

## — Cardiovascular Health

The circulatory system, also known as the cardiovascular system (CVS), is a vast network of organs and vessels that are responsible for the flow of blood, nutrients, oxygen, other gases, and hormones ... [See more](#)

### Coagulation

Normally, if you get hurt, your body forms a blood clot to stop the bleeding. For blood to clot, your body needs cells called platelets and proteins known as clotting factors. If you have a bleeding disorder, you either do not have enough platelets or clotting factors or they don't work the way they should. Bleeding disorders can be the result of other diseases, such as severe liver disease. They can also be inherited as by example Hemophilia is an inherited bleeding disorder. Bleeding disorders can also be a side effect of medicines.

[Hide](#)

▢ CARDIOLIPIN AB (... **11.7**)  
(APL-U/mL)

Range: See Comments

### CARDIOLIPIN AB (IGA)

(APL-U/mL)

#### Result Comments

The antiphospholipid antibody syndrome (APS) is a clinical-pathologic correlation that includes a clinical event (e.g. arterial or venous thrombosis, pregnancy morbidity) and persistent positive antiphospholipid antibodies (IgM, IgG Cardiolipin or b2GPI antibodies greater than the 99th percentile; or a lupus anticoagulant). International consensus guidelines for APS suggest waiting at least 12 weeks before retesting to confirm antibody persistence. The Systemic Lupus International Collaborating Clinics immunological classification criteria for systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) include testing for isotype IgA, which has yet to be incorporated into APS criteria. Low level antiphospholipid antibodies may sometimes be detected in the setting of infection, drug therapy or aging.

For additional information, please refer to <http://education.questdiagnostics.com/faq/FAQ109> (This link is being provided for informational/educational purposes only.)

Value	Interpretation
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<20.0	Antibody not detected
> or = 20.0	Antibody detected