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Prothrombin fragment 1.2. Interrelation with prothrombin and prothrombin complex concentrate during oral anticoagulant therapy. The concentrations of prothrombin fragment 1.2 (F 1.2) were determined in 12 patients undergoing oral anticoagulant therapy for various indications. The plasma concentrations of F 1.2 were related to those of thrombin generation in plasma (F 1.2 concentration = $0.37 \times$ thrombin/thromboplastin) during treatment with warfarin, and the duration of this effect was studied. The F 1.2 levels were also related to the plasma levels of

thrombin. There was no correlation between the F 1.2 level and the anticoagulant activity of warfarin in plasma. The F 1.2 level decreased to a minimum value one day after the intake of warfarin (average of daily values: 45 +/- 11.5 ng/ml; normal range: 12 +/- 2 ng/ml), and thereafter remained at this level for at least three days. The F 1.2 level increased again to the original level about three days after the initiation of warfarin therapy. Although there was no evident correlation between the F 1.2 level and the prothrombin or prothrombin-gamma-glutamylcarboxy peptidase I (pro-gamma-Glu-CP) level, the pro-gamma-Glu-CP level tended to increase with the F 1.2 level. Thus, the pro-gamma-Glu-CP activity in plasma was suggested to be a factor in the F 1.2 level during treatment with warfarin. On the other hand, the F 1.2 level was found to correlate well with the prothrombin concentration in plasma. The F 1.2 levels in plasma at the time of warfarin ingestion were about 50% of the

prothrombin concentration in plasma, and
this value remained 2d92ce491b