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A hit to current "hit" wisdom: A century later, it's time for a change

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A century after extraction from liver by the medical student Jay McLean of an heparphosphatid anticoagulant—a substance later named “heparin” by his mentor, Professor William Henry Howell¹ and 70 years after its first use in humans by Professor Charles Best in Toronto in 1937,² unfractionated heparin (UFH) and low molecular weight heparin (LMWH) continue to be the subject of active research. In 1973, Rhodes et al.³ first identified heparin-induced thrombocytopenia (HIT) as a syndrome presenting with paradoxical life-threatening thrombotic manifestations and thrombocytopenia, characteristically occurring 5 to 10 days after heparin exposure.

Link all'articolo: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28513000/>