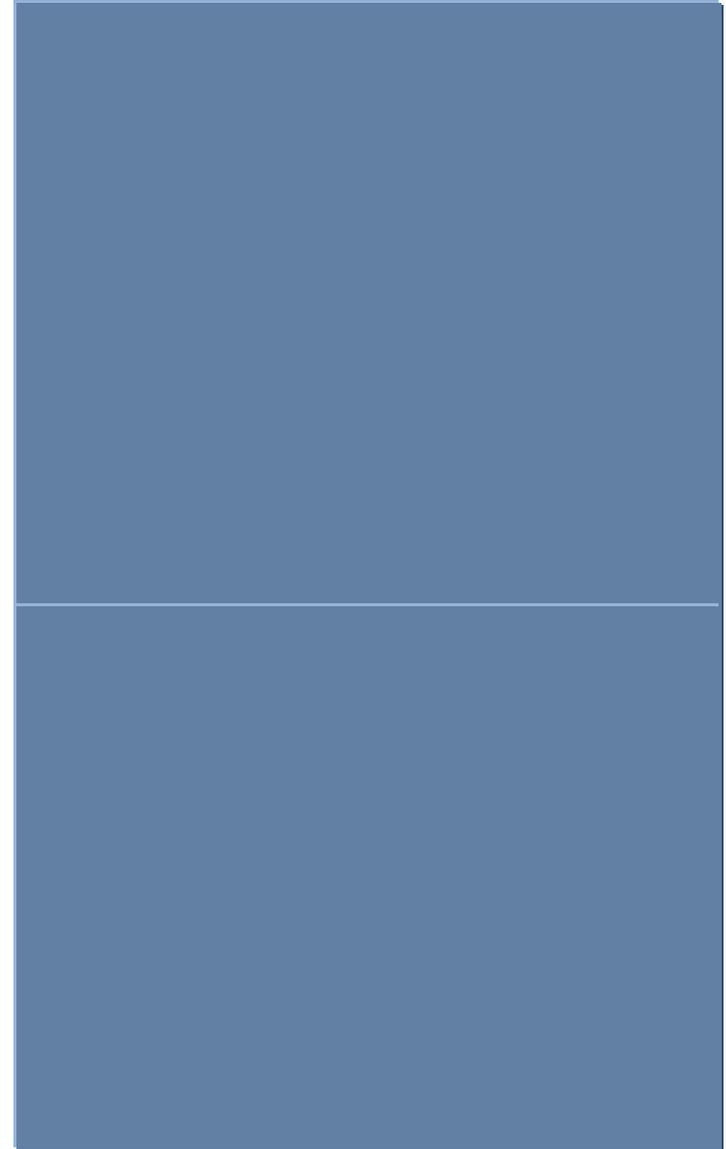




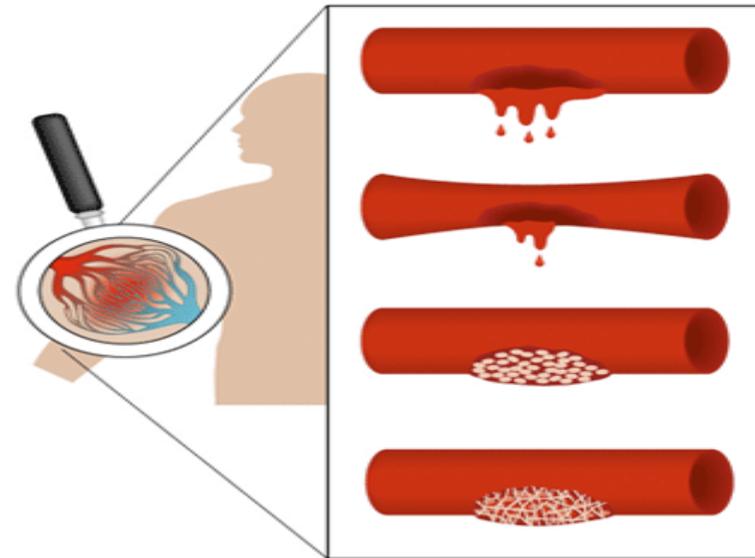
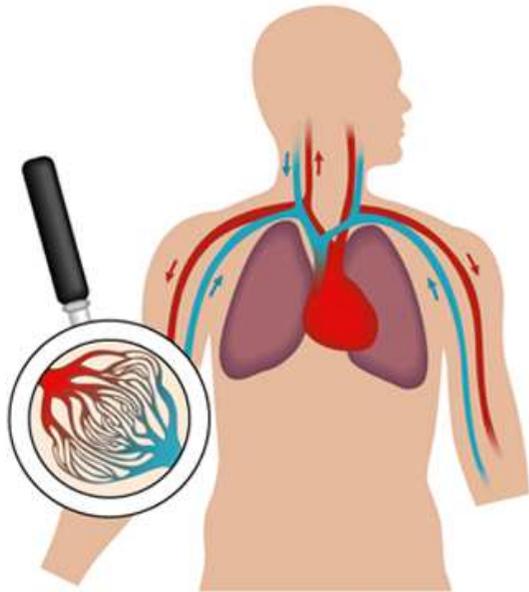
El proceso fisiológico de la hemostasia.

Madrid 29-Noviembre-2017

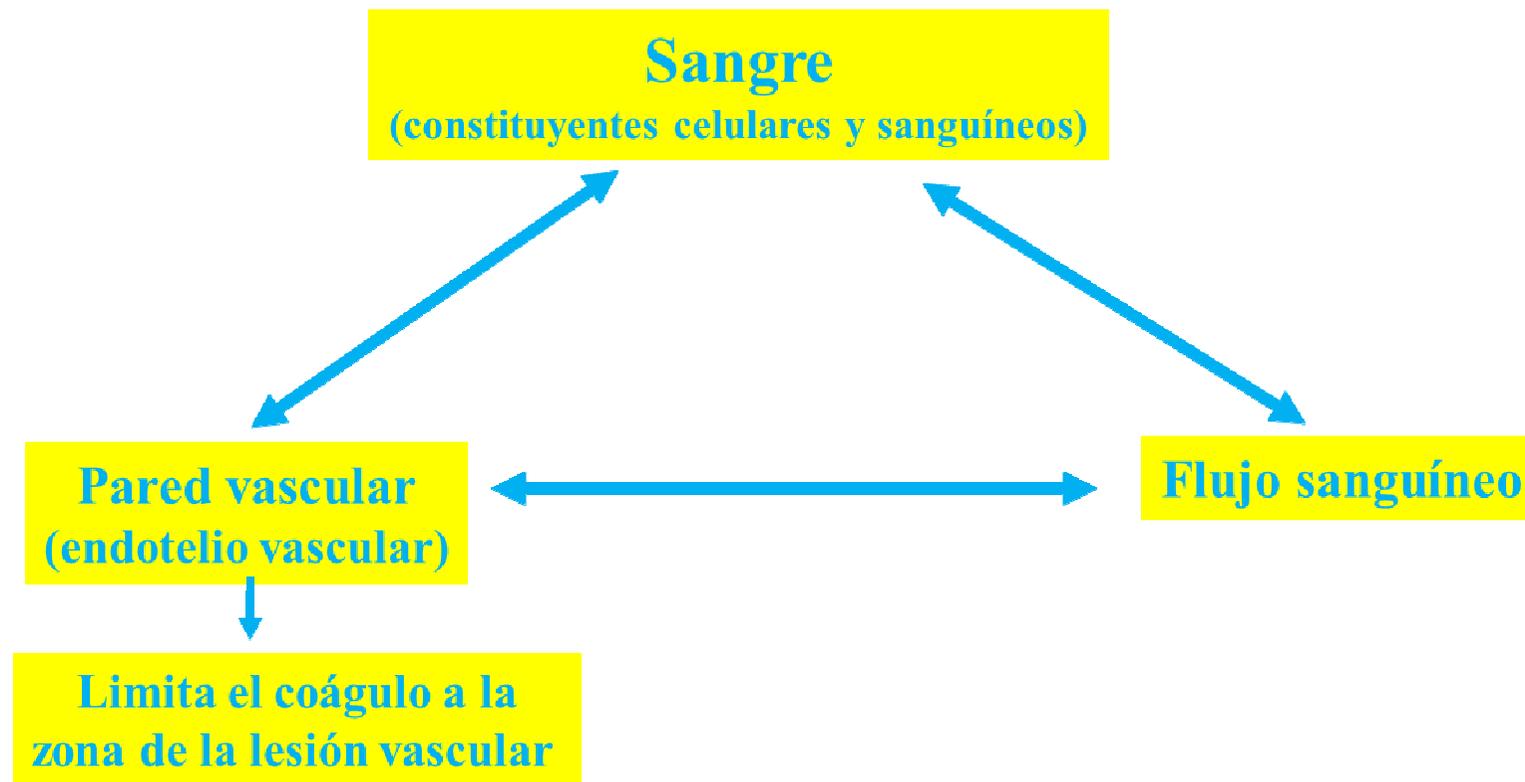
**Dr. Jose A. Romero Garrido.
Servicio de Farmacia.
Hospital Universitario La Paz.**



