acting anticoagulants?

PD effect	Description
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

**Task 5**

Please fill in the Table with the pharmacokinetics of heparin.

Type of heparin administration	Onset of action	Duration
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

**Task 6**

*Please describe this drug: pharmacological group, mechanism of action, indications*




---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

**Task 7**

Please complete the table of indirect-acting anticoagulants

Name of the drug	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
PD effects	
Mechanism of action	

**Task 8**

*Please compare Warfarin and direct oral anticoagulants (DOA)*

Peculiarities	Warfarin	DOA
1. Mechanism of action		
2. Dose		
3. Monitoring		
4. Dietary effect		
5. <b>Risk of bleedings</b>		

**Task 9**

*Please describe the action of anti-platelet drugs. Specify the groups and the drugs.*



**Task 9**

*Please complete the table*

<i>Medicines</i>	<i>Route of administration</i>	<i>Onset of effect</i>	<i>Duration of effect</i>
<i>Heparin</i>			
<i>Nadroparin*</i>			
<i>Acenocumarol</i>			
<i>Fenindion</i>			
<i>Dipyridamol**</i>			
<i>Ticlopidine**</i>			
<i>Acetylsalicylic acid</i>			



