Example Report

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Patient Age/Gender: 22 years Female Printed: 12-Dec-17 11:23:28

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 $\frac{\text{Procedure}}{\text{ADAMTS13}} \text{ Inhibitor} \qquad \frac{\text{Result}}{\text{<0.4}} \qquad \frac{\text{Units}}{\text{BU}} \qquad \frac{\text{Ref Interval}}{\text{[<=0.4]}} \qquad \frac{\text{Accession}}{17\text{-346-900100}} \qquad \frac{\text{Collected Received Verified}}{12\text{-Dec-17}} \qquad \frac{\text{Verified Note of the Note of th$

12-Dec-17 01:30:00 ADAMTS13 Inhibitor: INTERPRETIVE INFORMATION: ADAMTS13 Inhibitor

The majority of cases of idiopathic thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP) are caused by ADAMTS13 autoantibodies. Autoantibodies that neutralize ADAMTS13 function are found in approximately two-thirds of idiopathic cases and can be identified and titered by the ADAMTS13 inhibitor test. Non-neutralizing autoantibodies that result in increased ADAMTS13 clearance, but do not inhibit function, are found in approximately one-third of idiopathic TTP cases. Non-neutralizing antibodies are not detected in the inhibitor test but can be detected by ELISA (ADAMTS13 antibody test). ADAMTS13 autoantibodies are not present in congenital TTP (Upshaw-Schulman syndrome). Correlation with clinical information, ADAMTS13 activity, and other relevant laboratory testing is suggested.

Test developed and characteristics determined by ARUP Laboratories. See Compliance Statement B: aruplab.com/CS

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