Antiphospholipid Syndrome Handbook

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Thrombocytopenia It is the most common coagulation disorder among intensive care patients and is seen in a fifth of medical patients and a third of surgical patients. purpura Hemolytic–uremic syndrome Disseminated intravascular coagulation Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria Antiphospholipid syndrome Systemic lupus erythematosus In hematology, thrombocytopenia is a condition characterized by abnormally low levels of platelets (also known as thrombocytes) in the blood. Low levels of platelets in turn may lead to prolonged or excessive bleeding 5e259a5f26

Secondary hypertension 2009. doi:10. It is much less common than essential hypertension, affecting only 5-10% of hypertensive patients. Current Rheumatology Reports. It has many different causes including obstructive sleep apnea, kidney disease, endocrine diseases, and tumors. The cause of secondary hypertension varies significantly with age. "Renal manifestations of the antiphospholipid syndrome". 1007/s11926-009-0008-2 Secondary hypertension (or, less commonly, inessential hypertension) is a type of hypertension which has a specific and identifiable underlying primary cause. D'Cruz D (February 2009). 11 (1): 52–60. It also can be a side effect of many medications 5e259a5f26

A normal human platelet count ranges from 150,000 to 450,000 platelets/microliter (μL) of blood. Values outside this range do not necessarily indicate disease. One common definition of thrombocytopenia requiring emergency treatment is a platelet count below 50,000/μL. Thrombocytopenia can be contrasted with the conditions associated with an

abnormally high level of platelets in the blood – thrombocythemia (when the cause is unknown... 5e259a5f26

Addison's disease Under certain circumstances, an adrenal crisis may occur with low blood pressure, vomiting, lower back pain, and loss of consciousness. Symptoms generally develop slowly and insidiously and may include abdominal pain and gastrointestinal abnormalities, weakness, and weight loss. , in Waterhouse–Friderichsen syndrome or antiphospholipid syndrome), particular infections (tuberculosis, histoplasmosis, coccidioidomycosis) Addison's disease, also known as primary adrenal insufficiency, is a rare long-term endocrine disorder characterized by inadequate production of the steroid hormones cortisol and aldosterone by the two outer layers of the cells of the adrenal glands (adrenal cortex), causing adrenal insufficiency. An adrenal crisis can be triggered by stress, such. Rapid onset of symptoms indicates acute adrenal failure, which is a clinical emergency. Darkening of the skin in certain areas may also occur. Mood changes may also occur. especially lung), hemorrhage (e. g 5e259a5f26

Lupus is Latin for 'wolf': the disease was so-named in the 13th century as the rash was thought to appear like a wolf's bite. 5e259a5f26 Lockshin's twin brother, Richard A. Lockshin, is an American cellular biologist known for his work on apoptosis. 5e259a5f26 Nephrotic syndrome, a kidney disorder, causes excessive loss of protein in the urine, low levels of albumin in the blood, a high level of cholesterol in the blood and swelling, triggering a hypercoagulable state and increasing chances of clot formation. Other less common causes include hypercoagulable state, cancer, kidney... 5e259a5f26 The cause of SLE is not clear.... 5e259a5f26

Relapsing polychondritis episodes. The disease can be life-threatening if the respiratory tract, heart valves, or blood vessels are affected. Antinuclear antibody reflexive panel, rheumatoid factor, and antiphospholipid antibodies are tests that may assist in the evaluation and diagnosis Relapsing polychondritis is a systemic disease characterized by repeated episodes of inflammation and in some cases deterioration of cartilage. The exact mechanism is poorly understood 5e259a5f26

Bleeding diathesis Coagulopathy can be caused by thinning of the skin (Cushing's syndrome), such that the skin is weakened and is bruised easily and frequently without any trauma or injury to the body. [citation needed] Bleeding In medicine (hematology), bleeding diathesis is an unusual susceptibility to bleed (hemorrhage) mostly due to hypocoagulability (a

condition of irregular and slow blood clotting), in turn caused by a coagulopathy (a defect in the system of coagulation). is directed against clotting factor VIII. Therefore, this may result in the reduction of platelets being produced and leads to excessive bleeding. Another example is antiphospholipid syndrome, an autoimmune, hypercoagulable state. Also, coagulopathy can be contributed by impaired wound healing or impaired clot formation. Several types of coagulopathy are distinguished, ranging from mild to lethal 5e259a5f26

Hypercoagulability in pregnancy age infants (SGA). However, when combined with an additional underlying hypercoagulable states, the risk of thrombosis or embolism may become substantial. Among other causes of hypercoagulability, Antiphospholipid syndrome has been associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes including Hypercoagulability in pregnancy is the propensity of pregnant women to develop thrombosis (blood clots). Pregnancy itself is a factor of hypercoagulability (pregnancy-induced hypercoagulability), as a physiologically adaptive mechanism to prevent post partum bleeding 5e259a5f26

The diagnosis is reached on the basis of the symptoms and supported by investigations such as blood tests and sometimes other investigations. Treatment may involve symptomatic treatment with painkillers or anti-inflammatory medications, and more severe cases may require suppression of the immune system. 5e259a5f26

Lupus Often there are periods of illness, called flares, and periods of remission during which there are few symptoms. Symptoms vary among people and may be mild to severe. Children up to 18 years old develop a more severe form of SLE termed childhood-onset systemic lupus erythematosus. Common symptoms include painful and swollen joints, fever, chest pain, hair loss, mouth ulcers, swollen lymph nodes, feeling tired, and a red rash which is most commonly on the face. People with SLE may have an association with antiphospholipid antibody syndrome (a thrombotic disorder), wherein autoantibodies to phospholipids Lupus, formally called systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), is an autoimmune disease in which the body's immune system mistakenly attacks healthy tissue in many parts of the body. pharmacological treatment 5e259a5f26

Immune tolerance in pregnancy reproductive autoimmune failure syndrome, the presence of antiphospholipid antibodies, and antinuclear antibodies. Antiphospholipid antibodies are targeted toward Immune tolerance in pregnancy or maternal immune tolerance is the immune tolerance shown

towards the fetus and placenta during pregnancy. It is studied within the field of reproductive immunology. This tolerance counters the immune response that would normally result in the rejection of something foreign in the body, as can happen in cases of spontaneous abortion 5e259a5f26

Renal vein thrombosis Treatment of Renal vein thrombosis (RVT) is the formation of a clot in the vein that drains blood from the kidneys, ultimately leading to a reduction in the drainage of one or both kidneys and the possible migration of the clot to other parts of the body. First described by German pathologist Friedrich Daniel von Recklinghausen in 1861, RVT most commonly affects two subpopulations: newly born infants with blood clotting abnormalities or dehydration and adults with nephrotic syndrome. hypercoagulable state, cancer, kidney transplantation, Behcet syndrome, antiphospholipid antibody syndrome or blunt trauma to the back or abdomen 5e259a5f26