INTRODUCCIÓN: Sistema Circulatorio



INTRODUCCIÓN: Intervinientes en la hemostasia.



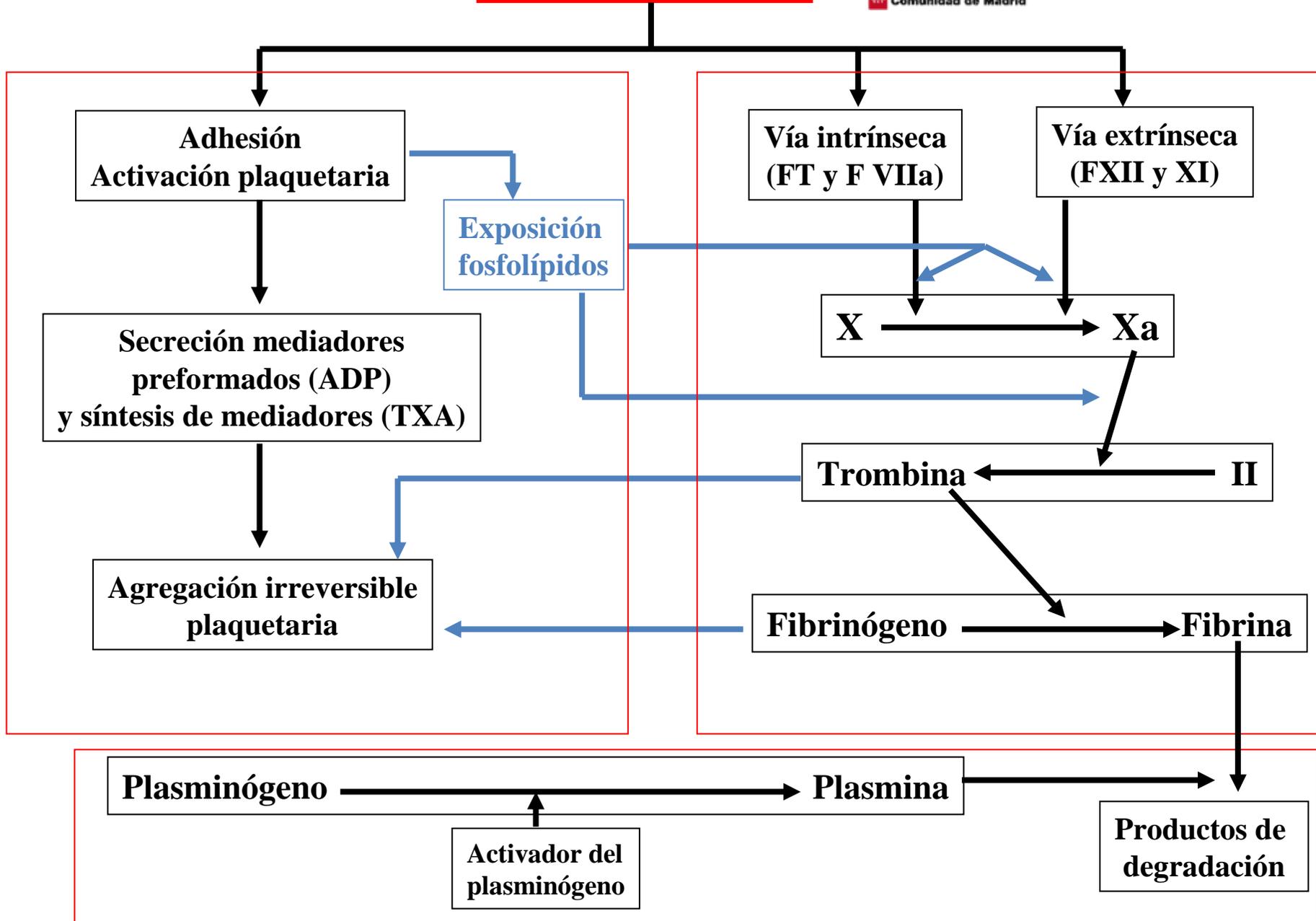
INTRODUCCIÓN:

Funciones de la sangre.

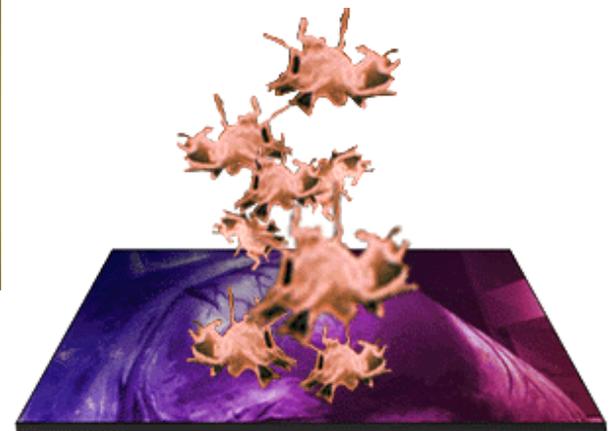
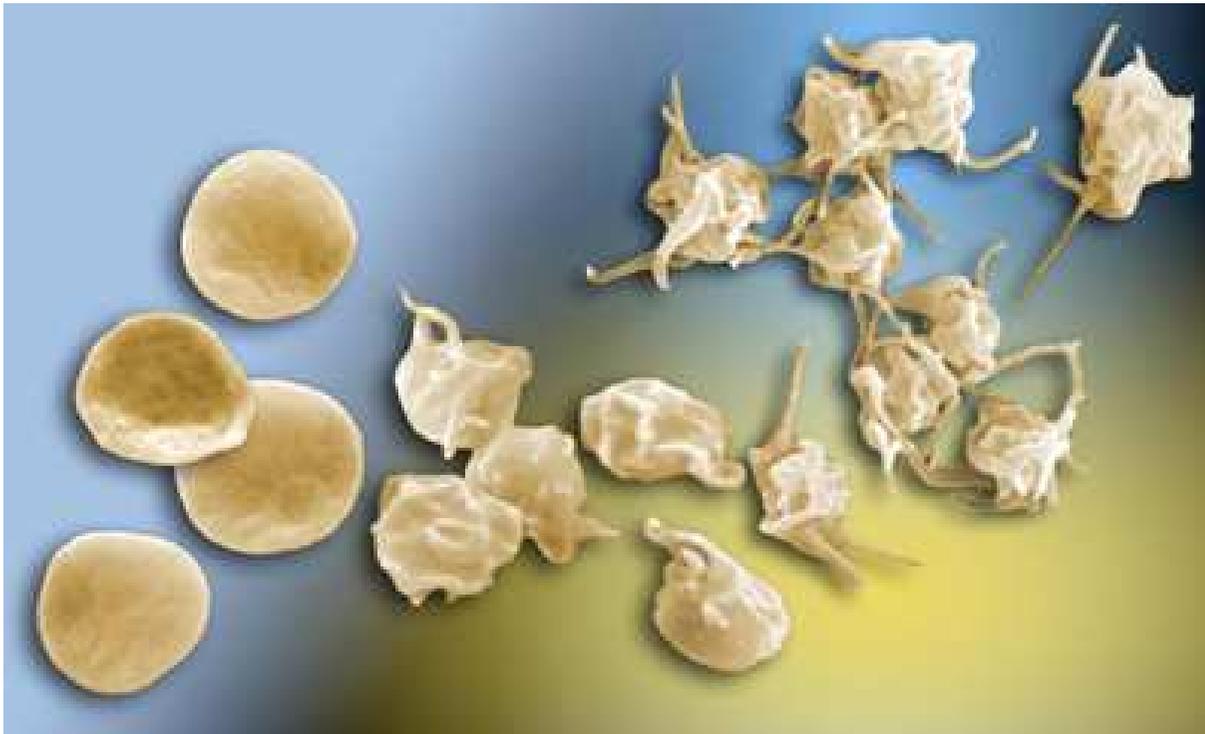
- Función de transporte de oxígeno, nutrientes y productos de desecho.
- Función de defensa y de reparación tisular.
- Función reguladora para el mantenimiento del equilibrio de agua, de la temperatura corporal...

