Anti Phospholipid (IgG or IgM) – [Serum] Analysis

Objective

The objective of this test is to detect and quantify anti-phospholipid antibodies of either IgG or IgM class in serum. This test aids in diagnosing antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) and evaluating thrombotic risk, recurrent pregnancy loss, and autoimmune conditions like systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).

Materials and Methods

Materials:
- Serum sample from patient
- ELISA kits for either anti-phospholipid IgG or IgM
- Microplate reader and washing equipment
- Standard laboratory equipment (pipettes, centrifuge)

Methods:
1. Sample Collection: Collect venous blood and separate serum by centrifugation.
2. Antibody Detection: Perform ELISA to detect either IgG or IgM anti-phospholipid antibodies as requested.
3. Quantification: Compare optical density readings to assay calibrators for antibody level determination.
4. Interpretation: Elevated IgG or IgM antibodies indicate APS risk; repeat testing after 12 weeks is recommended for confirmation.
5. Quality Control: Use internal positive and negative controls for validation of results.

Results

- Negative: Antibody levels below cutoff (no APS evidence)
- Positive: Elevated IgG or IgM levels suggest APS or autoimmune disorder; confirm with clinical evaluation and additional tests
- High titres: Indicate significant thrombotic or pregnancy complication risk

Conclusion

Anti-phospholipid antibody (IgG or IgM) testing is critical for diagnosing APS and related autoimmune conditions. Interpretation should be combined with clinical presentation, coagulation studies, and follow-up testing for definitive confirmation.