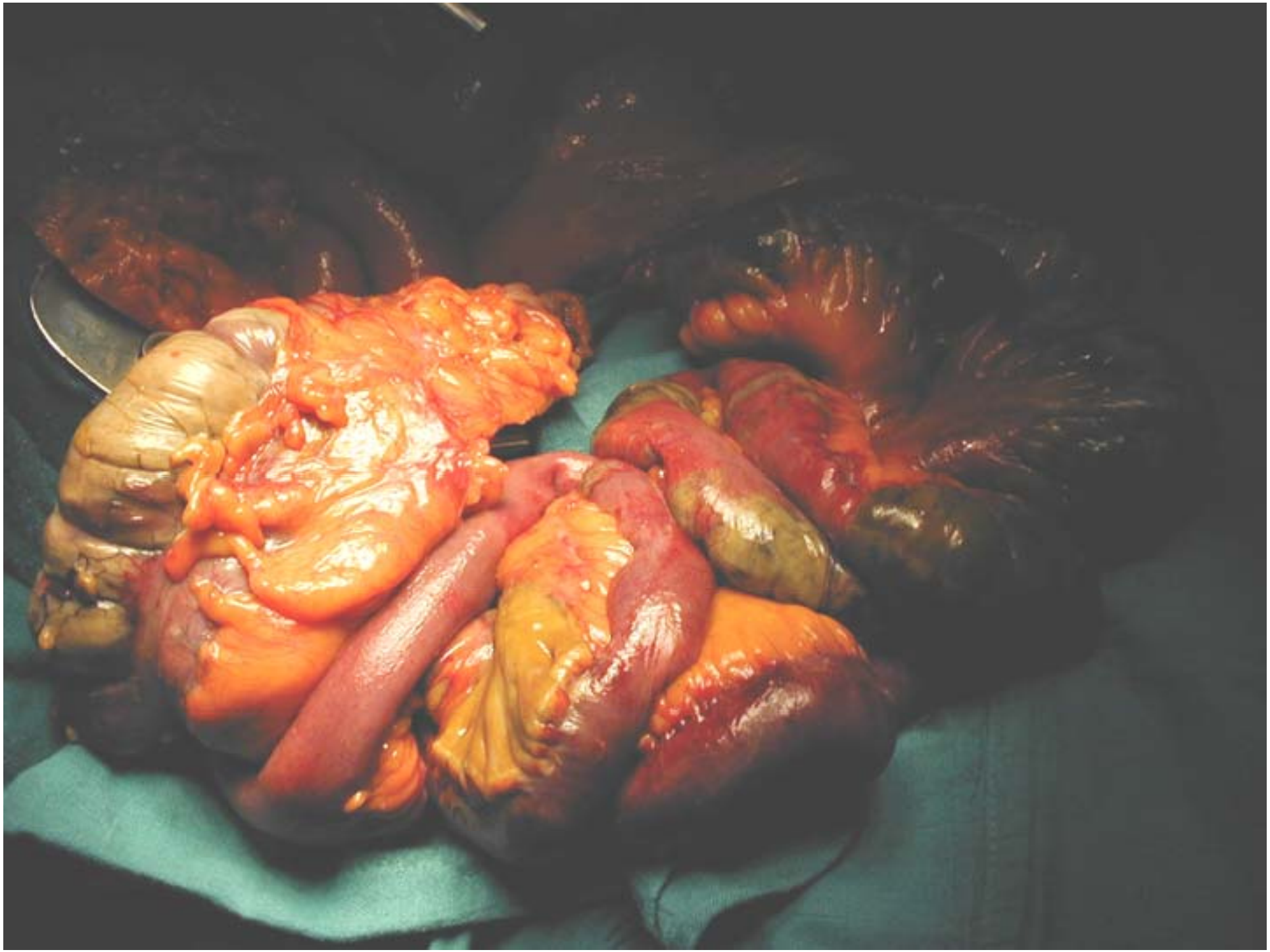
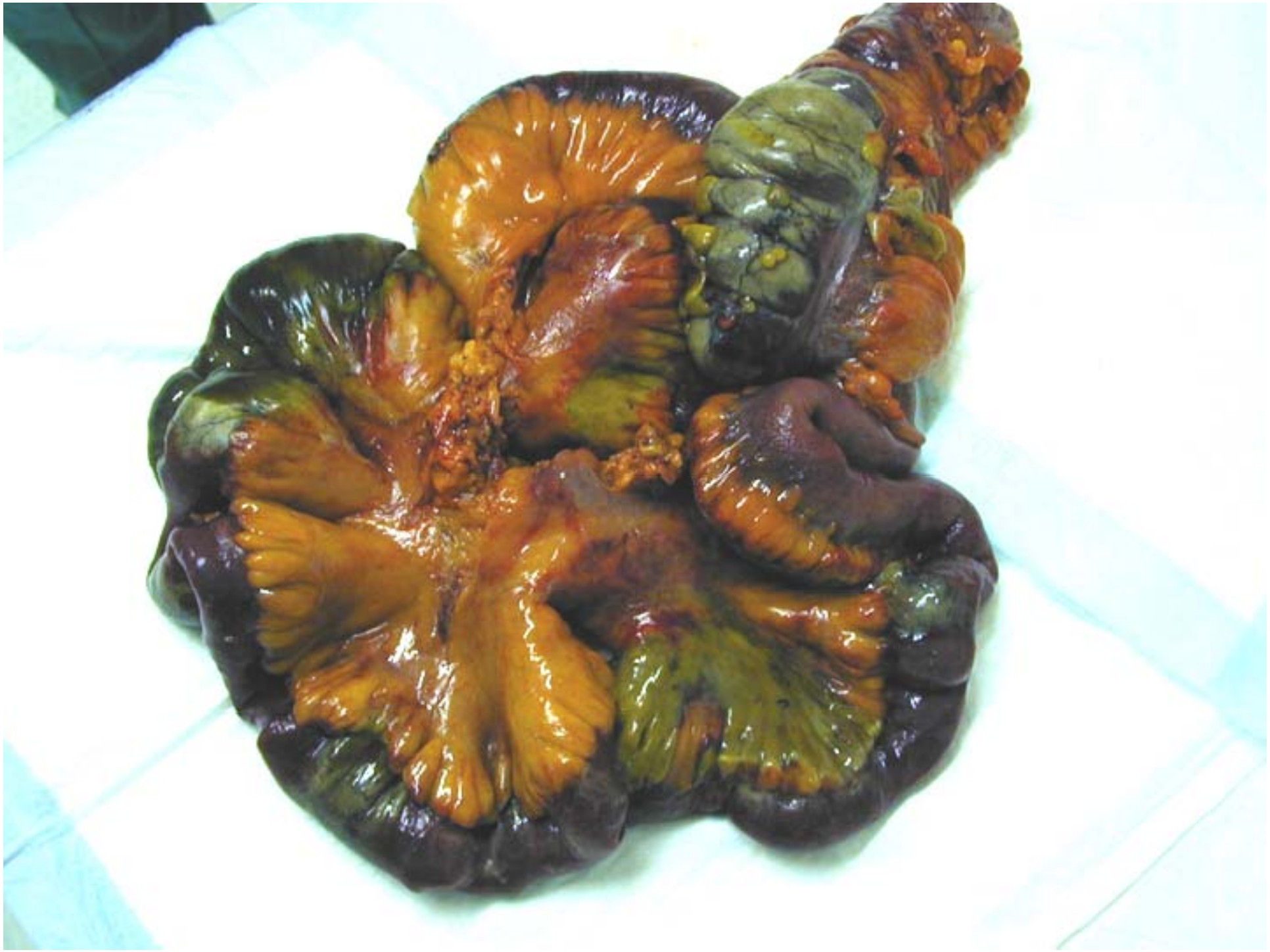
Thrombophilie : prévalence et risque relatif