FLUIDEZ

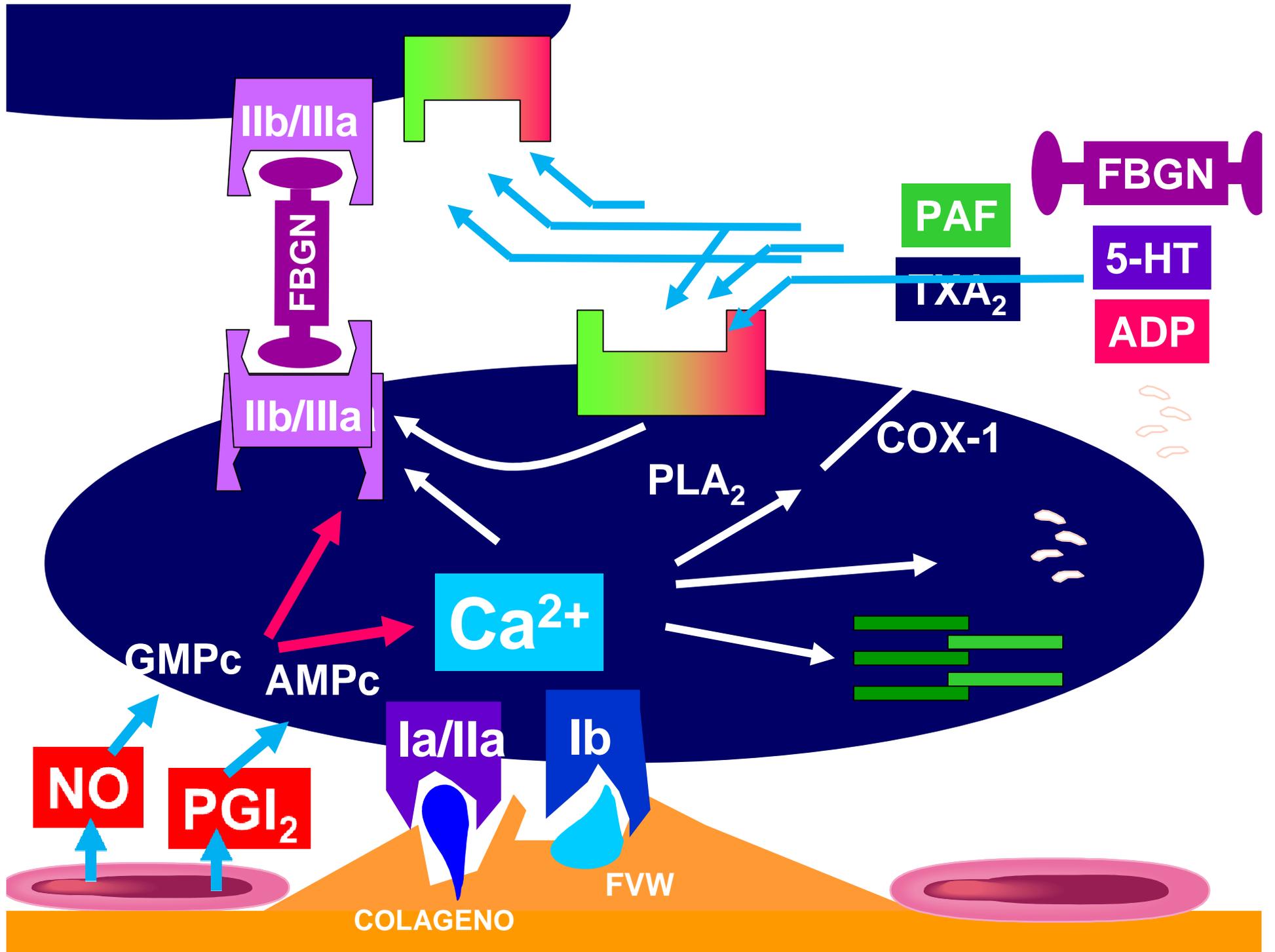
Lesión vascular

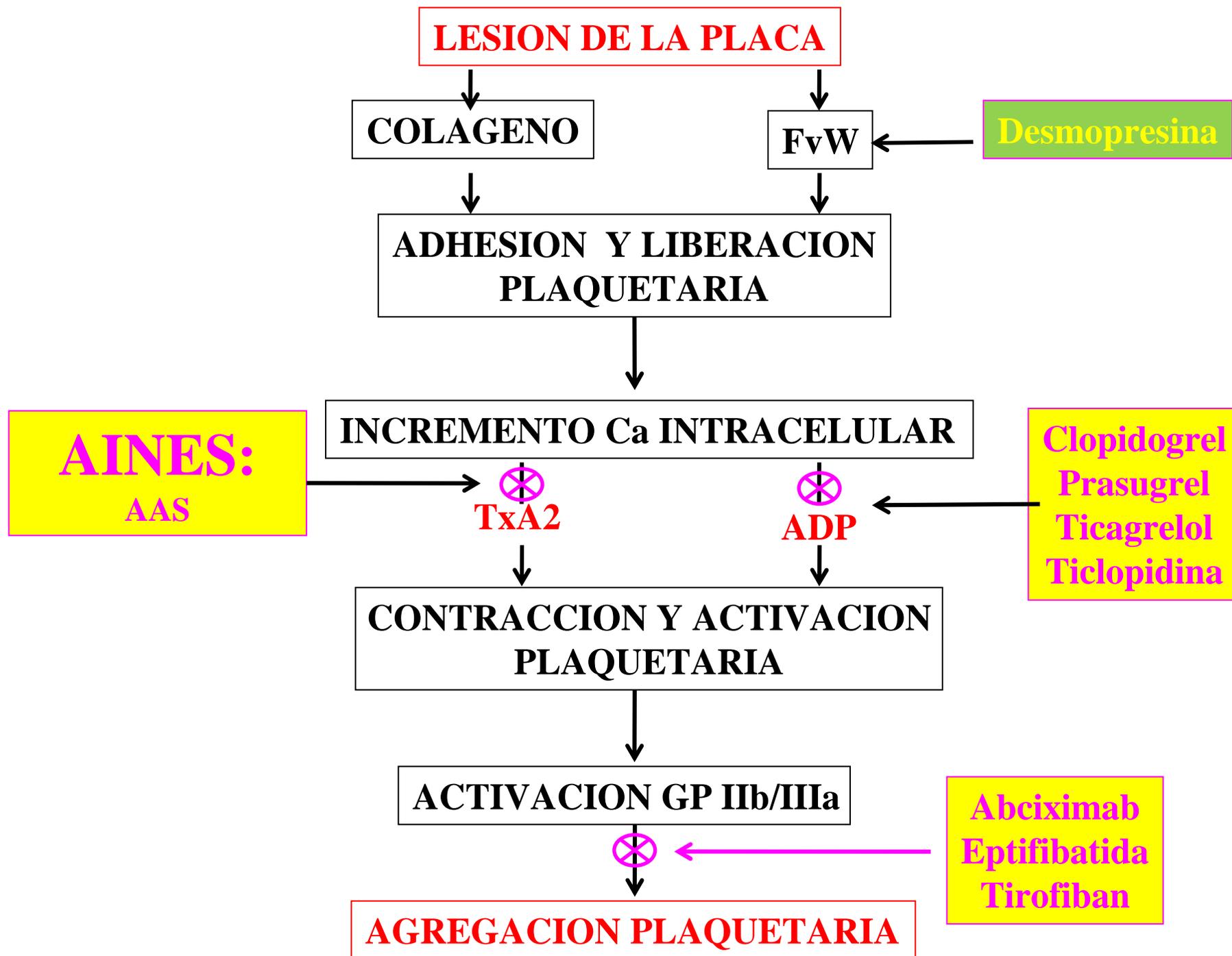


HEMOSTASIA PRIMARIA: Agregación Plaquetaria.









Antidepressants and Risk of Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding

Francisco J. de Abajo¹, Dolores Montero¹, Luis A. Garcia Rodriguez² and Mariano Madurga¹

¹Division of Pharmacoepidemiology and Pharmacovigilance, Spanish Agency for Medicines and Healthcare Products, Madrid, and ²Spanish Centre for Pharmacoepidemiological Research, Madrid, Spain

Basic & Clinical Pharmacology & Toxicology 2006, **98**, 304–310.

Table 3.

Risk of upper gastrointestinal bleeding associated with the use of antidepressants (from de Abajo *et al.* 1999).

	Cases (N=1,651)	Controls (N=10,000)	Adjusted RR* (95% CI)
Non-use	1,327	8,760	1 (reference)
Current use			
SSRI [#]	52	95	3.0 (2.1–4.4)
NSRI [§]	74	241	1.4 (1.1–1.9)
Others [§]	4	25	0.8 (0.2–2.4)
Multiple	3	14	1.0 (0.3–3.7)
Past use			
SSRI [#]	27	140	1.2 (0.8–1.9)
NSRI [§]	158	688	1.2 (1.0–1.5)
Others [§]	6	37	1.0 (0.4–2.6)

* Adjusted for sex, age, calendar year, antecedents of upper gastrointestinal disorders, smoking status, and use of NSAIDs, aspirin, anticoagulants and steroids.

[#] Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, paroxetine, sertraline, citalopram, trazodone, clomipramine).

[§] Non-selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (amitriptyline, dothiepin, imipramine, lofepramine, doxepine).

[§] Others (nortriptyline, protriptyline, desipramine, trimipramine, maprotiline, amoxapine, mianserin).

Table 4.

Effect of dose and duration of use among current single users of antidepressants as compared to non use.

	Cases (N=1,651)	Controls (N=10,000)	Adjusted RR* (95% CI)
<i>Daily doses</i>			
SSRIs			
Low/medium +	41	72	3.0 (2.0–4.6)
High	11	23	3.2 (1.5–6.8)
NSRIs			
Low/medium [§]	67	211	1.5 (1.1–2.0)
High	7	30	1.0 (0.4–2.4)
<i>Duration of treatment</i>			
SSRIs			
Less than 91 days	18	40	2.7 (1.5–4.9)
91 days or longer	34	55	3.3 (2.1–5.2)
NSRIs			
Less than 91 days	27	100	1.2 (0.7–1.9)
91 days or longer	47	142	1.6 (1.1–2.3)

* Adjusted for sex, age, calendar year, antecedents of upper gastrointestinal disorders, smoking status, and use of NSAIDs, aspirin, anticoagulants and steroids.

+ Fluoxetine: ≤20 mg; fluvoxamine: ≤100 mg; paroxetine: ≤20 mg; sertraline: ≤50 mg; citalopram: ≤20 mg; clomipramine: ≤75 mg; trazodone: ≤125 mg.

[§] Amitriptyline: ≤75 mg; dothiepin: ≤75 mg; imipramine: ≤75 mg; doxepine: ≤75 mg lofepramine: ≤140 mg;

Celecoxib in the treatment of haemophilic synovitis, target joints, and pain in adults and children with haemophilia

B. RATTRAY, D. J. NUGENT and G. YOUNG

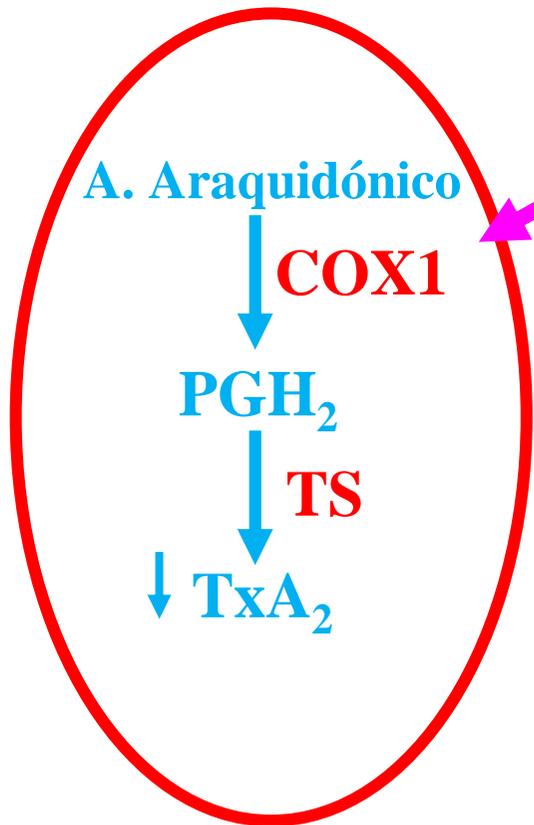
Division of Hematology, Children's Hospital of Orange County, Orange, CA, USA

Evaluation of the efficacy and safety of etoricoxib in the treatment of hemophilic arthropathy

Christos Tsoukas, M. Elaine Eyster, Sumiko Shingo, Saurabh Mukhopadhyay, Karen M. Giallella, Sean P. Curtis, Alise S. Reicin, and Agustin Melian

