

Anticardiolipin and anti- β 2-glycoprotein 1 in Omani patients with anti-phospholipid syndrome

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Objective: Anti-cardiolipin (ACA) and anti- β 2-glycoprotein I (β 2GP1) antibodies are thought to be involved in the development of arterial or venous thrombosis, thrombocytopenia and recurrent fetal loss. We examined the presence of these autoantibodies in Omani patients with autoimmune and non-autoimmune disorders.

Methods: Sera from 30 patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE; 30), 44 with a history of recurrent abortion and 36 with thrombosis/thrombocytopenia were tested for ACA and anti- β 2GP1 antibodies. In addition, sera from 30 healthy subjects were also tested for these antibodies.

Results: ACA were detected in 23% with SLE, 27% suffering from recurrent abortion and 36% of patients with thrombosis/thrombocytopenia while anti- β 2GP1 antibodies were detected in 16.6%, 18% and 22% of same patients, respectively.

Conclusions: Our data demonstrate a high prevalence of ACA and anti- β 2GP1 antibodies of either combined or separate pattern among the Omani patient groups studied.