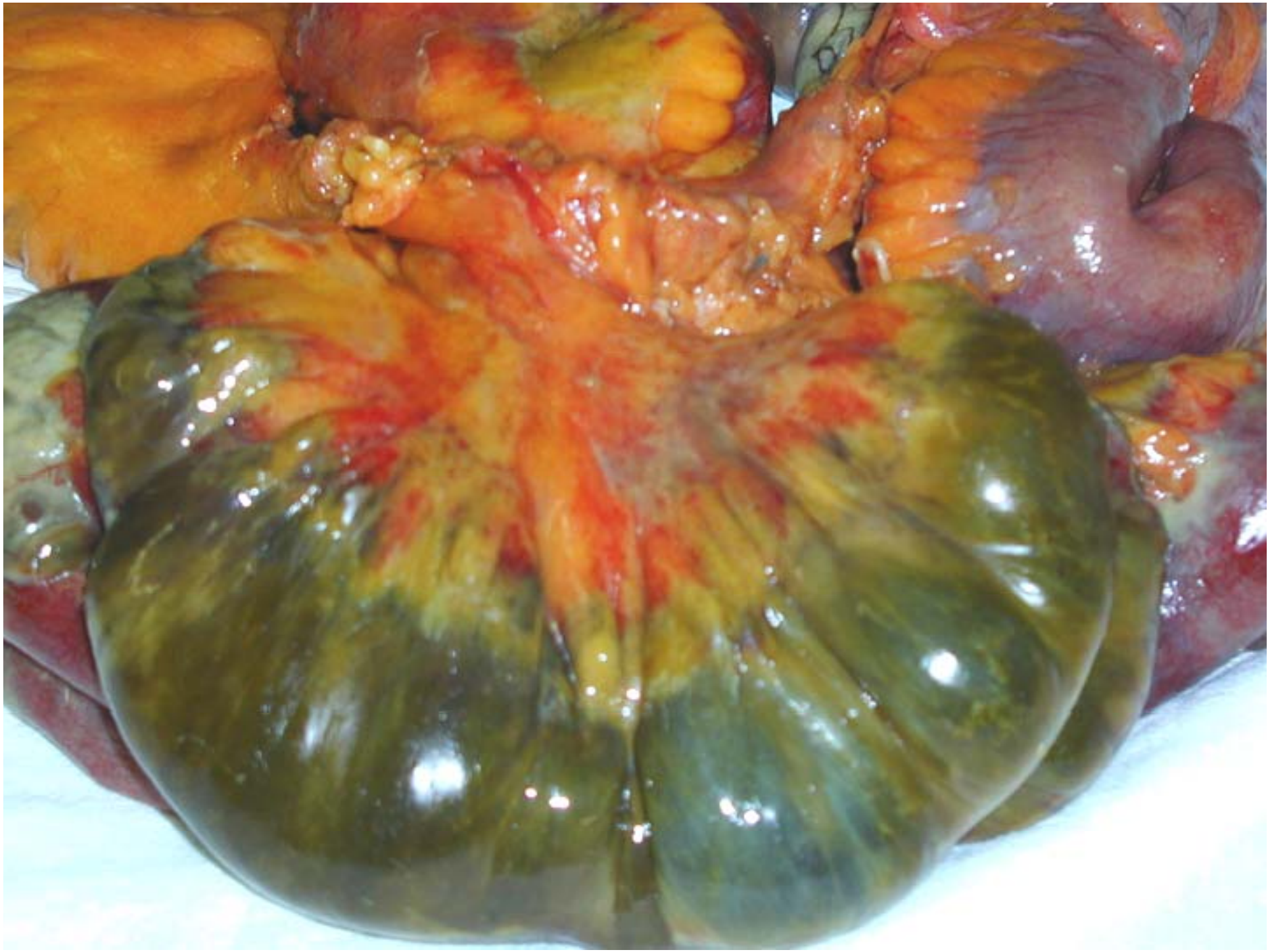
Facteur de risque	Année	Popul générale	Popul avec TV	Risque relat TV
AT 3	1965	0.18	1-2	5-10
Prot.C	1981	0.2	2-4	6,5-8
Prot.S	1984	1.3	2-4	2,4-8
V Leiden	1993	6	20-30	5-6,5
F VIII	1995	11	25	4,8
F II G20210	1996	2.3	6.2	2,8