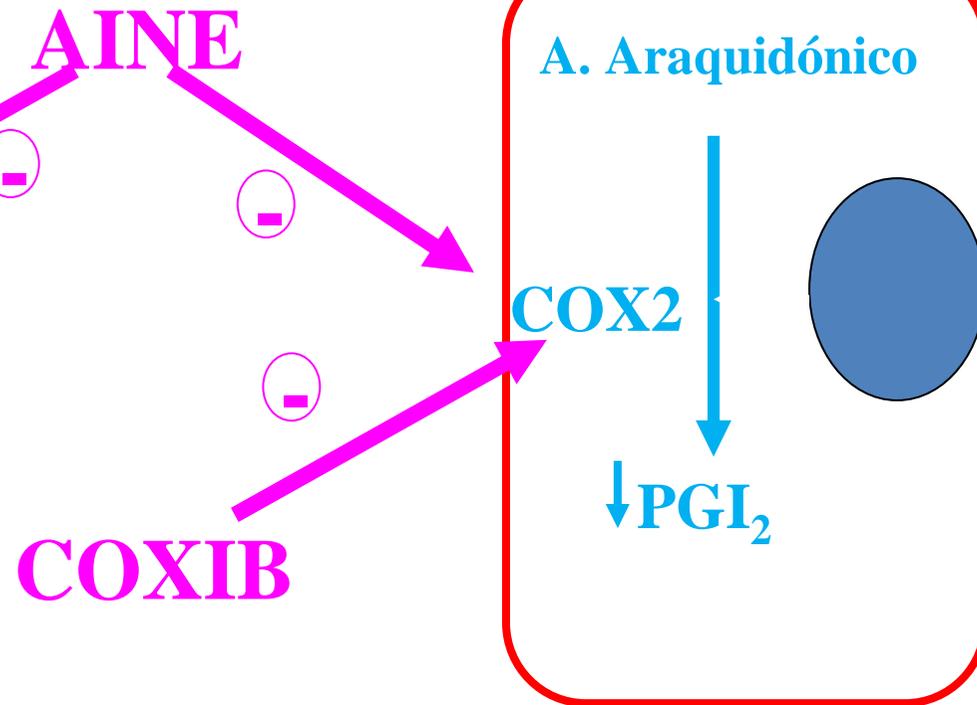
HEMOSTASIA PRIMARIA: Modulación farmacológica.

