

AT III

General:

AT-III is an important active regulator of the hemostatic system. It inhibits the activated coagulation factors IIa, IXa, XIa and XIIa. The strongest inhibitory effect is on thrombin and factor Xa. The inhibiting effect together with heparin is so fast (1000 fold increased) that immediate blocking of thrombin is observed. Subnormal concentrations therefore point to an imbalance of the coagulation system and an increased risk of thromboembolism. Heparin therapy is not effective in AT-III deficiency. ATIII forms a complex with coagulation enzymes which is then eliminated by the monocyte macrophage system. In increased or abnormal intravascular coagulation AT-III consumption is observed.

Indication: Prior to heparin therapy, suspicion of a congenital or acquired AT-III defect, detection of unclear thromboembolic events, monitoring during substitution.

Material: 3 ml citrate plasma frozen

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: PHO

Units: %

Ref.- range: see report

Note: AT-III activity between 50 and 70% already points to an inhibitory deficiency. In acidosis, functional failure of coagulation inhibitors must be considered!

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit <http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/>