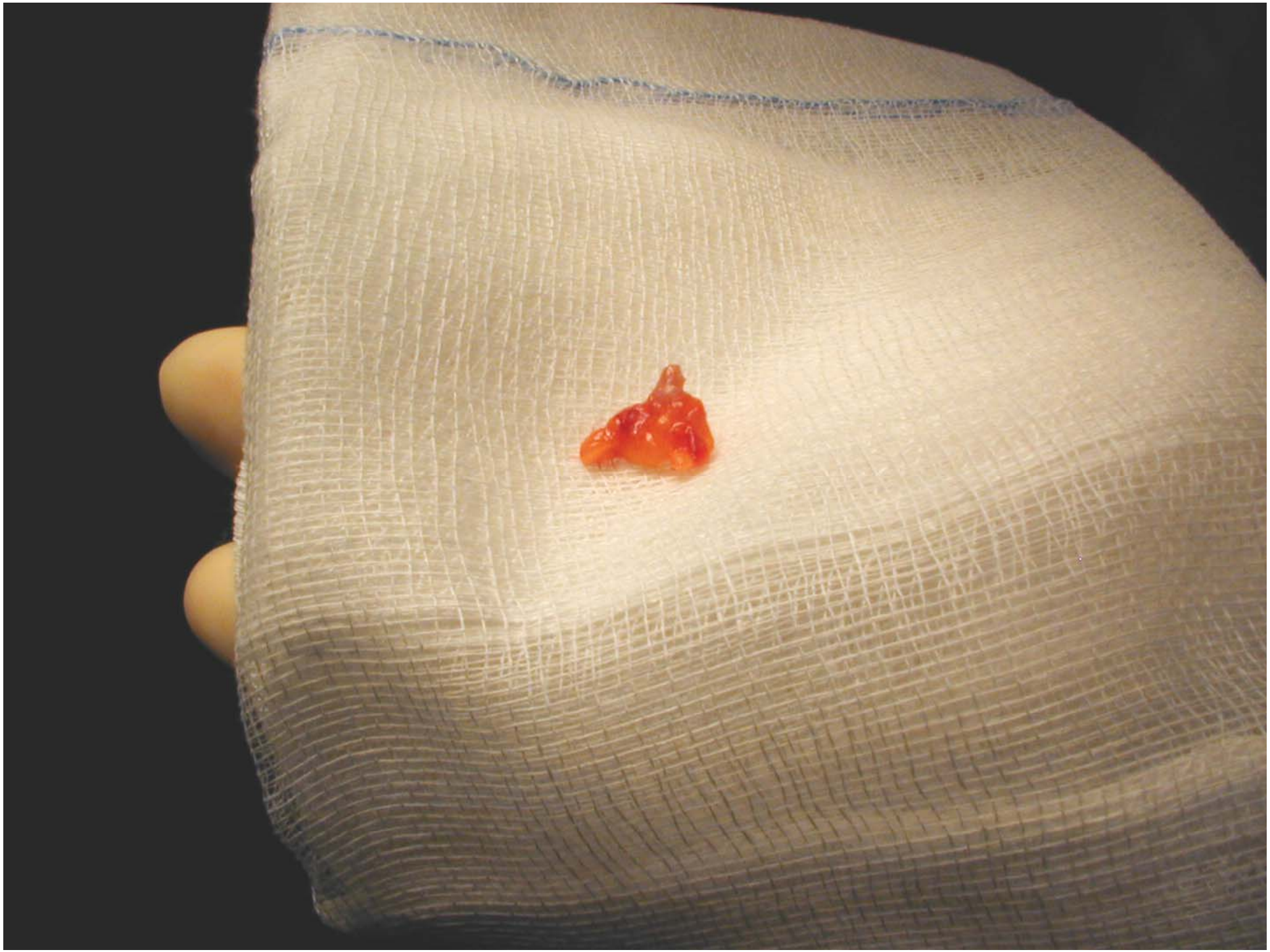
SYNDROME DES ANTIPHOSPHOLIPIDES

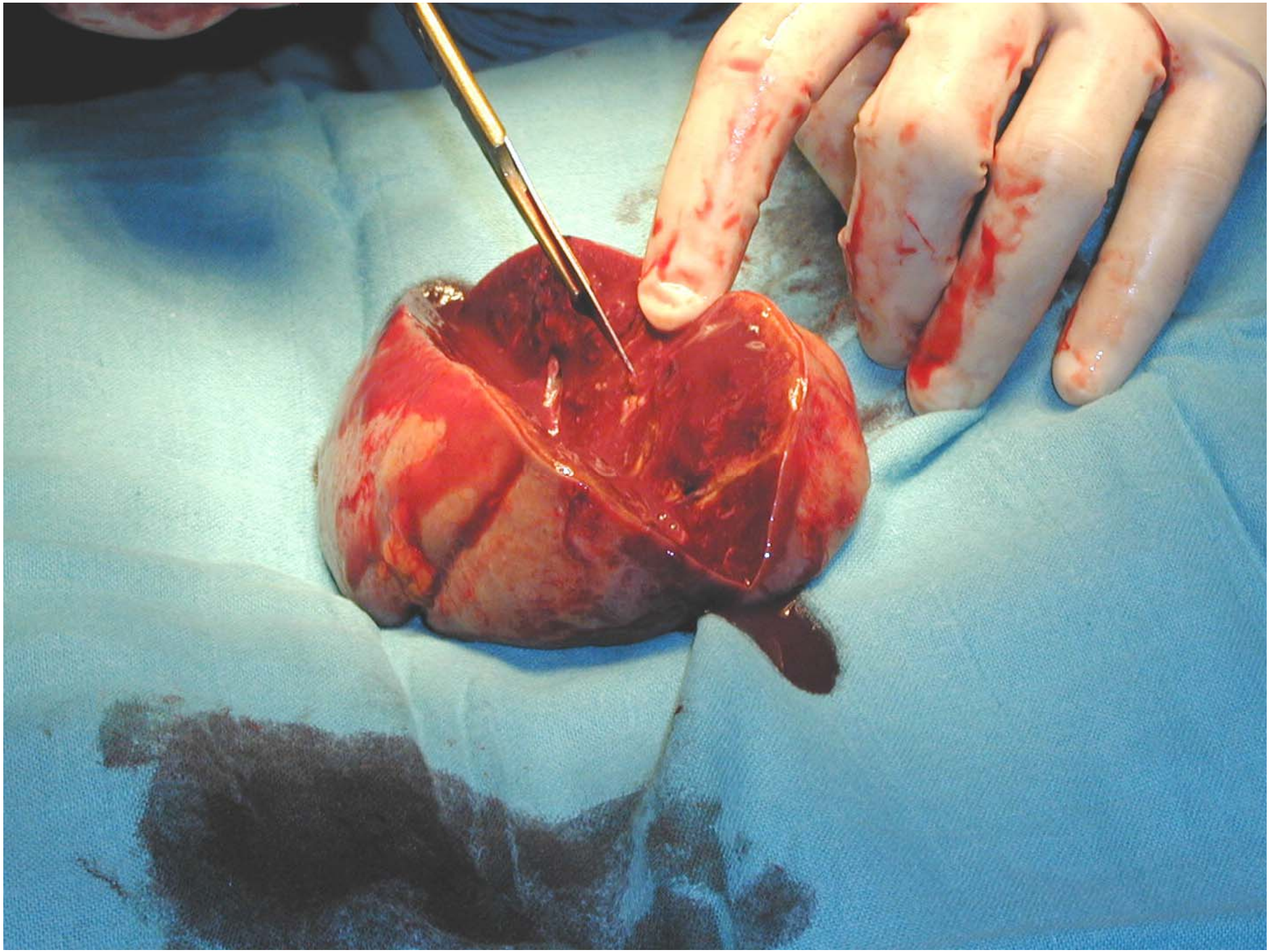
- **BIOLOGIE :**
- **anticoagulant circulant de type lupique**
- **anticorps anticardiolipidique**
- **anticorps antibeta-2 GP1**
- **CLINIQUE :**
- **accident thrombotique artériel ou veineux**
- **fausses couches spontanées répétées**