proagregante



Plaqueta

antiagregante

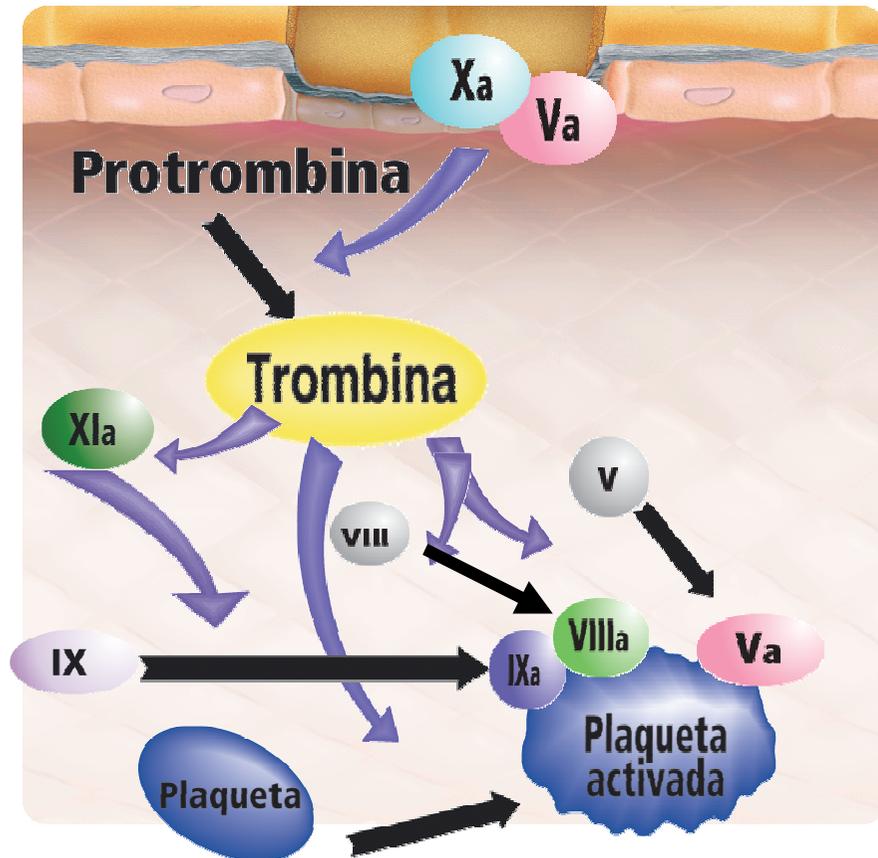


Célula endotelial

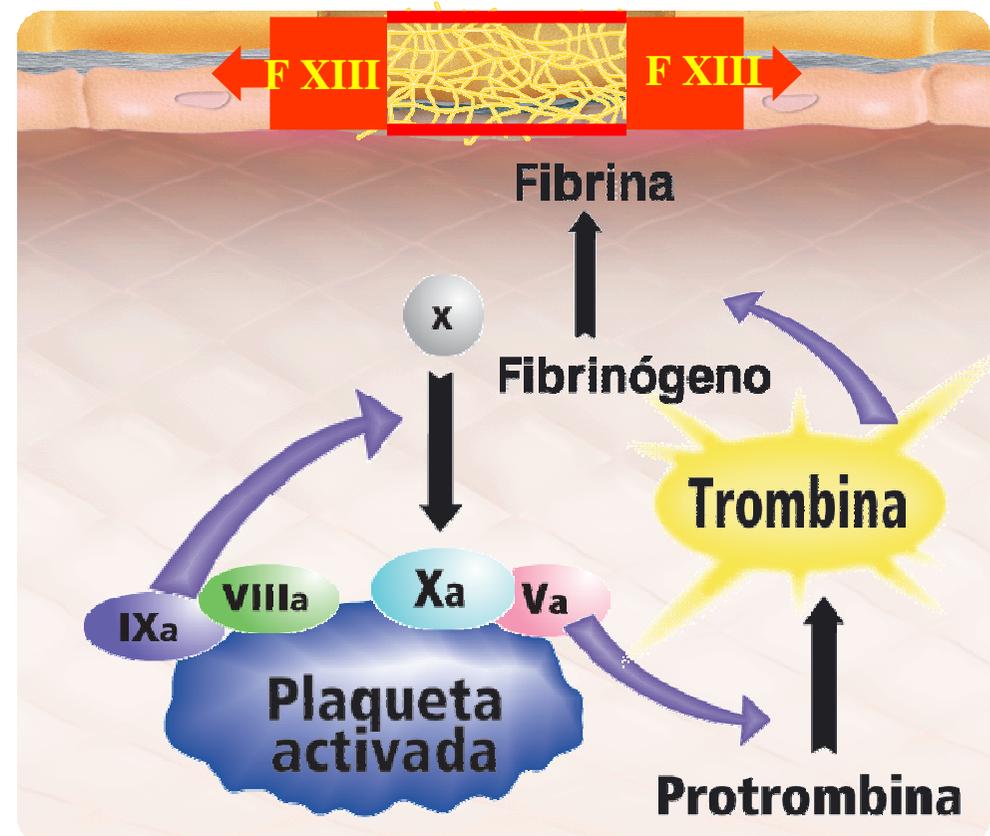
Frankish, H (2002) Lancet 359, 1410

COAGULACION: TEORIA CELULAR

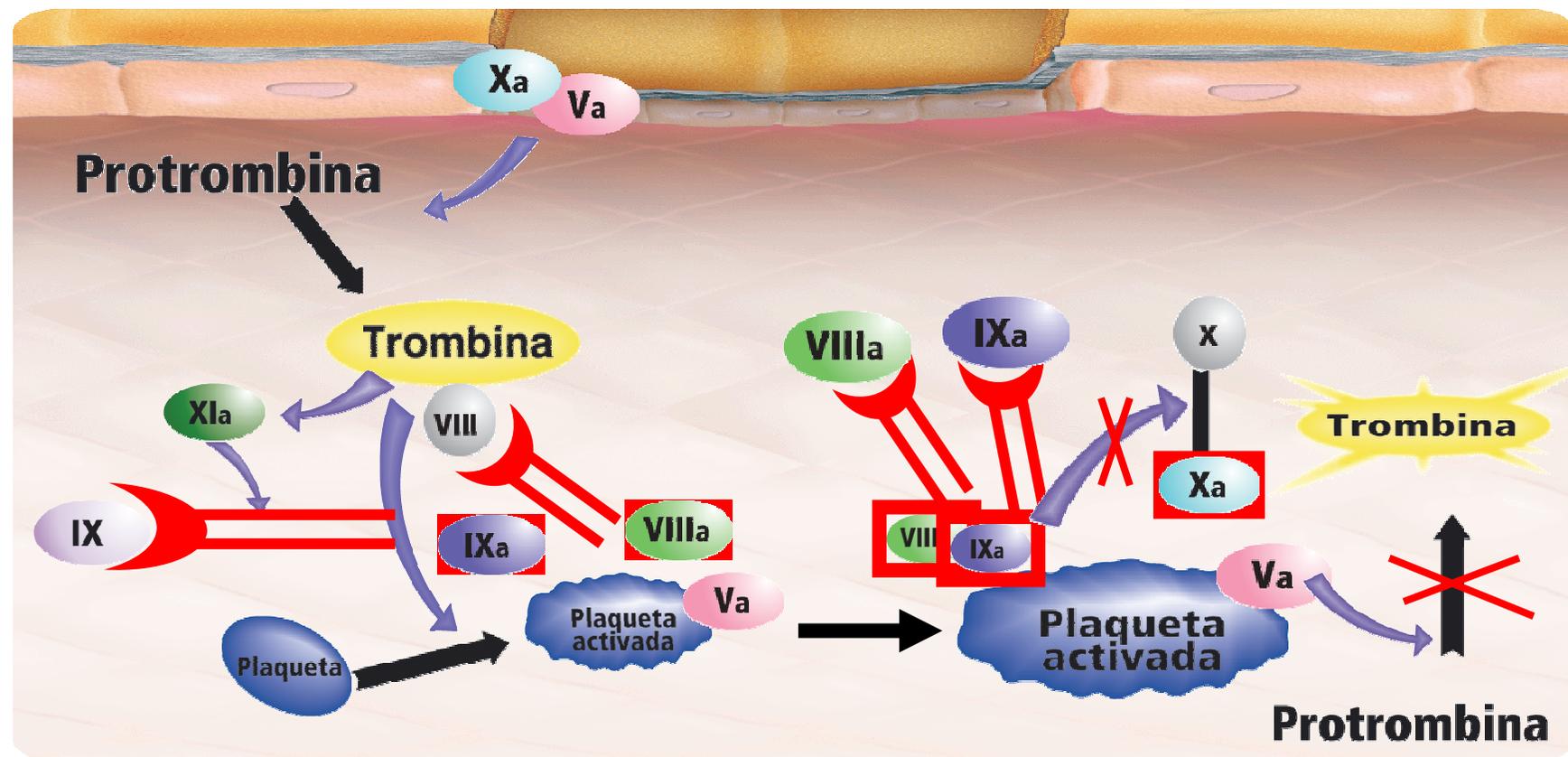
FASE DE AMPLIFICACIÓN



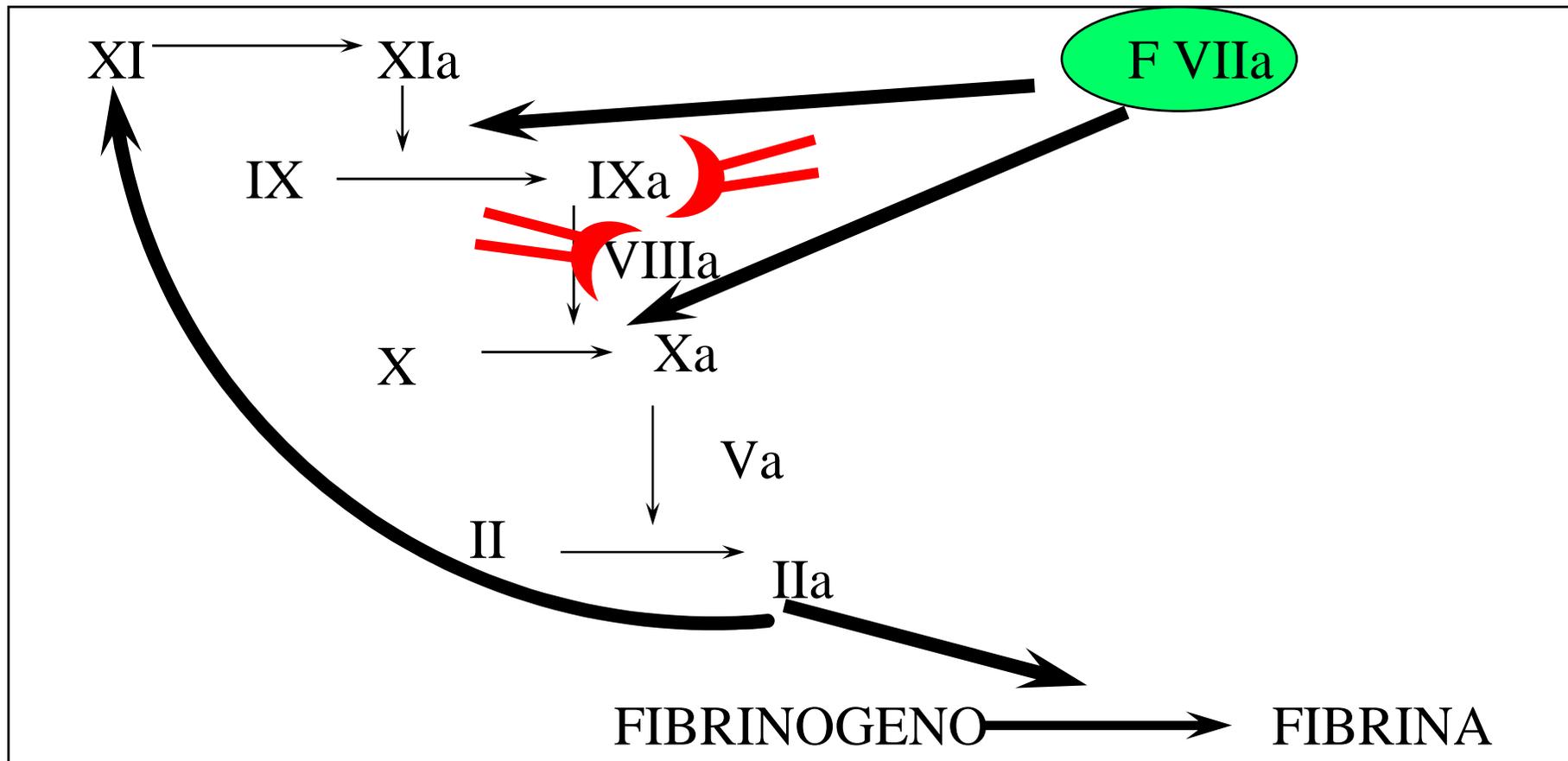
FASE DE PROPAGACIÓN



COMPLICACIONES EN COAGULACIÓN: INHIBIDORES



COAGULACION: TEORÍA CELULAR



HEMOSTASIA: FARMACOLOGÍA

EVITAR HEMORRAGIAS

MANTENER LA FLUIDEZ



Dr. Rafael Parra: Hospital Vall d'Hebrón

HEMOSTASIA: FARMACOLOGÍA

EVITAR HEMORRAGIAS

ESTIMULANTES DE PLAQUETAS

DESMOPRESINA

VITAMINA K

FACTORES DE COAGULACIÓN

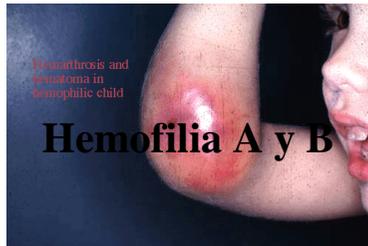
ANTIFIBRINOLITICOS

MANTENER LA FLUIDEZ

ANTIAGREGANTES PLAQUETARIOS

ANTICOAGULANTES

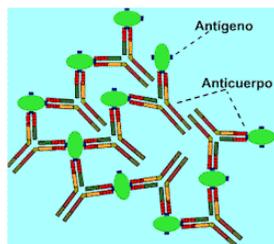
DIANAS TERAPÉUTICAS: (Coagulopatías congénitas)



