

**Overview**

**Useful For**

Confirming or excluding the presence of lupus anticoagulant (LAC), distinguishing LAC from specific coagulation factor inhibitors and nonspecific inhibitors

Investigating a prolonged activated thromboplastin time, especially when combined with other coagulation studies

This test is **not useful** for the detection of antiphospholipid antibodies that do not affect coagulation tests. We recommend separate testing for serum phospholipid (cardiolipin) antibodies.

**Method Name**

Only orderable as a reflex. For more information see ALUPP / Lupus Anticoagulant Profile, Plasma.

Medical Interpretation

**NY State Available**

Yes

**Specimen**

**Specimen Type**

Plasma Na Cit

**Specimen Required**

Only orderable as a reflex. For more information see ALUPP / Lupus Anticoagulant Profile, Plasma.

**Patient Preparation:** Patient should not be receiving warfarin or heparin. If the patient is currently on warfarin or heparin, this should be noted, treatment with heparin causes false-positive results of in vitro coagulation testing for lupus anticoagulant. Coumadin treatment may impair ability to detect the more subtle varieties of lupus-like anticoagulants.

**Specimen Minimum Volume**

Only orderable as a reflex. For more information see ALUPP / Lupus Anticoagulant Profile, Plasma.

**Reject Due To**

Gross hemolysis	Reject
Gross lipemia	Reject
Gross icterus	Reject

**Specimen Stability Information**

Specimen Type	Temperature	Time	Special Container
Plasma Na Cit	Frozen	14 days	

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## Clinical and Interpretive

### Clinical Information

Lupus anticoagulant (LAC) is an antibody to negatively charged phospholipid that interferes with phospholipid-dependent coagulation tests.Â

LAC is found in, but not limited to, patients with systemic lupus erythematosus; LAC is associated with other autoimmune disorders and collagen vascular disease, and occurs in response to medications or certain infections (eg, respiratory tract infections in children) and in individuals with no obvious underlying disease.

LAC has been associated with arterial and venous thrombosis and fetal loss. Individuals with thrombocytopenia or factor II deficiency associated with LAC may be at risk for bleeding.

### Reference Values

Only orderable as a reflex. For more information see ALUPP / Lupus Anticoagulant Profile, Plasma.

An interpretive report will be provided.

### Interpretation

An interpretive report will be provided when testing is complete.

### Cautions

No specific cautionary statements

### Clinical Reference

1. Arnout J, Vermeylen J: Current status and implications of autoimmune antiphospholipid antibodies in relation to thrombotic disease. *J of Thromb Haemost* 2003 May;1(5):931-942
2. Levin JS, Branch DW, Rauch J: The antiphospholipid syndrome. *New Engl J Med* 2002 March 7;346(10):752-763
3. Proven A, Bartlett RP, Moder KG et al: Clinical importance of positive tests for lupus anticoagulant and anticardiolipin antibodies. *Mayo Clin Proc* 2004,79(4):467-475

## Performance

### Method Description

A coagulation expert (clinician or hematopathologist) reviews the laboratory data and an interpretive report is issued.

### PDF Report

No

### Day(s) Performed

Monday through Friday

### Report Available

3-5 days

### Specimen Retention Time

7 days

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**Performing Laboratory Location**

Rochester

**Fees and Codes****Fees**

- Authorized users can sign in to [Test Prices](#) for detailed fee information.
- Clients without access to Test Prices can contact [Customer Service](#) 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- Prospective clients should contact their Regional Manager. For assistance, contact [Customer Service](#).

**Test Classification**

Not Applicable

**CPT Code Information**

85390-26 Special Coagulation Interpretation

**LOINC® Information**

Test ID	Test Order Name	Order LOINC Value
ALUPO	Lupus Anticoagulant Interp	75882-1

Result ID	Test Result Name	Result LOINC Value
603185	Reviewed by	18771-6
603465	Lupus Anticoagulant Interp	75882-1