

Mistakes in coagulation in liver disease and how to avoid them

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Mistakes In Articles

Hepatobiliary

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Coagulation abnormalities and thrombocytopenia are integral features of advanced chronic liver disease with established roles in prognostic assessment and clinical evaluation.

KEY POINTS

- The International Normalised Ratio for prothrombin time is incorporated into the MELD score, which is commonly used to assess prognosis and determine the need for liver transplantation in patients with cirrhosis.
- Thrombocytopenia in chronic liver disease is mainly related to hypersplenism and decreased synthesis of thrombopoietin by the liver.
- Thrombocytopenia can be used to identify the presence of portal hypertension and decreased liver function in patients with chronic liver disease.
- This material provides foundational context on hemostatic abnormalities in cirrhosis relevant to hepatologists and clinicians managing advanced liver disease.

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