
Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction	
Module 1: Anemia and Chronic Renal Failure	
Introduction	1-1
Section 1: Anemia.....	1.1-1
Section 1A: Iron Deficiency Anemia	1.1-5
Section 1B: Megaloblastic Anemia	1.1-11
Section 2: Chronic Renal Failure (CRF).....	1.2-1
Section 3: Erythropoiesis Stimulating Agents	1.3-1
Module 1 Test	
Module 2: Dyslipidemia	
Introduction	2-1
Section 1: Dyslipidemia.....	2.1-1
Section 2: HMG CoA Reductase Inhibitors (Statins).....	2.2-1
Section 3: Niacin and Fibrates	2.3-1
Section 4: Bile Acid Sequestrants.....	2.4-1
Section 5: Cholesterol Absorption Inhibitors	2.5-1
Module 2 Test	
Module 3: Thrombosis	
Introduction	3-1
Section 1: Thrombosis	3.1-1
Section 2: Antiplatelets	3.2-1
Section 3: Anticoagulants	3.3-1
Section 4: Direct Thrombin Inhibitors.....	3.4-1
Section 5: Thrombolytics.....	3.5-1
Module 3 Test	
Module 4: Stroke	
Introduction	4-1
Section 1: Thromboembolic Stroke	4.1-1
Section 2: Hemorrhagic Stroke	4.2-1
Module 4 Test	

References

Glossary

Drug List and Tables of Normal Values accessible only in PDF format on CCPE's website at: www.ccpe-cfpc.org

Introduction

Introduction

Cardiovascular disease encompasses a variety of conditions that affect the proper functioning of blood, blood vessels, or the heart. In this unit, we focus on disorders that involve blood abnormalities and disorders that restrict the movement of blood through blood vessels.

We begin with a discussion of anemia and chronic renal failure in Module 1. Anemia is a condition in which there are too few red blood cells or an insufficient amount of hemoglobin in the red blood cells to transport adequate oxygen and nutrients to cells. Iron deficiency and vitamin deficiency are two main causes of anemia. The hormone erythropoietin produced in the kidneys stimulates the production of red blood cells. An insufficiency of erythropoietin due to kidney failure can also contribute to anemia.

In Module 2, we discuss dyslipidemia, a condition involving abnormalities in blood lipid levels that may result in fatty deposits within blood vessels. Formation of fatty deposits, commonly referred to as atherosclerosis, increases the risk of obstruction of blood flow and reduces elasticity of blood vessels.

Atherosclerosis is also associated with formation of blood clots, a condition called thrombosis. We discuss thrombosis in Module 3.

A blood clot may grow large enough to block blood flow in a blood vessel, or small pieces may break away from the clot and be transported to other parts of the body, eventually blocking smaller vessels. A sudden interruption in circulation of blood to a part of the brain results in stroke. We discuss this disorder in Module 4.

Unit Structure

This unit is divided into 4 modules

Module 1 Anemia and Chronic Renal Failure

Module 2 Dyslipidemia

Module 3 Thrombosis

Module 4 Stroke