vasculature is not identical through all parts of the body [3]. Further, it appears that there can be alterations in the vasculature in response to changes in the extracellular environment. These changes can locally alter the ability of endothelium to maintain a quiescent state. Practical Hemostasis and Thrombosis. mediate tight binding of platelets to extracellular matrix. This process adheres platelets to the site of injury. Hemostasis is the natural process in which blood flow slows and a clot forms to prevent blood loss during an injury, with hemostasis meaning stopping. During hemostasis, blood changes from a fluid liquid to a gelatinous state. Steps of Hemostasis. Hemostasis includes three steps that occur in a rapid sequence; (1) vascular spasm, or vasoconstriction, a brief and intense contraction of blood vessels; (2) formation of a platelet plug; and (3) blood clotting or coagulation, which reinforces the platelet plug with fibrin mesh that acts as a glue to hold the clot together. Once Extracorporeal Circulation and Hemostasis. Science topic. Extracorporeal Circulation. Diversion of blood flow through a circuit located outside the body but continuous with the bodily circulation. Extracorporeal Circulation Hemostasis. Science topic. Hemostasis. A topic description is not currently available. Publications related to Extracorporeal Circulation AND Hemostasis (25). The synthetic antifibrinolytic drug tranexamic acid was evaluated in its hemostatic and blood saving effects, in patients submitted to myocardial revascularization with extracorporeal circulation. To 40 patients were administered placebo and to 55 tranexamic acid I.V. in a dosage of 10 g in the operative period (2 g in the anesthetic induction and The circulatory or cardiovascular system is composed of the heart, blood vessels and the blood. It delivers essential substances to the cells of the body. It is pumped into pulmonary circulation and is delivered to the lungs, where gas exchange occurs. The carbon dioxide is removed from the blood and replaced with oxygen. The blood is now oxygenated, and returns to the left side of the heart. Global hemostasis assays represent a new generation of methods, developed to better mimic conditions in vivo and thus be sensitive to a wider range of disturbances in the hemostasis system. Important platelet adhesion-based global assays include the platelet function analyzer (PFA) and various videomicroscopy perfusion chambers. The PFA-100 evaluates the in vitro primary hemostasis by measuring the time required for citrated blood to occlude an aperture in the membrane of a test cartridge, which is coated with various platelet agonists. The PFA-100 is focused on platelet adhesion.