Wounds & Hemostasis Notesheet

Name: Hour Date:

1. To have normal blood flow, blood must be kept at an exact **(or )**
2. If blood was too thin, what would happen?
3. If blood was too thick, what would happen?
4. What keeps blood thin and flowing under normal circumstances?
5. List and describe the four kinds of open wounds below:
6. The series of chemical reactions needed to stop bleeding is called
7. List and describe the three steps of hemostasis below:
8. What is vasoconstriction?
9. At the site of injury, will help to stick to the site of the injury
10. Collagen is sort of like t hat the platelets can grab onto as they pass in the bloodstream
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are formed in the and live in your body’s circulatory system
for roughly a
12. Why are platelets not like other cells?
13. Why is it that platelets stick to injured tissue?
14. Why don’t platelets stick to other tissue?
15. What are contractile proteins?
16. About minutes after a blood clot has formed, the platelets within the clot
17. Like muscle cells, platelet cells can shrink due to and contractile proteins
18. The blood clot is – at the same time of contraction, the tissue surrounding the
damaged site begin to divide and repair via .
19. Draw an arrow to the following: White Blood Cell Red Blood Cell Platelet
20. Why do platelets release granules? What do these granules do?
21. What kind of mechanism is this?
22. The platelet plug will become reinforced with a
23. What is a “scab” made out of?
24. Describe the role played by each of the ingredients of a scab:
	1. Fibrin
	2. Red blood cells
	3. White blood cells
25. Once bleeding is controlled, the blood vessels that were constricted now

(open up) to bring  rushing to the scene.
26. The process in which the wound swells and becomes inflamed is called .
27. Explain why a wound as swelling, redness, tenderness, and heat when healing:
28. What is Fibrinolysis?
29. What is Warfarin?
30. What does Warfarin do?
31. What is Warfarin named for?