

Limitations

- Diagnostic errors can occur due to rare sequence variations.
- QF-PCR cannot detect any mutations that lie outside the target sequence of the markers.

References

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About Greenarray

Greenarray is a molecular diagnostic laboratory. We offer diagnosis of infectious diseases, genetic testing and healthcare information to improve health and wellness. Our goal is to provide high quality affordable and accessible services.

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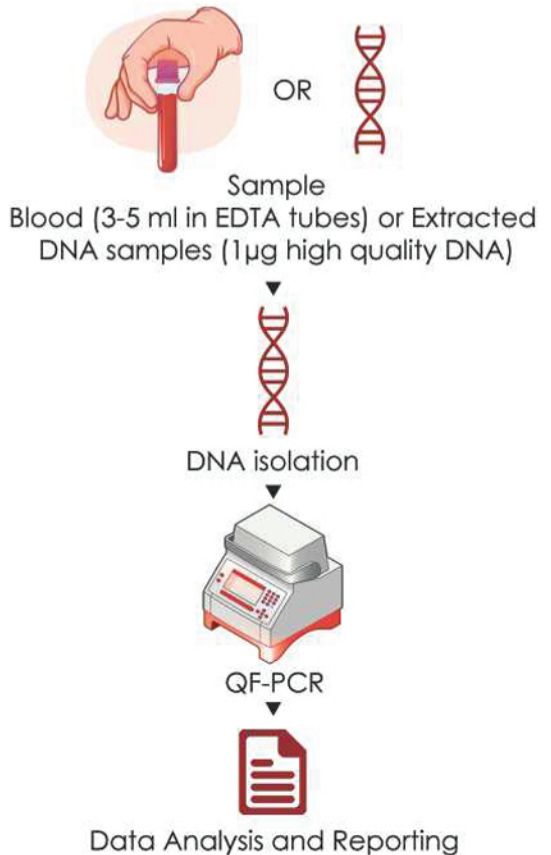
# Thrombophilia Genetic Testing



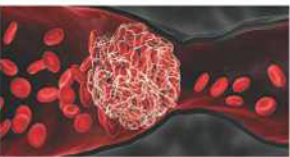

Indications of testing

- Patients with venous thrombosis, coronary artery disease, and /or stroke of unknown etiology.
- Asymptomatic individuals with a family history of thrombosis.
- Individuals with family members known to have Factor V Leiden, Prothrombin, MTHFR and PAI-1 gene mutations.
- Women with recurrent pregnancy loss, early onset preeclampsia, intra uterine growth restriction, placental abruption, and unexplained still birth.

Methodology



Greenarray thrombophilia panel helps in the identification of genetic susceptibility to thrombophilia, which can help to make informed medical and management decisions.

- Thrombophilia is a condition where there is an increased tendency of body to form abnormal blood clots (thrombosis) which can partly or completely block the flow of blood in blood vessels. 
- Thrombophilia is usually characterized into two types-acquired and inherited. Inherited thrombophilia results due to a genetic predisposition inherited from their parents.
- Women with hereditary thrombophilia are at an increased risk of pregnancy complications like pregnancy loss, preeclampsia, placental abruption, intrauterine growth retardation and still birth. 

Genetic markers of inherited thrombophilia

The most common genetic thrombophilias known to predispose to venous thrombosis are: factor V Leiden (FVL), methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase mutation (MTHFR) prothrombin (FII) and plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) gene mutations.