This Continues as more platelets Congregate and undergo these same transformations. This process results in a platelet plug that seals the injur-ed area. If the injury is small, a platelet plug may be able to form and close it within several seconds. if the damage is more serious. The next step of blood clotting will take place.

3. BLOOD CLOTTING OR COAGULATION.

The platelet plug is not enough to stop the bleeding, the third stage of haemostasis begins; The formation of a blood clot. First, blood changes from a liquid to a gel. Atleast 12 substances called clotting factors take part in a series of chemical reactions that create a mesh of protein fibres within the blood. Each of the clotting factors has a very Specific function. Three of the substances discussed here:- prothrombin, Thrombin and fibrinogen.

PROTHROMBIN:—

when blood vessels are damaged, vessels and nearby platelets are stimulated to release a substance called prothrombin activater.

which in turn activates the Conversion of prothrombin, a plasma protein, into an enzyme Called thrombin. This reaction required Calcium ions.

ASPIRIN—

By inhibiting platelet activation, aspirin limits blood clotting in general, Aspirin is used clinically as a blood thinner. In individuals that are at risk for developing life-threatning clots. patients with advanced atherosclerosis take one baby aspirin per day to reduce the probability of heart attack and stroke.