ARUP LABORATORIES
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Client: Example Client ABC123
123 Test Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84108
UNITED STATES

Physician: Doctor, Example

Patient: Patient, Example

DOB	10/9/1973
Gender:	Female
Patient Identifiers:	01234567890ABCD, 012345
Visit Number (FIN):	01234567890ABCD
Collection Date:	00/00/0000 00:00

H=High, L=Low, *=Abnormal, C=Critical

APC Resistance Profile with Reflex to Factor V Leiden

ARUP test code 0030192

APC Resistance	See Note (Ref Interval: >=2.00) Visible clot detected. Testing could not be performed or results could not be validated. Recommend recollection if clinically indicated. TEST INTERPRETATION: APC Resistance Profile Ratios less than 2.00 suggest APC resistance. This method uses factor V deficient plasma; therefore, APC resistance due to a nonfactor V mutation will not be detected. Extreme factor V deficiency or presence of direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs) may cause an unreliable ratio.
FACV REF Specimen	Whole Blood
Factor V Leiden by PCR	Negative

H=High, L=Low, *=Abnormal, C=Critical

Indication for testing: Assess genetic risk for thrombosis.

NEGATIVE: The factor V Leiden variant, c.1601G>A; p.Arg534Gln, was not detected. This does not exclude a genetic cause for thrombophilia. If this individual has had a previous venous thromboembolism, this negative result is unlikely to significantly reduce the risk for recurrence; thus, future clinical management to reduce recurrence should not be altered.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: Factor V Leiden (F5) R506Q Mutation

CHARACTERISTICS: Venous thromboembolism (VTE) is multifactorial caused by a combination of genetic and environmental factors. The Factor V Leiden (FVL) variant is the most common cause of inherited VTEs, accounting for over 90 percent of activated protein C (APC) resistance. Because the FVL variant eliminates the APC cleavage site, factor V is inactivated slower, thus persisting longer in blood circulation, leading to more thrombin production. Other genetic risk factors for VTE include, male sex and variants in antithrombin, protein C, protein S, or factor XIII. Non-genetic risk factors include, age, smoking, prolonged immobilization, malignant neoplasms, surgery, pregnancy, oral contraceptives, estrogen replacement therapy, tamoxifen and raloxifene therapy.
INCIDENCE OF FACTOR V LEIDEN VARIANT: Approximately 5 percent of Caucasians, 2 percent of Hispanics, 1 percent of African Americans and 0.5 percent of Asians are heterozygous; homozygosity occurs in 1 in 1500 Caucasians.
INHERITANCE: Semi-dominant; both heterozygotes and homozygotes are at increased risk for VTE.
PENETRANCE: Lifetime risk of VTE is 10 percent for heterozygotes and 80 percent of homozygotes.
CAUSE: The pathogenic gain of function in the F5 gene variant c.1601G>A (p.Arg534Gln). Legacy nomenclature: R506Q (1691G>A)
CLINICAL SENSITIVITY: 20-50 percent of individuals with an isolated VTE have the FVL variant.
METHODOLOGY: Polymerase chain reaction and fluorescence monitoring.
ANALYTICAL SENSITIVITY AND SPECIFICITY: 99 percent.
LIMITATIONS: Diagnostic errors can occur due to rare sequence variations. F5 gene mutations, other than p.Arg534Gln, will not be detected.

This test was developed and its performance characteristics determined by ARUP Laboratories. It has not been cleared or approved by the US Food and Drug Administration. This test was performed in a CLIA certified laboratory and is intended for clinical purposes.

VERIFIED/REPORTED DATES

Procedure	Accession	Collected	Received	Verified/Reported
APC Resistance	25-118-105551	00/00/0000 00:00	00/00/0000 00:00	00/00/0000 00:00
FACV REF Specimen	25-118-105551	00/00/0000 00:00	00/00/0000 00:00	00/00/0000 00:00
Factor V Leiden by PCR	25-118-105551	00/00/0000 00:00	00/00/0000 00:00	00/00/0000 00:00

END OF CHART

H=High, L=Low, *=Abnormal, C=Critical