

Thrombosis

(Greek: θρόμβωσις) is the formation of a blood clot (thrombus; Greek: θρόμβος) inside a blood vessel, obstructing the flow of blood through the circulatory system. When a blood vessel is injured, the body uses platelets (thrombocytes) and fibrin to form a blood clot to prevent blood loss. Even when a blood vessel is not injured, blood clots may form in the body under certain conditions. A clot that breaks free and begins to travel around the body is known as an embolus.

see [Deep-Vein Thrombosis](#).

see [Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis](#)

[Arterial thrombosis](#) — The main mechanism of a [stent](#) like the [Pipeline Embolization Device](#) is to divert the flow in the parent artery with reduction of inflow in the aneurysm leading to [thrombosis](#).

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