Concentrados de rFVIII o rFIX
Concentrados de origen plasmático de alta pureza



Desmopresina
Concentrados de FVIII ricos en FVW
¿Estrógenos conjugados?



rFVIIa
Concentrados complejo protrombínico activado

Otras coagulopatías: productos específicos para la proteína deficitaria

DESMOPRESINA

DESAMINO –8-D- ARGININA VASOPRESÍN
-Análogo sintético de la hormona antidiurética
-Dosis 0,3 µg/kg IV- (15-30 min)

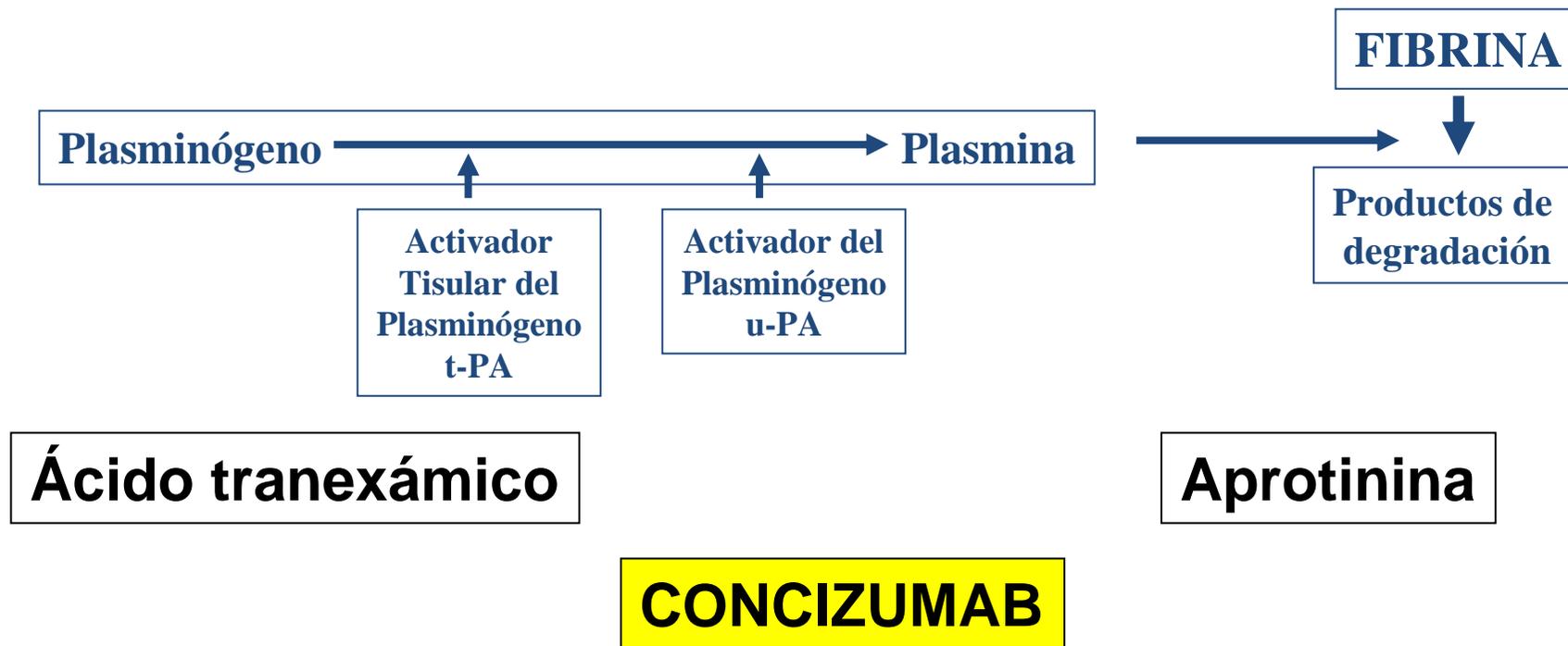
Efecto esperado inmediato

Duración: 6 h

Otros efectos

- ▶ **Aumenta niveles de factor VIII**
- ▶ **Aumenta niveles de factor von Willebrand**
- ▶ **Disminuye tiempo de sangramiento en :**
 - **Uremia**
 - **Cirrosis**
 - **Disfunción plaquetaria**

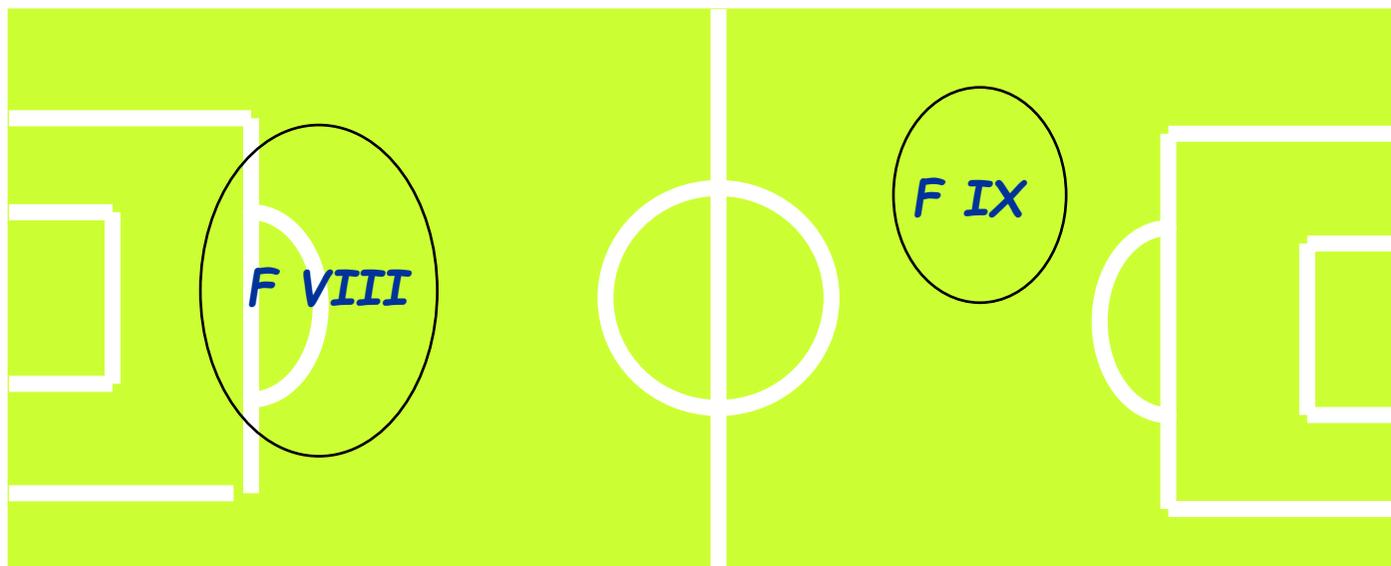
ANTIFIBRINOLÍTICOS.



**Inhibición farmacológica
de la fibrinólisis**

FACTORES DE COAGULACIÓN: Terapia Sustitutiva

ENFERMEDAD GENÉTICA QUE SE CARACTERIZA POR UN DÉFICIT O AUSENCIA DE FACTORES DE COAGULACIÓN.