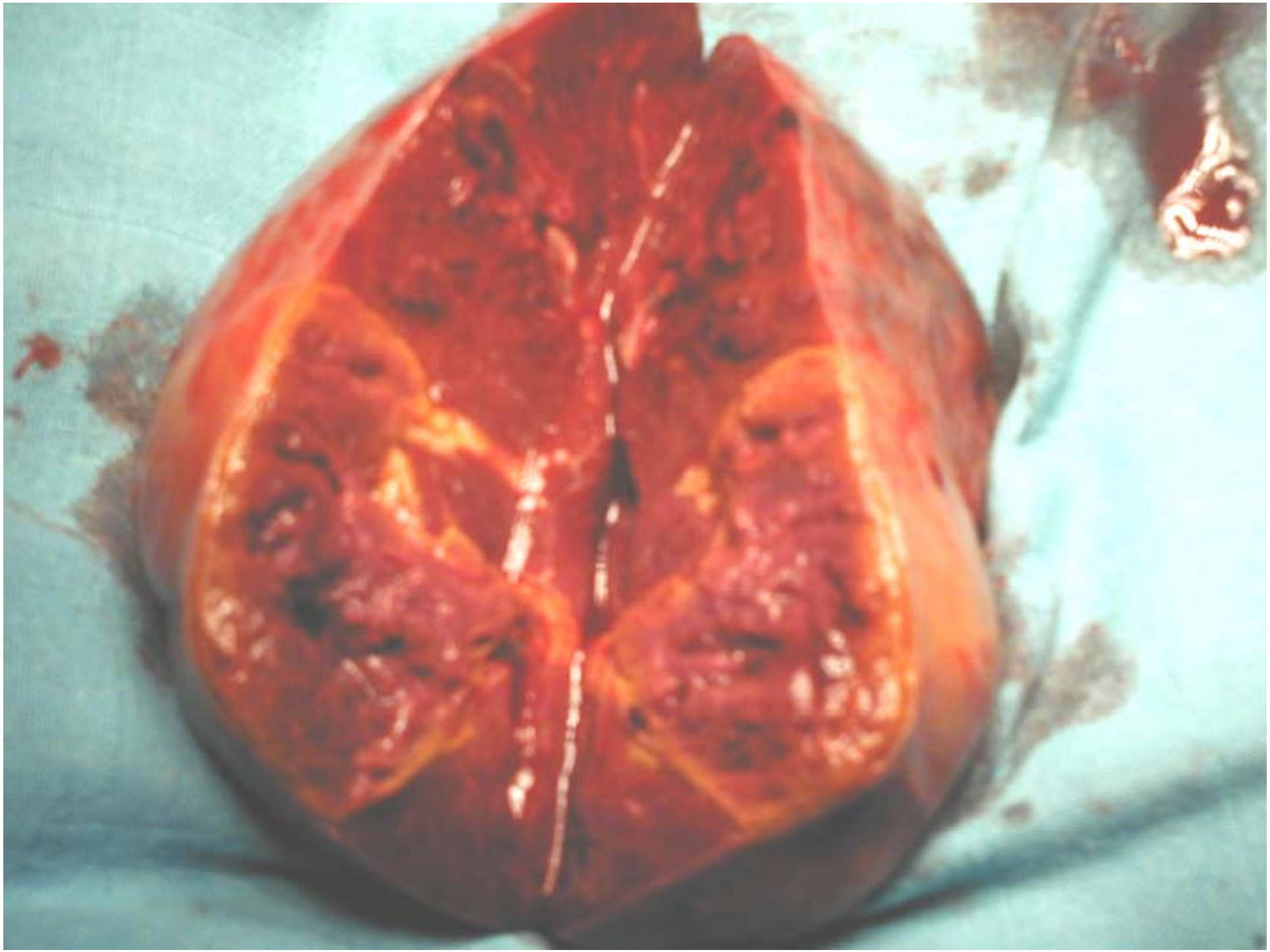






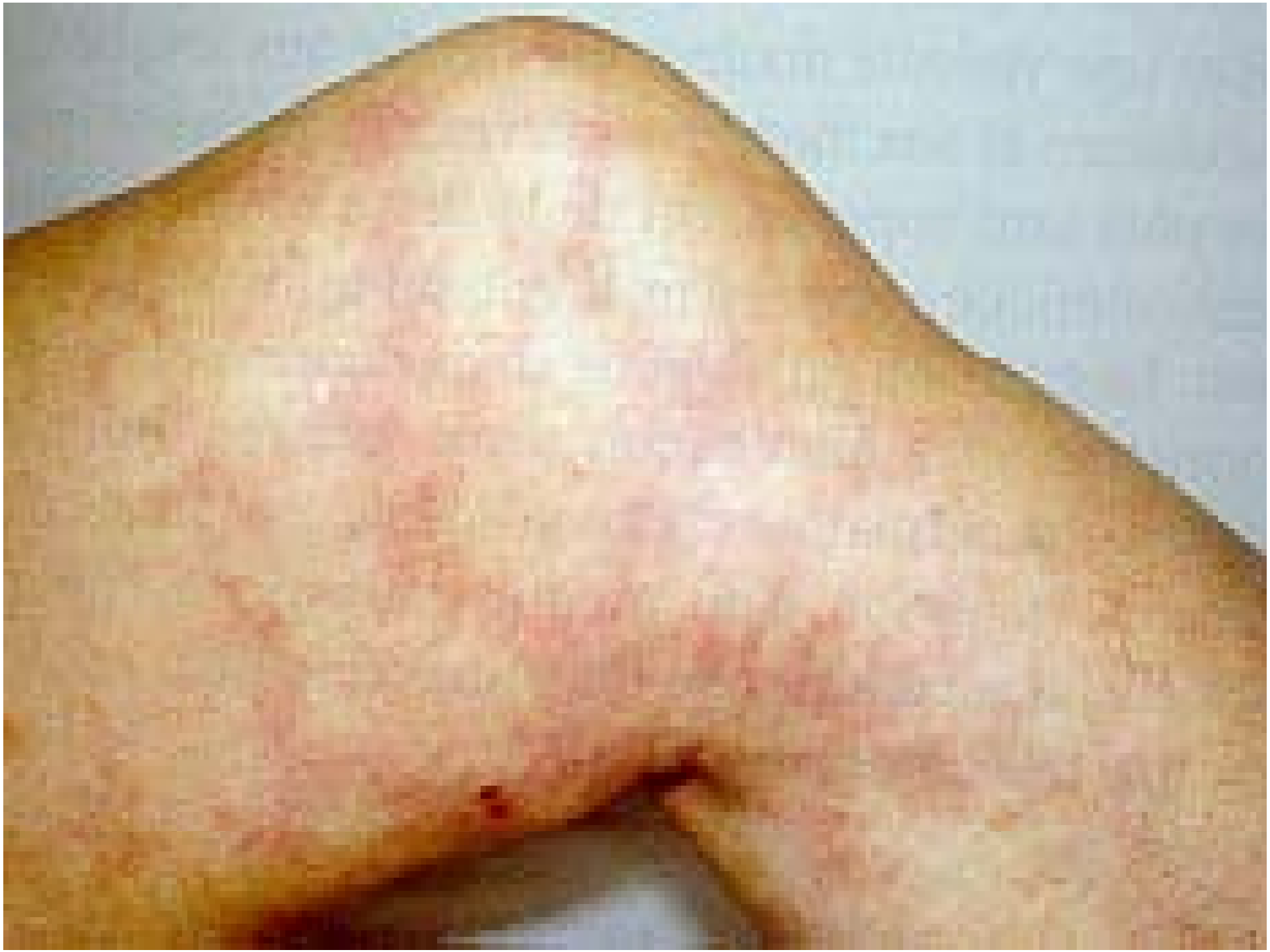


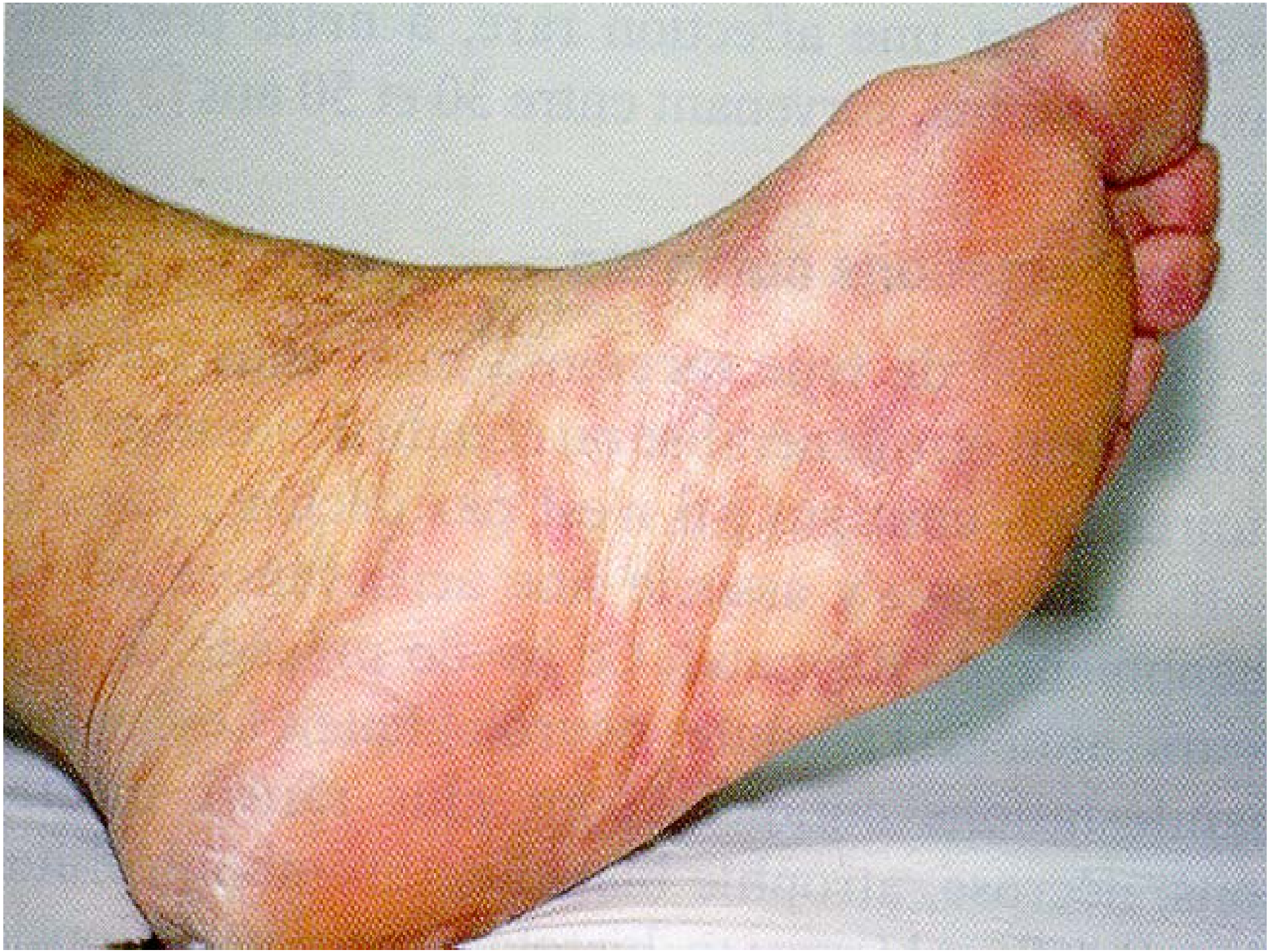


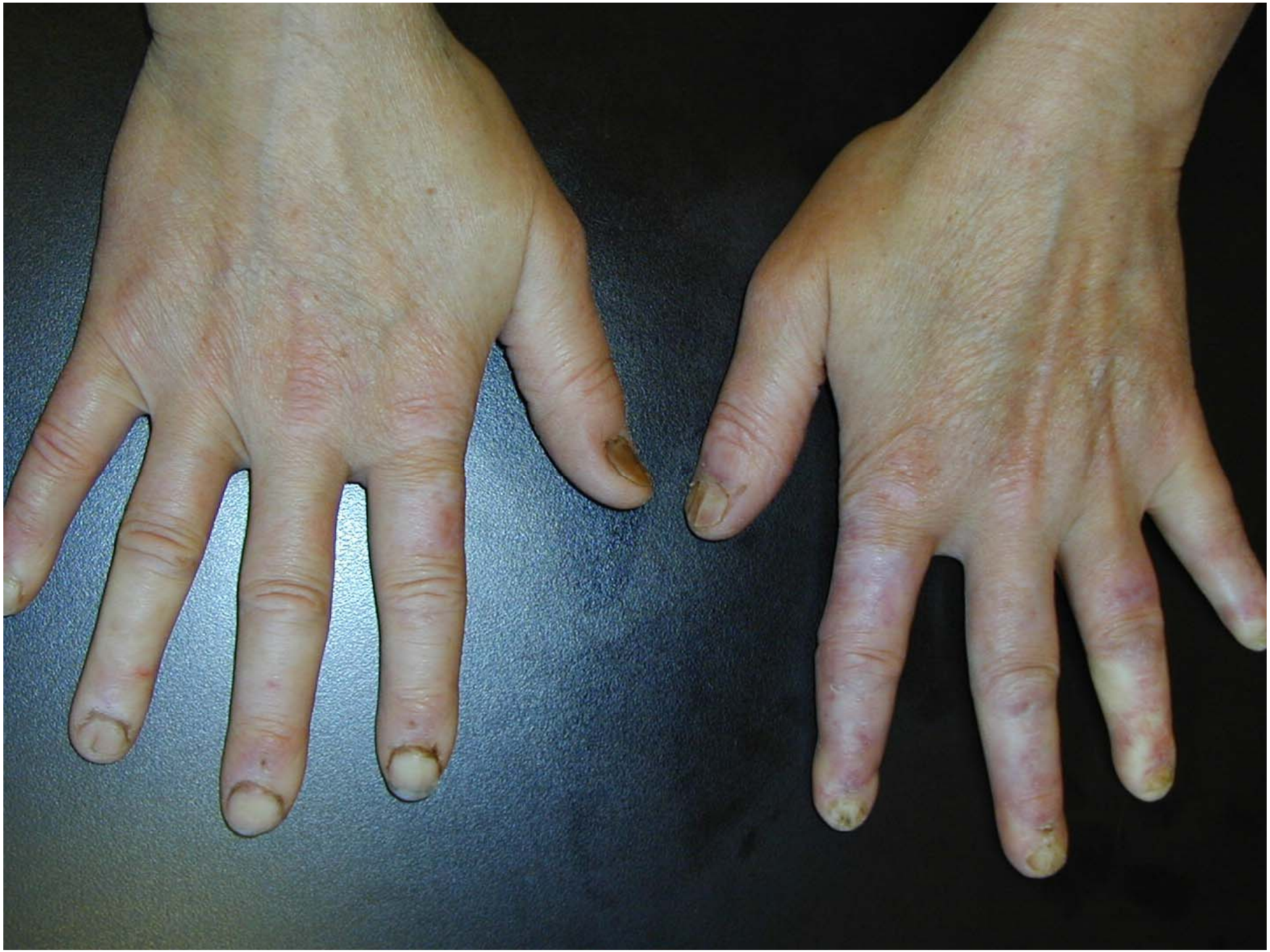


