# **Antiphospholipid Syndrome**

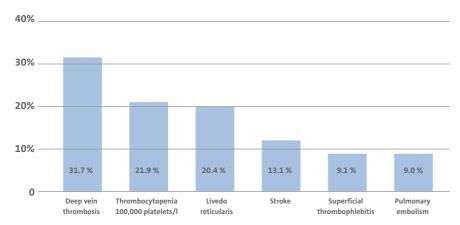
### **Autoantibodies provoking thrombosis**

#### What is APS?

Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) is a systemic autoimmune condition that is characterized by moderate to high titers of autoantibodies against phospholipids (aPL) and phospholipid-binding proteins. The risk for arterial, venous or small vessel thrombosis, thrombocytopenia and fetal loss is strongly increased in APS patients. In the general population, antiphospholipid antibodies can be found in one out of five patients who suffered from a stroke at an age below 50.

52% of COVID-19 patients show aPL antibodies

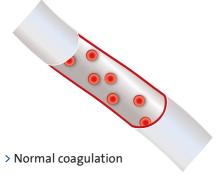




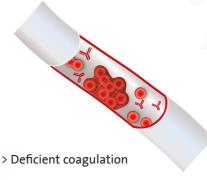
<sup>\*</sup> Some patients present several associated manifestations.

### The risk of thrombosis is three times higher in APS patients<sup>1</sup>

## **Healthy individual**No risk of thrombosis



Patient with APS
High risk of thrombosis







# **Antiphospholipid Syndrome**

### In which cases is antiphospholipid auto-antibody testing recommended?

- > History of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) or other autoimmune diseases
- > Presence of livedo reticularis
- > Prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) prior to starting anticoagulation
- > Recurrent thrombosis
- > Venous thromboembolism at unusual sites
- > History of arterial thrombosis without clear risk factors
- > Thrombocytopenia
- > Cardiac valve abnormalities in the absence of other explanations

### COVID-19 patients have a risk to develop aPL antibodies<sup>2</sup>

APS in COVID-19 patients can be triggered through several mechanisms, for example, molecular mimicry of the SARS-CoV-2 with beta2-glycoprotein (ß2GPI), which leads to the production of aPL like anti-ß2GPI antibodies.<sup>3,4</sup>

### **Ordering information**

Format	REF
IgG/IgM	ITC59070
lgG/lgA/lgM	ITC59076
lgG/lgM	ITC59082
IgG	ITC59071
IgM	ITC59081
lgG/lgA/lgM	ITC59027
IgG	ITC59011
IgM	ITC59021
lgG/lgA/lgM	ITC59400
lgG/lgA/lgM	ITC59050
IgG	ITC59150
IgG	ITC59250
lgG/lgA/lgM	ITC59450
lgG/lgA/lgM	ITC59550
	IgG/IgA/IgM IgG/IgM IgG IgM IgG/IgA/IgM IgG/IgA/IgM IgG/IgA/IgM IgG/IgA/IgM IgGG/IgA/IgM IgG



#### References

- 1. Liu L., Sun D., Medicine, 2019, 98(20), e15733
- 2. Zuo et al., Sci Transl Med., 2020, 12 (570), eabd3876
- 3. Gharavi AE, Pierangeli SS, Lupus., 1998, 7, Suppl 2, 52-54
- 4. Tung et al., Rheumatol Adv Pract., 2021, 5 (1), rkaa081





