

**Specimen Collected: 07-Sep-21 17:08**

**B2glycoprotein I Abs, IgG and IgM | Received: 07-Sep-21 17:09 Report/Verified: 07-Sep-21 17:14**

Procedure	Result	Units	Reference Interval
B2Glycoprotein 1, IgG Antibody	21 <sup>H</sup>	SGU	<=20
B2Glycoprotein 1, IgM Antibody	21 <sup>H</sup> <sup>i1</sup>	SMU	<=20

**Test Information**

i1: B2Glycoprotein 1, IgM Antibody

INTERPRETIVE INFORMATION: B2Glycoprotein I, IgG and IgM Antibody

The persistent presence of IgG and/or IgM beta 2 glycoprotein I (B2GPI) antibodies is a laboratory criterion for the diagnosis of antiphospholipid syndrome (APS). Persistence is defined as moderate or high levels of IgG and/or IgM B2GPI antibodies detected in two or more specimens drawn at least 12 weeks apart (J Throm Haemost. 2006;4:295-306). B2GPI results greater than 20 SGU (IgG) and/or SMU (IgM) are considered positive based on the cutoff values established for this test. International reference materials and consensus units for anti-B2GPI antibodies have not been established (Clin Chim Acta. 2012;413(1-2):358-60; Arthritis Rheum. 2012;64(1):1-10.); results can be variable between different commercial immunoassays and cannot be compared. Strong clinical correlation is recommended for a diagnosis of APS. Low positive IgG and IgM B2GPI antibody levels should be interpreted in light of APS-specific clinical manifestations and/or other criteria phospholipid antibody tests.

\*=Abnormal, #=Corrected, C=Critical, f=Result Footnote, H=High, i=Test Information, L=Low, t=Interpretive Text, @=Performing lab

**Unless otherwise indicated, testing performed at:**

**ARUP Laboratories**

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