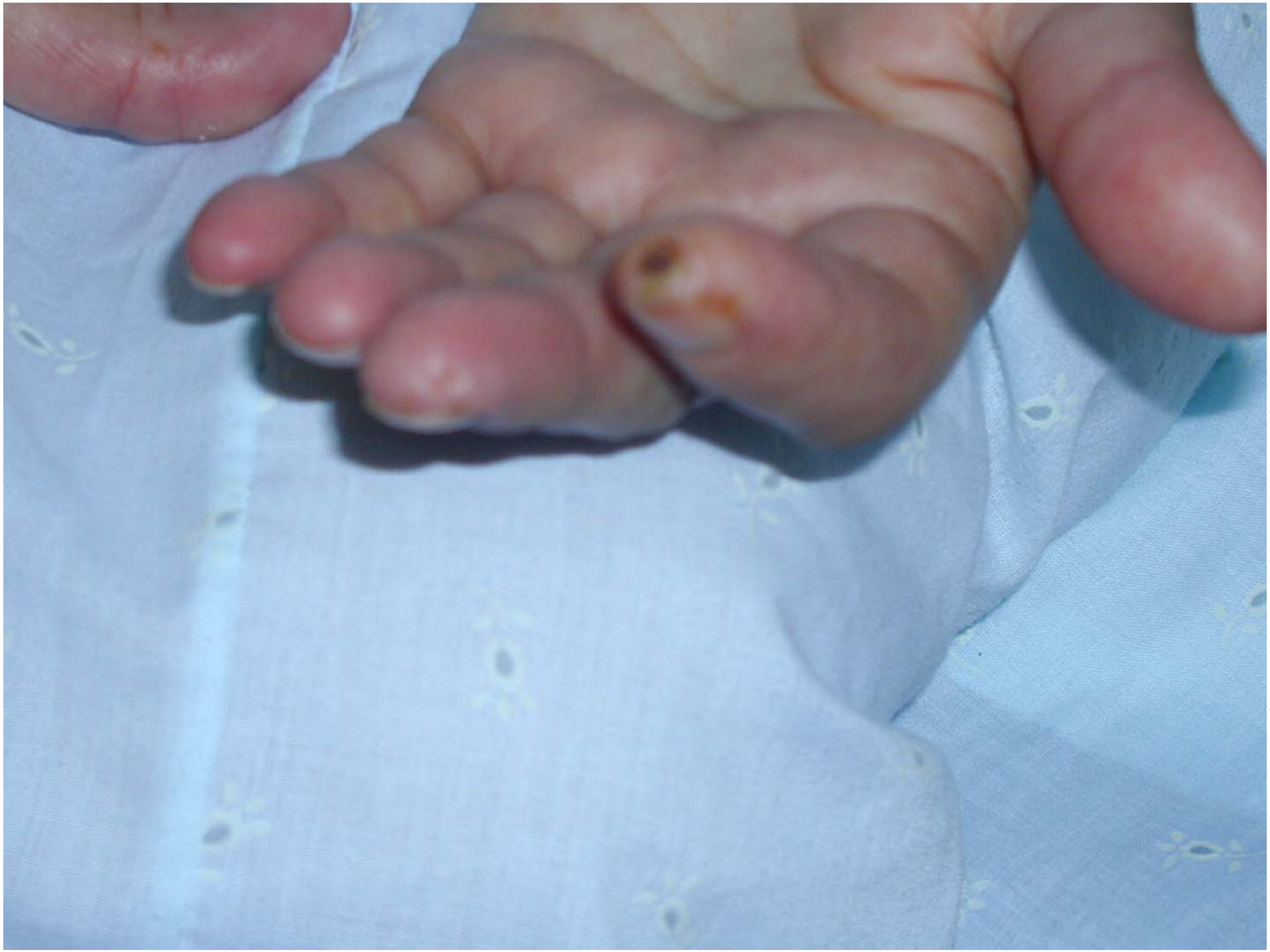
Asherson et al.
Catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome. Medicine 1998

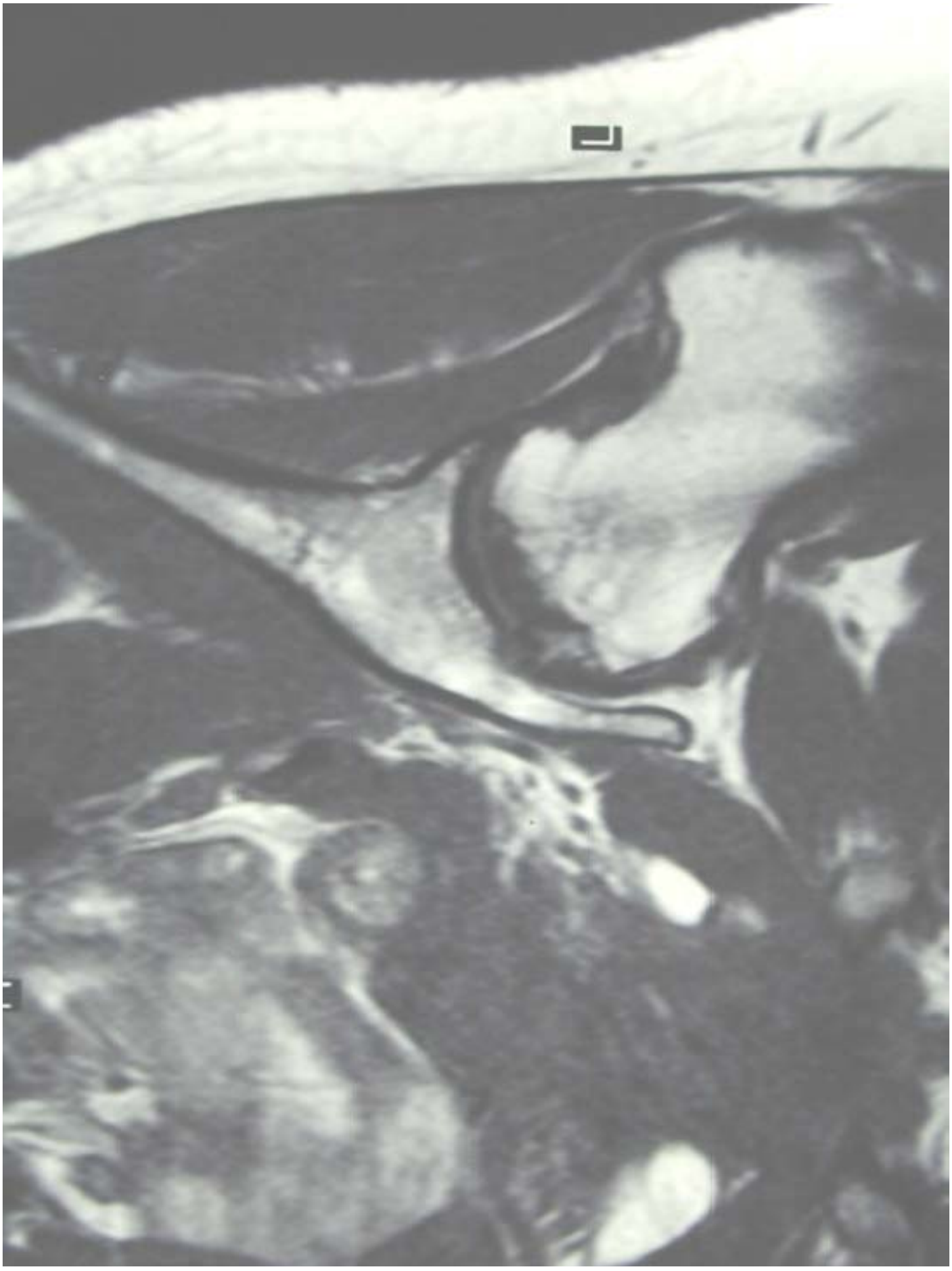
- 50 malades , 1992-1996
- atteinte vasculaire conjointe de plusieurs organes
- issue mortelle fréquente : 50 % des malades
- traitement non codifié

