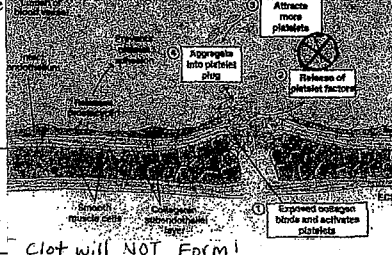


Disorder Name Description Symptoms

Hemophilia

- a genetic disorder involving a defective protein necessary in the clotting process
- inability to produce blood clots firm enough to stop even minor bleeding



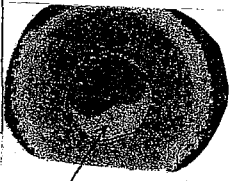
Attracted more platelets
Aggregates into platelet plug
Release of platelet factors
Exposed collagen binds and activates platelets

Clot will NOT Form!

Unid and excessive from cuts or injuries, surgery or dental work
Large or deep bruises
bleeding after
operations, Pain in joints,
your urine or stool
leaks without known cause

Arterio-sclerosis

- fatty deposits called plaque buildup on the walls of arteries which can obstruct the flow of blood
- can cause increase in blood pressure, increase risk for blood clots
- if a clot breaks free it can travel and get stuck in an artery and obstruct blood flow to other tissues (embolism)



Fatty buildup in blood vessel

Leg pain, high blood pressure, kidney problems, numbness in feet/hands, periodic chest pain, fatigue

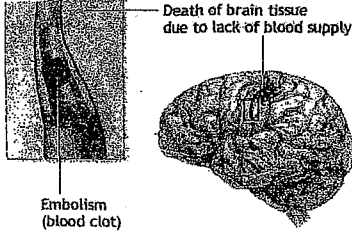
Anemia

- an insufficient amount of hemoglobin
- may be due to a low number of RBC (depends on the type)
- interferes with the transport of oxygen to the cells

Fatigue, Weakness
Pale or yellowish skin
Shortness of breath
Dizziness or lightheadedness
Cold hands/ feet, Headache

Stroke

- blood clot blocking a blood vessel leading to part of the brain
- can cause brain cells to die due to a lack of oxygen
- may cause paralysis, loss of ability to speak, and death



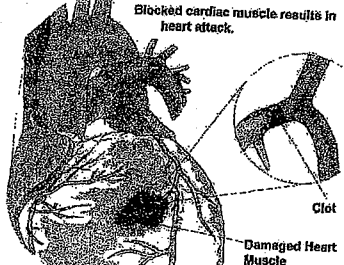
Death of brain tissue due to lack of blood supply

Embolism (blood clot)

le with speaking or standing, paralysis in face, arm or leg, trouble seeing, difficulty walking, headache or drooling

Heart Attack

- occurs when a coronary artery becomes blocked causing a lack of oxygen to the heart muscle
- 2 Types 1) Coronary Thrombosis: occurs when a clot gets lodged in a coronary artery 2) Angina Pectoris: is a gradual narrowing of the coronary arteries which can cause an inadequate supply of oxygen to the heart muscle



Blocked cardiac muscle results in heart attack.

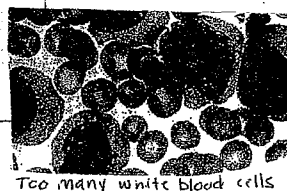
Clot

Damaged Heart Muscle

discomfort or pain
Chest pain, Stomach pain
Shortness of breath, Anxiety,
Sweating, Lightheadedness
Nausea, Dizziness
and vomiting

Leukemia

- is a disease of the bone marrow
- leads to an overproduction of non-functional WBCs

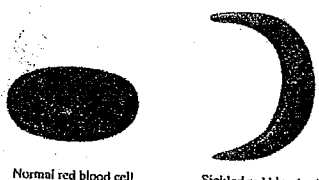


Too many white blood cells

Fever, chills, persistent fatigue, weakness, frequent /severe infections, losing weight without trying, swollen lymph nodes, enlarged liver or spleen, easy bleeding/bruising, excessive sweating, bone pain / tenderness

Sickle Cell Anemia

- misshapen red blood cells (look like crescent moons)
- can cause unwanted clots due to rigid form
- interferes with oxygen transport to the body cells/organs



Normal red blood cell

Sickled red blood cell

Fatigue, Episodes of pain,
Painful swelling of hands/ feet
Frequent infections
Delayed Growth
Vision problems, headache,
weakness, yellow skin