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Exercise 11.5:	
	1. Damage to a blood vessel exposes within its wall.
	2. This collagen attracts
	3. Platelets release chemicals that
	a. cause blood vessel (constriction, dilation) and therefore (increase, decrease) blood loss,
	b. initiate the pathway,
	c. increase platelet stickiness, resulting in formation.
	4. Damaged tissue surrounding the vessel
	a. triggers blood vessel (constriction, dilation) and
	b. releases tissue thromboplastin, which begins the pathway.
	5. The blood clotting factors that are processed in the intrinsic and extrinsic pathways were originally present in the blood in (active, inactive) form.
	6. Does the cascading of activated factors in the intrinsic pathway serve to amplify the effects of the initial steps?
	7. The intrinsic and extrinsic pathways lead to activation of factor, which begins the pathway.
	8. The common pathway leads to the formation of insoluble
	9. What effect does fibrin have on the platelet plug?
	10. Are the precursors within the common pathway (factor X, prothrombin, and fibrinogen) in soluble or insoluble form in blood plasma?
	11. Does the cascading of the common pathway serve to amplify these reactions?
	12. After clot stabilization, actomyosin in platelets contracts. What effect does this have on the size of the clot and the wound?
	13. Clot dissolution is triggered by, which forms from
	14. The chemicals that trigger plasmin formation form during the and pathways.
	15. Substances present in the blood normally inhibit clotting when blood vessels are not damaged.
	a. Rostacyclin, which is secreted by endothelial cells, is an antagonist of thromboxane A2. What effect does prostacyclin have on clotting?
	b. Heparin, which is found on the surface of endothelial cells, inactivates thrombin. What effect does heparin have on clotting?

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