Hemorrhagie

Hemorrhagie is commonly due to trauma.

The blood vessel is torn, and whole blood escapes.

Erythrocytes get out of the vein.

According to the type of tissue vessel:

arterial, venous,

According to the location:

Internal, external, interstitial, parenchymatous
a variety of hemorrhages occur.

According to pathogenesis:

Haemorrhagia per rhexis
shaping of the bleeding as a result of
deterioration of vessel integrity

Haemorrhagia per diapedesis
shape of the bleeding as a result of deterioration

Pathogenesis and etiological classification of hemorrhages

1. Hemorrhagia per rhexis

The integrity of the veins breaks down, and tearing.

a) Traumatic hemorrhages

b) Erosion (erosion) bleeds

c) Rupture

2. Haemorrhagia per diapedesis

It is the blood that is formed due to the increase in permeability without deterioration of vascular integrity.

In shock,

In hemorrhagic fires shaped by infectious effects (such as pasteuria, anthrax)

In hemophilia,

Toxic-chemical effects,

the erythrocytes get out of the vein this way.

Apoplexia cerebri: Spontaneous brain hemorrhage
Othematom: Ear bleeding
Hemothorax: Blood collection in the chest cavity
Hemoperitoneum: Blood collection in abdominal cavity
Hemopericardium: Blood collection at the pericardial pouch
Hemarthrosis: Joint hemorrhage
Epistaxis: Nasal bleeding
Hematopia: Lung hemorrhage, oral bleeding
Hematomesis: Stomach bleeding, oral bleeding
Melena: Gastrointestinal bleeding, blood in the stool
Hematuria: Blood in urine, bloody urine
Hemorrhagic infarction (hemorrhage): Hemorrhage due to vasoconstriction (eg, changes in bowel pathological status (such as volvulus).