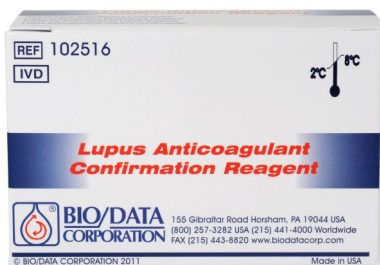


## Product Applications:

- Clinical Laboratories
- Pharmaceutical Laboratories
- Contract Research Organizations (CROs)
- Clinical Trials
- Research Laboratories
- Hemophilia Centers
- Regional Blood Centers
- Reference Laboratories

## Facing Unexpected or Prolonged APTT Results?

### Confirm Lupus Anticoagulant with LA-CR



**Net Contents:** 5 x 1.0mL

Lupus Anticoagulant Confirmation Reagent™ (LA-CR) is a lyophilized preparation of phosphatidyl enhanced platelet phospholipid used to differentiate lupus anticoagulant in accordance with new guidelines.

Lupus anticoagulant is the most common cause of acquired thrombophilia. The incidence of lupus anticoagulant in the general population is 1% to 2%. To be considered clinically significant, a lupus anticoagulant must be present on two occasions at least six to eight weeks apart.

Based on recommendations from the **International Society for Thrombosis and Hemostasis (ISTH)**, three criteria must be met to confirm lupus anticoagulant:

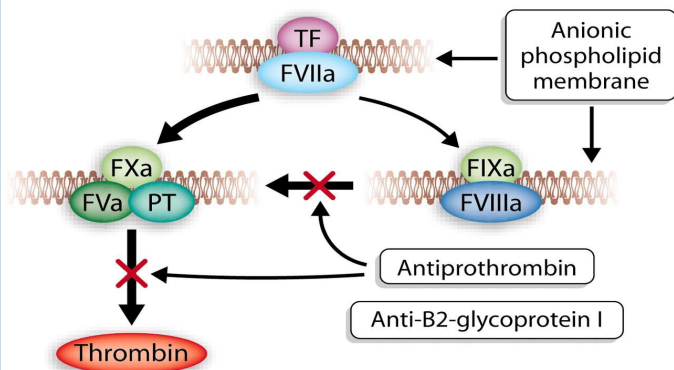
- Demonstration of prolongation of a phospholipid dependent clotting assay
- Demonstration using mixing studies or factor assays that an inhibitor is present
- Demonstration that the inhibitor is phospholipid dependent

**Meets  
ISTH  
Guidelines**

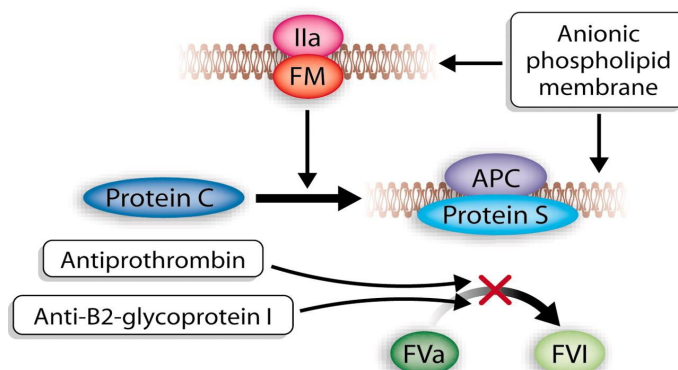
## Who should be screened for Lupus Anticoagulant?

- Individuals who suffer venous thrombosis, especially if idiopathic
- Individuals who suffer an arterial occlusive event (e.g. myocardial Infarction [MI] or stroke) before the age of 50 years
- Individuals greater than 50 years of age without typical risk factors for arterial occlusive disease who suffer MI or stroke
- All patients with systemic lupus erythematosus
- Women who suffer 3 or more first trimester pregnancy losses or a single unexplained fetal loss in the second or third trimester
- Women who suffer severe preeclampsia or intrauterine growth retardation without a known provoker

### Phospholipid dependent reactions are blocked by the action of antiphospholipid antibodies at two key points.



### Factor Va inactivation (control regulation) by inhibition of Protein C mechanism.



Hill G S , Nochy D JASN 2007;18:2461-2464