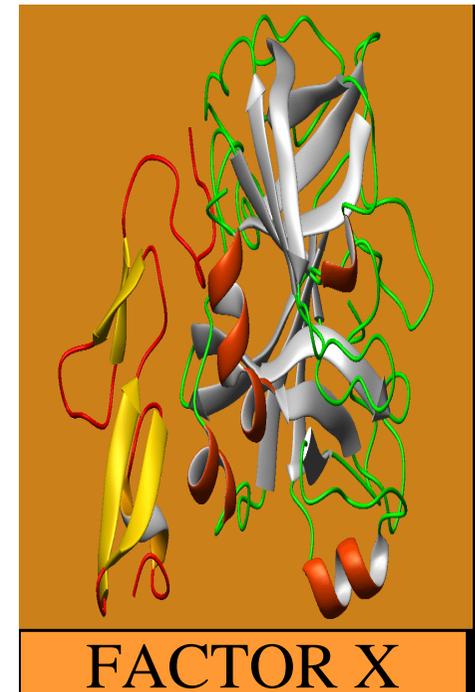
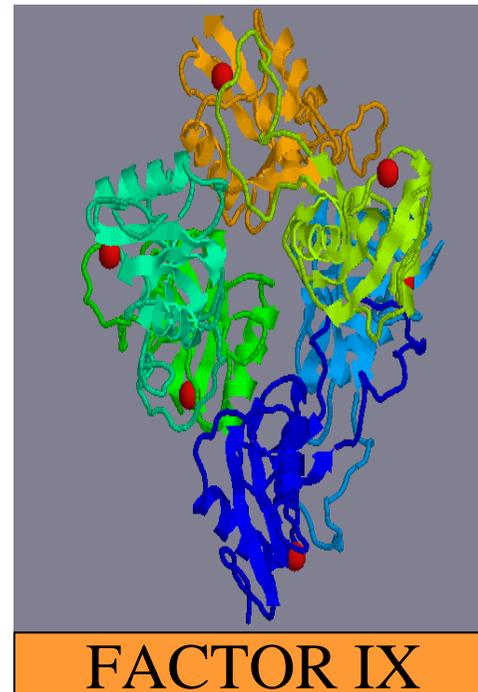
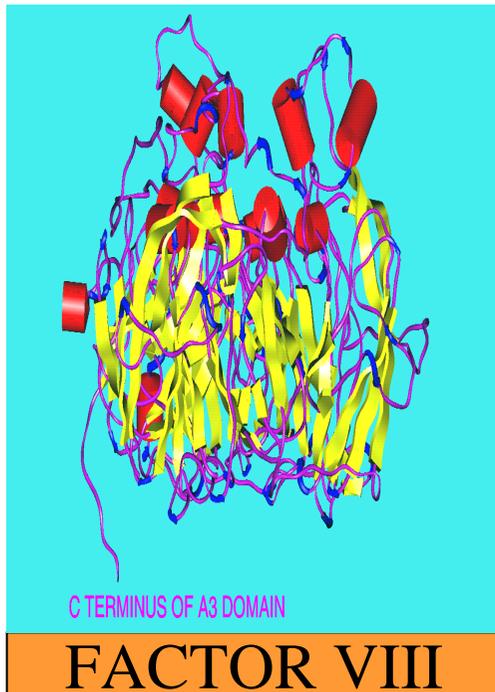
HEMOFILIA A

HEMOFILIA B

FACTOR DE COAGULACIÓN.



FACTORES DE LA COAGULACIÓN.



FACTORES DE LA COAGULACIÓN.

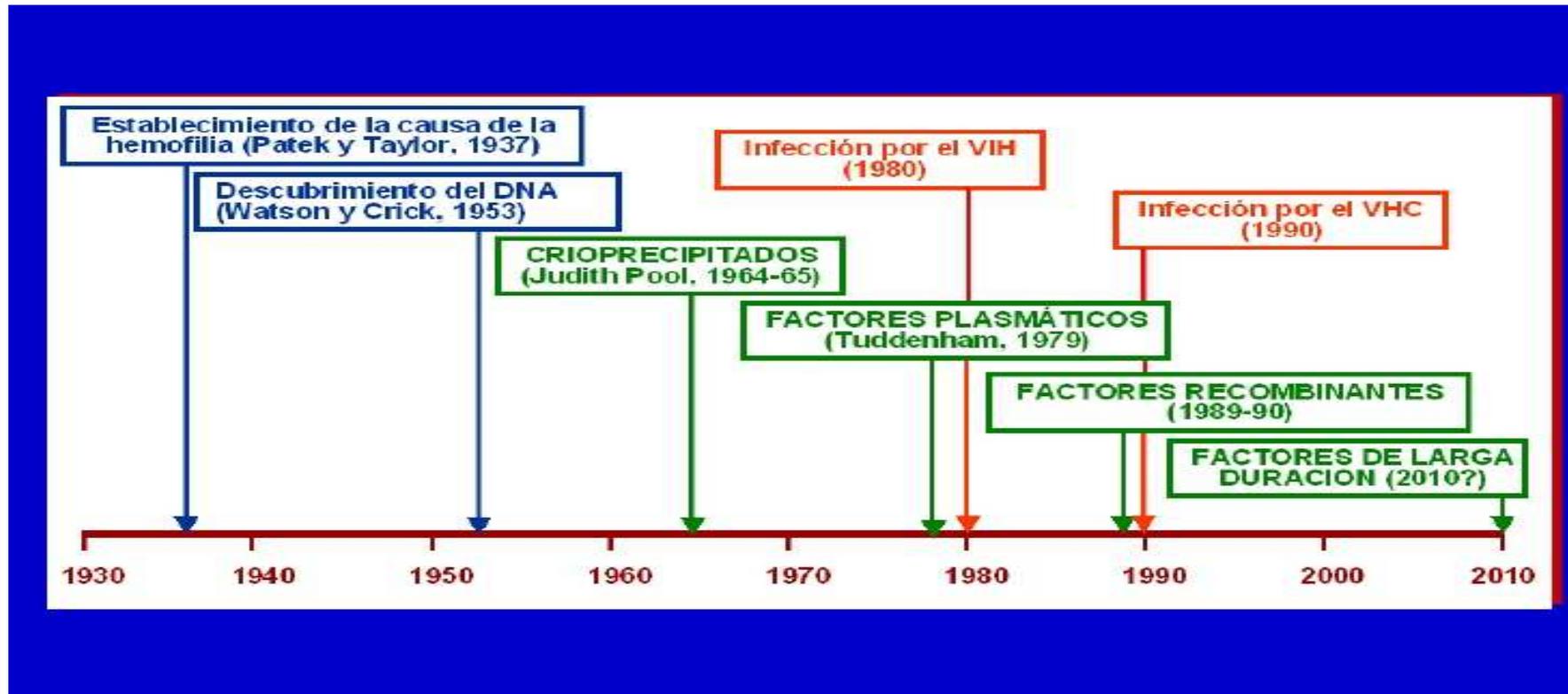
ORIGEN

PLASMÁTICOS

RECOMBINANTES



EVOLUCIÓN DEL TRATAMIENTO CON FACTORES DE COAGULACIÓN



**RECOMBINANTES EN
CÉLULAS HUMANAS**

**FACTORES DE LARGA
DURACIÓN**

NUEVAS MOLÉCULAS EN LA TERAPIA DE LA HEMOFILIA

- Potenciar la actividad procoagulante
- Mejorar el perfil farmacocinético
- Reducir la inmunogenicidad

- Pegilación, conjugación con ácidos polisiálicos
- Ingeniería biogenética: moléculas híbridas

PROXIMAS ESTRATEGIAS EN LA TERAPIA DE LA HEMOFILIA

Nuevas Formulaciones

- Vías de administración.
- Nuevas dianas terapéuticas en la coagulación

-Terapia génica:

Transferencia del gen del Factor al sujeto, para su posterior expresión.

MUCHAS GRACIAS

