
Study on primary antiphospholipid syndrome as an independent risk factor for cerebral ischemia

Ahmed hamdy gamal el-din ahmed

Antiphospholipid antibodies (APAs), namely , lupus anticoagulant & anticardiolipin antibodies are acquired autoantibodies that can occur in many pathological conditions as connective tissue diseases (S.L.E & Rheumatoid arthritis) & in infectious disease (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome , infectious mononucleosis & in chronic infections as leprosy) as well as drug induced (Fansidar , Hydralazine , Streptomycin , Quindine , Procainamide) .Patients with APAs are prone to repeated episodes of both arterial & Venous thrombosis , Cardiomyopathy , thrombocytopenia , Fetal losses , renal failure , neurological & Skin manifestations .The primary antiphospholipid antibodies syndrome refers to the presence of the above clinical manifestations without evidence of an associated autoimmune disorders .conducted on 50 patients with cerebral ischemia (Cerebral thrombosis ,transient ischemic attacks) as well as 15 healthy controls , patients were classified into 2 groups :- Group 1 :It included 30 patients (10 males & risk factor that can predispose to D.M , hyperlipoproteinemia .. etc ..The aim of our work is to shed light on the prevalence of APAs & the role played by these antibodies in cerebral ischemia . Our study was 20 females) with no evidence of any cerebral ischemia e.g hypertension ,