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2nd International Conference on

Hematology and Oncology

August 23-24, 2018 | London, UK

Manifestation of Antiphospholipid Syndrome among Saudi patients; Examining the applicability of Sapporo

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Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) is a systematic autoimmune disease featured with vascular thrombosis and pregnancy morbidity, which is likely to be under-diagnosed in the clinical practice. The Sapporo classification criteria of APS was revised in 2006 and are used as the main diagnosis guideline, which validity as standard measurements is still in debate. Few studies had been tackled the clinical and laboratory manifestations of APS among Saudi Arabic population. A total of 72 (90%) females and 8 (10%) males were included, female-to-male ratio was 9:1. The mean (±SD) age at diagnosis was 28.1 (± 8.7) years (range 11-63 years). 22 patients (27.5%) fulfilled the revised Sapporo criteria (definitive APS). There was no significant difference in the clinical manifestations or treatment between the two group (p>0.2). However, we found definitive APS cases had significantly higher percentage of serological manifestation presence than possible APS cases. Although not reaching statistical significance, definitive APS cases had higher odds of experiencing vascular thrombosis (OR=1.61, 95%CI 0.55, 4.71; P=0.39) and DVT/PE (OR=1.53, 95%CI 0.55, 4.31; P=0.42), and lower odds of experiencing recurrent DVT/PE (OR=0.67, 95%CI 0.12, 3.81; P=0.65) and pregnancy morbidity (OR=0.63, 95%CI 0.21, 1.92; P=0.42) than the possible APS cases.

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