Circulatory Derangements
II
HEMORRHAGE
HEMORRHAGE

Escape of blood from the C-V system

- onto the floor

- into the tissues / body cavities
Clinical Patterns of Hemorrhage

- **Petechiae** – 1-2 mm. hemorrhages
- **Ecchymoses** – blotches / bruises
- **Hematoma** – a mass or lump of blood
- **Hemothorax** – blood in the pleural cavity
- **Hemarthrosis** – blood in a joint
- **Hemopericardium, hematosalpinx, etc.**
- **Purpura** – a condition of widespread cutaneous and mucosal hemorrhages
Petechieae

Source: The Journal of Young Investigators, 2008 (jyi.org)
Ecchymosis
Hematoma
Purpura
Hemostasis involves three components

- Blood vessels
- Platelets
- Coagulation system
Bone Marrow

Megakaryocytes
Ecchymosis - Fresh
Ecchymosis - Resolving
Ecchymosis - Resolving
Erythrophagocytosis
Hemosiderin
Hematoidin
Hemosiderin & Hematoidin
Hemosiderin & Hematoidin
Iron Stain
Cerebral Hemorrhage
Mycotic Aneurysm
Cerebral Hemorrhage
Hypertensive
Cerebral Hemorrhage
Thrombocytopenic
Subdural Hematoma
Hemopericardium
Hemopericardium
Systemic Effects of Hemorrhage

- Exsanguination
- Shock
- Anemia of Chronic Blood Loss
Liver - Lacerations
Cecal Carcinoma