Interesting Facts

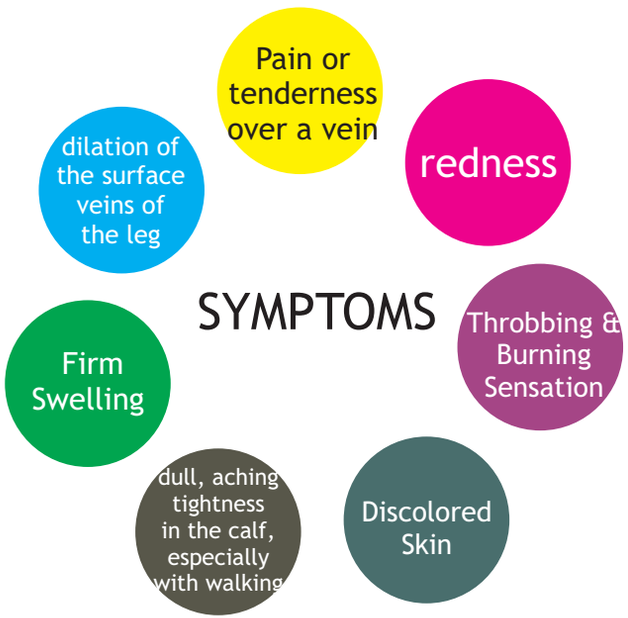
BLOOD CLOT :

1. Blood makes up around 7% of the weight of a human body.
2. Thrombus is the medical name used for the blood clots in artery or vein.
3. Blood clot is the final product of the blood coagulation step in homeostasis.
4. It may also result in heart attack, stroke, severe leg pain and difficulty in walking etc
5. Blood clots may be caused in lower legs, thighs, or pelvis.
6. Blood clots in legs or arms will cause everlasting damage to the veins.

RECURRENT MISCARRIAGE:

1. Recurrent pregnancy loss is a disease* distinct from infertility, defined by two or more failed pregnancies.
2. Although approximately 25% of all recognized pregnancies result in miscarriage, less than 5% of women will experience two consecutive miscarriages, and only 1% experience three or more.
3. After age 40, more than one-third of all pregnancies end in miscarriage. Most of these embryos have an abnormal number of chromosomes.

Signs & Symptoms



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Celebrating 40 Years 1977 - 2016

Microbiological Laboratory™

MICROBES SINCE 1977

Beta 2 Glycoprotein I (Beta 2GP1 Ab)

VERSION 2.0
19/02/2015

"Time & Health are two precious assets that we don't recognize & appreciate until they have been depleted."

At Glance

Why Get Tested?

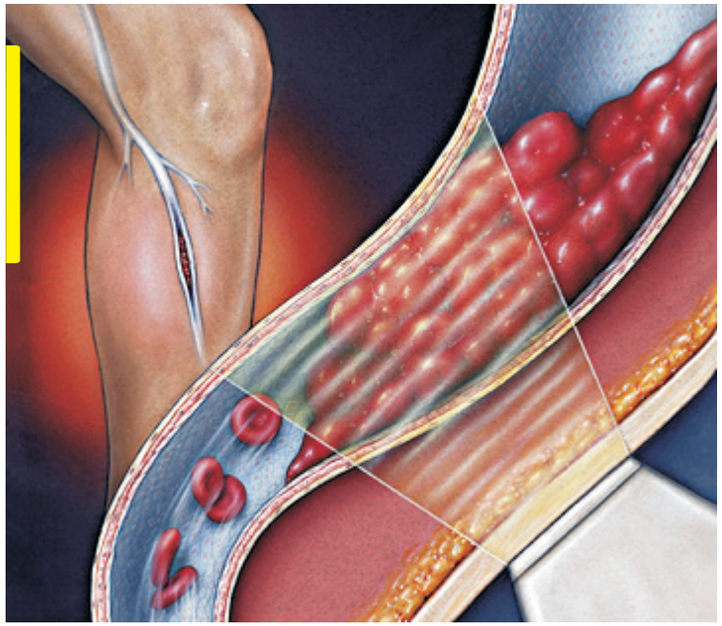
To help investigate inappropriate blood clot formation; to help determine the cause of recurrent miscarriage; as part of an evaluation for antiphospholipid syndrome (APS)

When to Get Tested?

When you have had one or more unexplained blood clots in a vein or artery; when you have had recurrent miscarriages, especially in the second and third trimesters

Sample Required?

A blood sample drawn from a vein in your arm



Blood Clot in Vein

Blood clots are a collection of sticky blood cells that form when a blood vessel is damaged.

One more Test to Complement ACA antibodies and Lupus Anticoagulants

Antiphospholipid syndrome or **antiphospholipid antibody syndrome** (APS or APLS), often also **Hughes syndrome**, is an autoimmune, hypercoagulable state caused by antibodies against cell- membrane phospholipids that provokes blood clots (thrombosis) in both arteries and veins.

People with anti-phospholipid antibodies have an increased risk of developing one or more of the following problems:

- Blood clots in veins, particularly deep vein thrombosis (DVT)
- Blood clots that go to the lungs (pulmonary embolism)
- Blood clots in arteries
- Miscarriages – these can occur at any stage of pregnancy but are most common in the late first trimester or early second trimester
- Pre-eclampsia, eclampsia, fetal growth retardation, premature delivery and etc

The common blood tests for antiphospholipid antibodies are as follows:

(i) Anticardiolipin antibodies (IgG, IgM,)

(ii) Lupus anticoagulant

(iii) Antibodies to b_2-glycoprotein I (IgG, IgM,)

(iv) APTT

Diagnosis

In order to diagnose, your doctor will ask you a series of questions about your symptoms. He or she will also conduct a physical exam to look for any areas of swelling, discoloration of the skin, or tenderness. If your doctor thinks that it is possible that you may have a blood clot, you may be requested to undergo further testing. Some of the tests used to clearly determine the presence of absence of a blood clot include:

- An ultrasound of the affected body part, be it leg, arm, or neck.
- CT or MRI scan of the affected body part.
- Blood test for an increased level of a clot-dissolving substance called D dimer
- Venography which involves injecting a dye into a large vein in the foot or ankle, so that X-rays can be taken of the veins.

Reference

<10.0 U/mL (negative)

10.0-14.9 U/mL (borderline)

> or =15.0 U/mL (positive)

Results are expressed in arbitrary units.

Reference values apply to all ages.

Test Information

Test Name : **Beta 2 Glycoprotein I**

Sample Required : **Serum (0.5ml)**

Cut-off Time : **12:00 noon**

Any Instruction : **NIL**

Machine Done by: **ELISA Method**