

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

Physician: Doctor, Example

**Patient: Patient, Example**

**DOB:** 10/1/1951  
**Gender:** Female  
**Patient Identifiers:** 01234567890ABCD, 012345  
**Visit Number (FIN):** 01234567890ABCD  
**Collection Date:** 00/00/0000 00:00

**Beta-2 Glycoprotein 1 Antibodies, IgG and IgM**

ARUP test code 0050321

B2Glycoprotein 1, IgG Antibody **>150 SGU H (Ref Interval: <=20)**

B2Glycoprotein 1, IgM Antibody **24 SMU H (Ref Interval: <=20)**  
INTERPRETIVE INFORMATION: B2Glycoprotein I, IgG and IgM Antibody

The persistent presence of IgG and/or IgM beta 2 glycoprotein I (B2GPI) antibodies is a laboratory criterion for the diagnosis of antiphospholipid syndrome (APS). Persistence is defined as moderate or high levels of IgG and/or IgM B2GPI antibodies detected in two or more specimens drawn at least 12 weeks apart (J Throm Haemost. 2006;4:295-306). B2GPI results greater than 20 SGU (IgG) and/or SMU (IgM) are considered positive based on the cutoff values established for this test. International reference materials and consensus units for anti-B2GPI antibodies have not been established (Clin Chim Acta. 2012;413(1-2):358-60; Arthritis Rheum. 2012;64(1):1-10.); results can be variable between different commercial immunoassays and cannot be compared. Strong clinical correlation is recommended for a diagnosis of APS. Low positive IgG and IgM B2GPI antibody levels should be interpreted in light of APS-specific clinical manifestations and/or other criteria phospholipid antibody tests.

VERIFIED/REPORTED DATES

Procedure	Accession	Collected	Received	Verified/Reported
B2Glycoprotein 1, IgG Antibody	23-170-144022	00/00/0000 00:00	00/00/0000 00:00	00/00/0000 00:00
B2Glycoprotein 1, IgM Antibody	23-170-144022	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**

Unless otherwise indicated, testing performed at: