Causes blood flow and lead to the formation

CausesThrombosis has three main causessuch as hypercoagulability, damage to endothelial cells of the blood vesselwall, and abnormal flow of the blood 17. Hypercoagulability, refers to higher levels of coagulation factors in the bloodthat increase susceptibility to thrombosis 17. This is usually as a result of genetics or disorders of the immune system. Thedisease causes damages to the epithelial cells on the wall of blood vesselsafter infection or surgery and trauma 17.

Irregular blood flow, such as venous stasis following heart failure or longperiods of being stationary behavior can lead to thrombosis 17. Also, other complication health problems can affect bloodflow and lead to the formation of thrombus, including fibrillation and cancer. Preventionand TreatmentThe treatments to thrombosis is throughto use of various activities, injections, and surgery. The major risk tothrombosis is remaining stationary for long periods of time 18. In other words, patients are urged heavily to do exercisingactivities or at least do regularly movements. These activities can be shutdown when patients are in a plane or are forced to remain in stationary positions. A solution to their situations are that of a plane one can get up at times andwalk time to time to prevent blood clots. Individuals that are at high risk ofvenous thromboembolism, heparin can be administered to reduce risk of pulmonaryembolism 18.

Although, the use of heparin does heightenthe chances of bleeding due to the reduced efficacy of clotting factors 18. Essentially, heparin is primarily used in treatment thanprevention. In deep vein thrombosis there are some preventable measures withlittle to no side effects such as the use of compression stockings 18. The use of these mechanical supporters in the

veinsinhibit the formation of blood clots 18. The use of anticoagulants may possibly increase the risk of major bleedingslightly, but they are found to offer both benefiting factors in the preventionand treatment of thrombosis 18. The Use of OncostatinM in Medicine: Several new studies identify Oncostatin M (OSM) as a potentialbiomarker and therapeutic target for anti-tumor necrosis factor (TNF), inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), and many others that use OSM to mediate inflammation15. There are no medications that are derived from OSM.

However, there are treatmentsthat are designed in the use of OSM for therapeutic means. Roughly 40% ofpatients who don’t respond to anti-TNF therapy, which is the only treatmentoption available 15. Studies have revealed that patients with IBD have higherconcentrations of OSM, which is a protein that is linked to inflammation and suggestthat blocking OSM could prove to be a treatment for IBD 15. IBD are chronicpainful diseases that includes conditions such as Crohn’s disease, and at least5 million people worldwide are affected by it 15. Individuals that do have inflammatoryissues do not necessarily have to choose anti-TNF therapy because of it beingexpensive, but they can choose to use a measure test of OSM to help target therapeuticmeans for their benefit 15. It is worth mentioning that OSM is involved witha wide range of processes in order to regulate and stabilize homeostasis, differentiation, cell proliferation, and many others.

Unfortunately, due to the overabundance ofproduction correlates to several diseases such as cancer and many others. Furtherstudies are required in order to fully use OSM as a medicated response to a multitudeof diseases.