− 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 to and from cells. Without the circulatory system, the body would not be able to fight disease or maintain a stable internal environment like a proper temperature and pH, referred to as homeostasis. The cardiovascular system is made up of three independent systems that work together: the heart (cardiovascular), lungs (pulmonary) and arteries, veins, coronary and portal vessels (systemic).

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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.

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− PROTHROMBIN (F... **NEGATIVE**

Range: See Comments

PROTHROMBIN (FACTOR II) 20210G>A MUTATION

Result Comments

RESULT: G20210A VARIANT NOT DETECTED

− INTERPRETATION **See Below**

Range: See Comments

INTERPRETATION

Result Comments

INTERPRETATION: This individual is negative (normal) for the G20210A variant in the Prothrombin/Factor II gene. Increased risk of thrombophilia can be caused by a variety of genetic and non-genetic factors not screened for by this assay.

Laboratory testing supervised and results monitored by

The G20210A mutation [AF478696.1: g.21538G>A (c.*97G>A)] in the Prothrombin/Factor II gene is the second most common inherited risk factor for thrombosis occurring in approximately 2% of Caucasians. Presence of the mutation is associated with an elevation of prothrombin levels to about 30% above normal in heterozygotes and to 70% above normal in homozygotes.

Prothrombin (G20210A) mutations are detected by amplification of their selected gene regions by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and fluorescent probe hybridization to the targeted region, followed by melting curve analysis with a real time PCR system. Although rare, false positive or false negative results may occur. All results should be interpreted in context of clinical findings, relevant history, and other laboratory data.

Health care providers, please contact your local Quest Diagnostics' genetic counselor or call 1-866-GENEINFO (866-436-3463) for assistance with interpretation of these results.

This test was developed and its analytical performance characteristics have been determined by Quest Diagnostics Nichols Institute San Juan Capistrano. It has not been cleared or approved by the FDA. This assay has been validated pursuant to the CLIA regulations and is used for clinical purposes.