



Territory of thrombosis in 30 patients with Antiphospholipid Syndrome

Helena Truppa Giunzioni (Hospital de Caridade Sao Vicente de Paulo, Jundiaí, SP, Brasil), Vítor de Castro Grotti (Faculdade de Medicina de Jundiaí, Jundiaí, SP, Brasil), Carolina Bonetto Nicolau (Faculdade de Medicina de Jundiaí, Jundiaí, SP, Brasil), Waldenise Cossermelli (Faculdade de Medicina de Jundiaí, Jundiaí, SP, Brasil)

BACKGROUND

The Antiphospholipid Syndrome is an autoimmune condition characterized by arterial and/or venous thrombosis, pregnancy-related complications (miscarriage, pre-eclampsia, preterm delivery), and the presence of certain specific antibodies such as lupus anticoagulant, anti- β_2 -glycoprotein-I or anti-cardiolipin. The group most affected by the disease is the young adults, besides being more prevalent in women. The diagnosis is based on one clinical event and two positive antibody blood tests collected at least 3 months apart. Thrombosis is the most common symptom, affecting over 55% of the patients and the place where it occurs most are the lower limbs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study aims to analyse the main type of thrombosis (arterial ou venous) and its most affected territory in 30 patients diagnosed with Antiphospholipid Syndrome, considering their ages and gender, by a retrospective survey of medical records. The peripheral thrombosis were confirmed by doppler ultrasonography, the thrombosis of venous sinuses and strokes by an head CT and the pulmonary thromboembolism by an angiotomography.

RESULTS

In the group of patients, the mean age was 36, of which 70% were young (between 18 and 41 years) and 30% were in middle age (from 42 to 65 years).

Among the patients studied, the disease affected more women (80%) than men. In general, the main territories affected were the lower limbs (venous thrombosis - 46,6%), the venous sinuses (23,3%), and the brain (ischemic strokes - 20%), besides pulmonary thromboembolism, arterial thrombosis of lower limbs and portal vein thrombosis. Lower limb venous thrombosis was more prevalent in both sexes and regardless of age, followed by cerebral venous thrombosis in women (43,75%).

CONCLUSION

Although the disease is being recognized more frequently, due to the diversity of clinical and laboratorial presentations, its diagnosis can be a challenge, and therefore studies of most common clinical presentation and its prevalence in certain groups can provide early diagnosis and treatment. By the analysis of the results, it is possible to see the relation of lower limbs thrombosis as the main manifestation of the disease in the studied group, as suggested by the literature and its higher prevalence in women.