

# Lupus anticoagulant, LA

## General:

Lupus anticoagulant (also known as lupus antibody, LA, or lupus inhibitors) is a medical phenomenon where autoantibodies bind to phospholipids and proteins associated with the cell membrane. Since interactions between the cell membrane and clotting factors are necessary for accurate function of the coagulation cascade, the lupus anticoagulant can interfere with blood clotting as well as in vitro tests of clotting function such as the partial thromboplastin time.

LA is sometimes diagnosed in asymptomatic patients by routine blood testing prior to surgery. Patients with lupus anticoagulant are at higher risk for venous and arterial thrombosis, excess bleeding, and habitual abortion (repeated miscarriages).

The following tests are available:

- **Lupus anticoagulant screening test**

Indication: Identification of recurrent abortions, autoimmune disorders, SLE, primary antiphospholipid syndrome

Material: 1.0 ml citrate plasma frozen

Stability: 4 hours at 2 to 8°C

TAT: 3 days, FML

Method: COAG

Units: sec

Ref.- range: 31 – 44

- **Lupus anticoagulant confirmation test**

Indication: Confirmation of positive lupus anticoagulants screening

Material: 1.0 ml citrate plasma frozen

Stability: 4 hours at 2 to 8°C

TAT: 3 days, FML

Method: COAG

Units: sec

Ref.- range: 30-38

- **Lupus anticoagulant ratio**

TAT: 3 days, FML

Method: calculation

Units: ratio

Ref.- range: see report

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