

# Chemical Thrombolysis

The most commonly used clot-busting drugs – also known as thrombolytic agents – include:

Eminase (anistreplase)

Retavase (reteplase)

Streptase (streptokinase, kabikinase)

t-PA (class of drugs that includes Activase)

TNKase (tenecteplase)

Abbokinase, Kinlytic (rokinase)

Thrombolysis is the breakdown (lysis) of blood clots by pharmacological means, and commonly called clot busting. It works by stimulating secondary fibrinolysis by plasmin through infusion of analogs of [tissue plasminogen activator](#) (tPA), the protein that normally activates plasmin.

see [Acute ischemic stroke thrombolysis](#).

see [Intraventricular thrombolysis](#).

Fibrinolytic Therapy Improves Outcomes in Patients with Epidural Hematomas Following Cranioplasty: A Pilot Study <sup>1)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup>  
Peng A, Qi W, Cao D, Zhao Y, Gao K, Cheng C, Wu Y. Fibrinolytic Therapy Improves Outcomes in Patients with Epidural Hematomas Following Cranioplasty: A Pilot Study. J Neurol Surg A Cent Eur Neurosurg. 2017 Sep 29. doi: 10.1055/s-0037-1606848. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 28962067.

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Last update: **2024/06/07 02:50**

