

Sindrome da anticorpi antifosfolipidi

ANTI-PS/PT IGM IDENTIFIES AN ANTIGEN-DEFINED SUBSET WITHIN LUPUS ANTICOAGULANT POSITIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH THROMBOTIC PHENOTYPE

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Background and Aims. Interpretation of isolated lupus anticoagulant (LAC) positivity remains challenging because LAC represents a functional coagulation abnormality rather than an antigen-defined immune response. Anti-phosphatidylserine/prothrombin (aPS/PT) antibodies have been proposed as non-criteria antiphospholipid antibodies that may refine serological characterization of LAC-positive patients. The study aims to determine whether aPS/PT antibodies identify antigen-defined subgroups associated with thrombotic phenotype among consecutive patients undergoing antiphospholipid antibody testing.

Methods. We performed a retrospective two-center observational study including 131 consecutive adult patients referred for antiphospholipid antibody evaluation (Fig. 1). All underwent testing for LAC, anticardiolipin antibodies, anti-β2-glycoprotein I antibodies, and aPS/PT antibodies. Because antibody testing was performed after clinical events, thrombosis was analyzed as a historical clinical phenotype. Associations were assessed using stratified comparisons and logistic regression adjusted for age, sex, smoking status, and hypertension.

Results. A history of objectively confirmed thrombosis was present in 72.1% of patients. aPS/PT IgM levels correlated with LAC activity measured by dRVVT ratio. Patients positive for LAC and aPS/PT IgM but negative for anticardiolipin and anti-β2-glycoprotein I antibodies had significantly higher odds of prior thrombosis compared with the reference serological profile (adjusted OR 11.2; 95% CI 2.5–50.8; p = 0.002).

Conclusions. In this selected tertiary referral cohort enriched for thrombotic disease, aPS/PT IgM identified a biologically and clinically distinct subset within LAC-positive patients associated with prior thrombosis. These findings support further prospective evaluation of aPS/PT testing for refinement of heterogeneous LAC positivity.

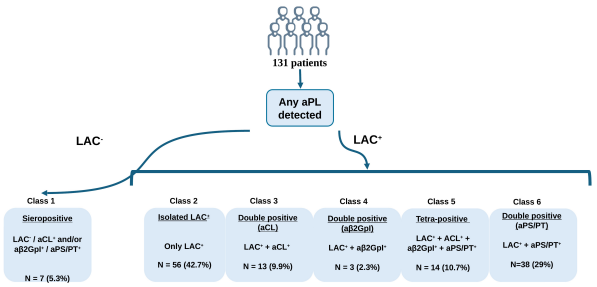


Figure 1