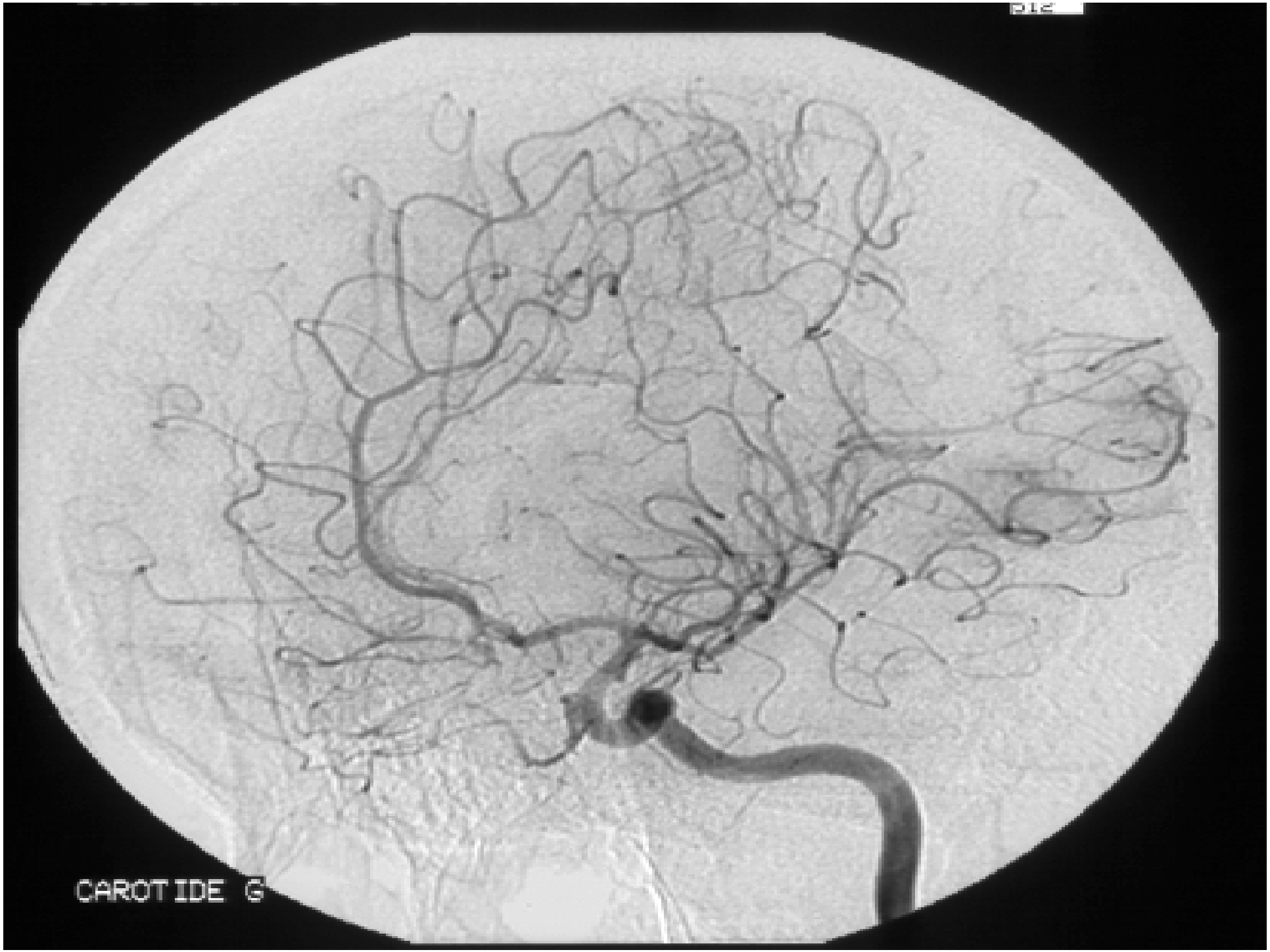


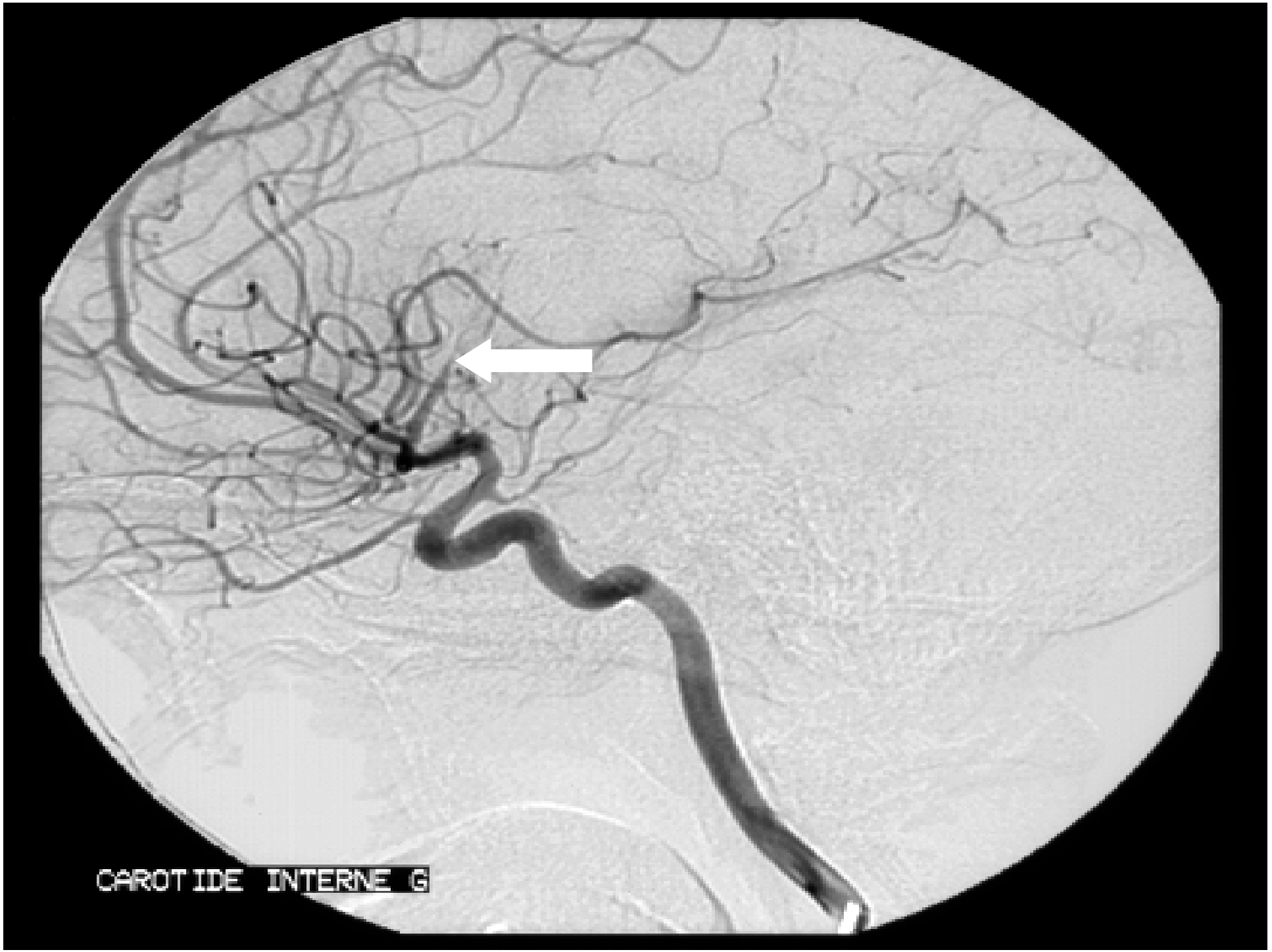


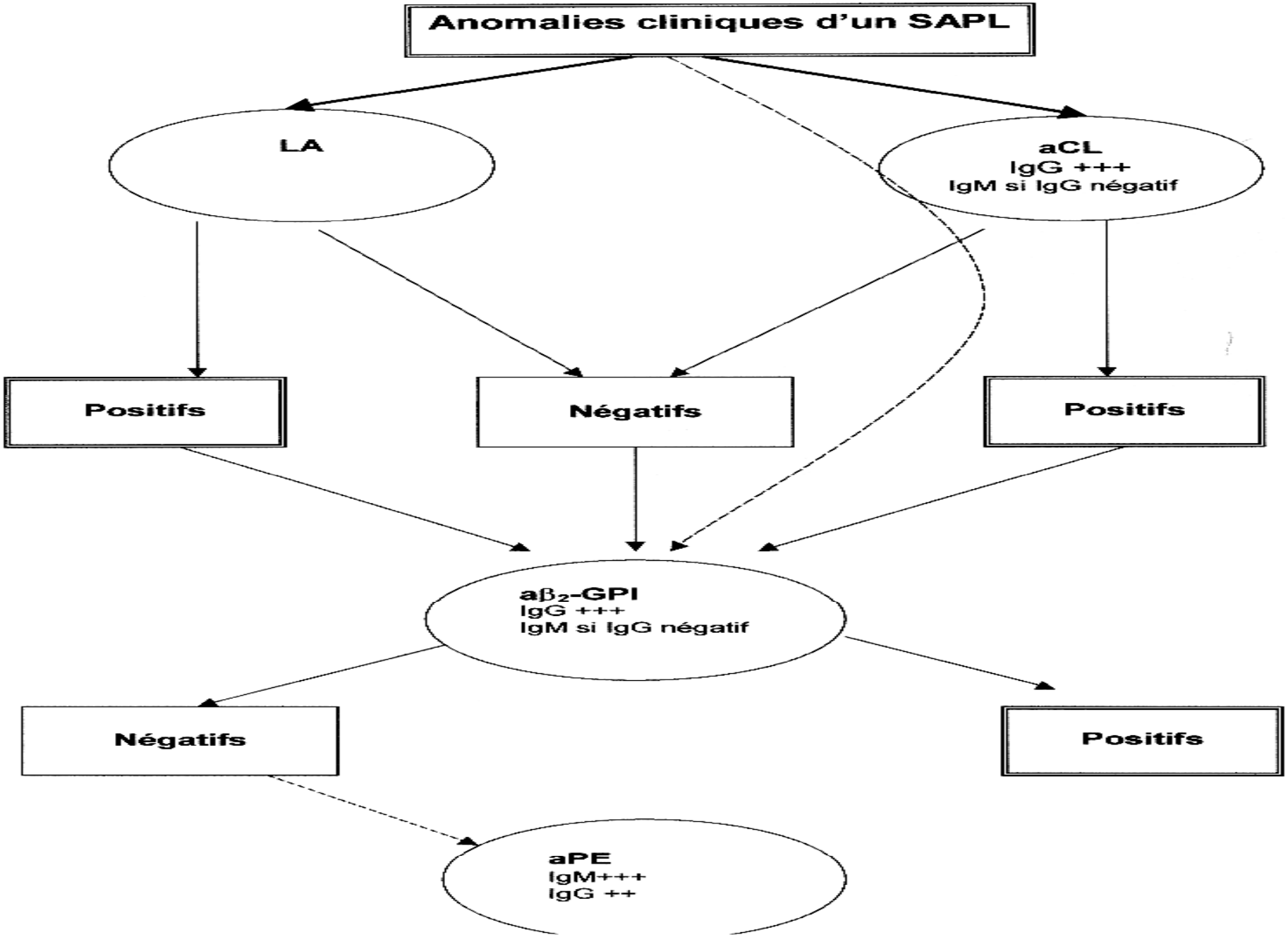






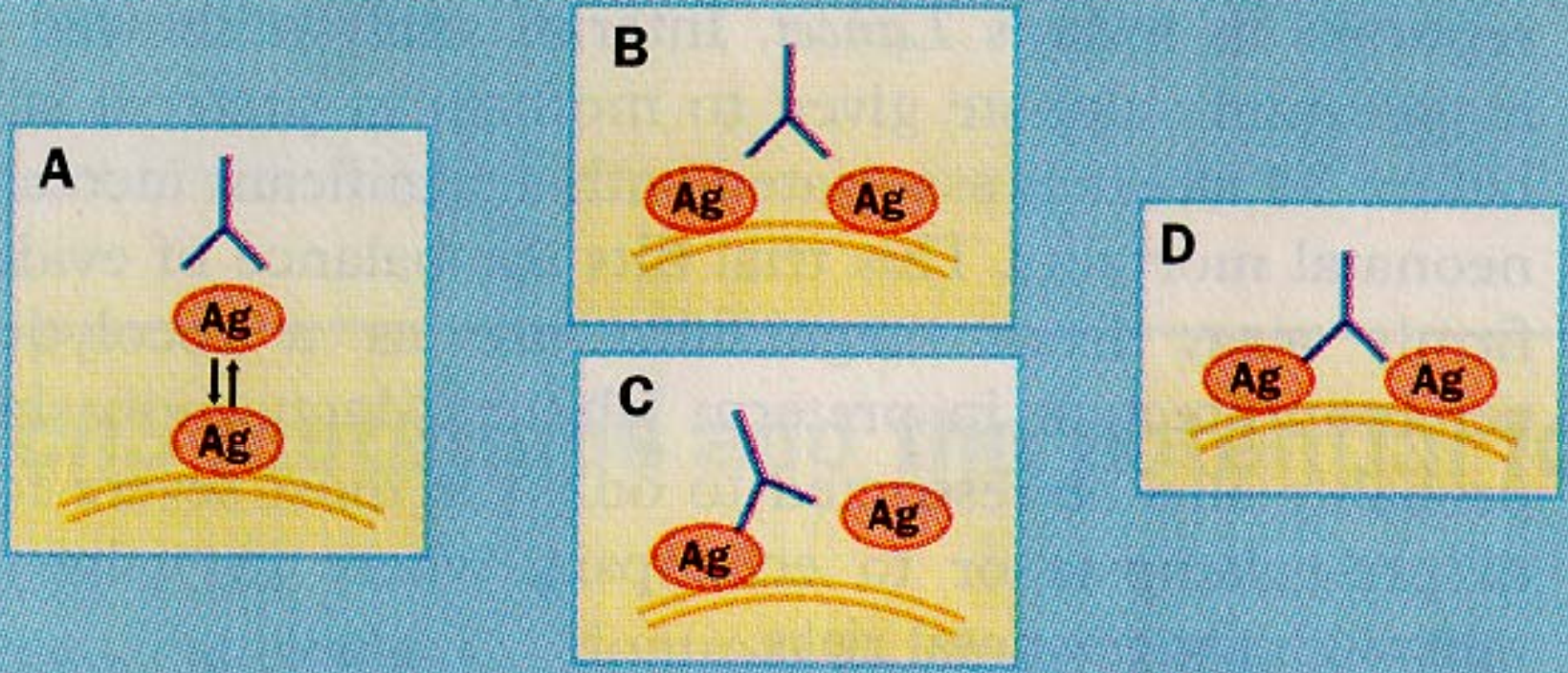

CAROTIDE G


CAROTIDE INTERNE G


Anomalies cliniques d'un SAPL
LA
aCL
IgG +++
IgM si IgG négatif
Positifs
Négatifs
Positifs
aβ2-GPI
IgG +++
IgM si IgG négatif
Négatifs
Positifs
aPE
IgM+++
IgG ++

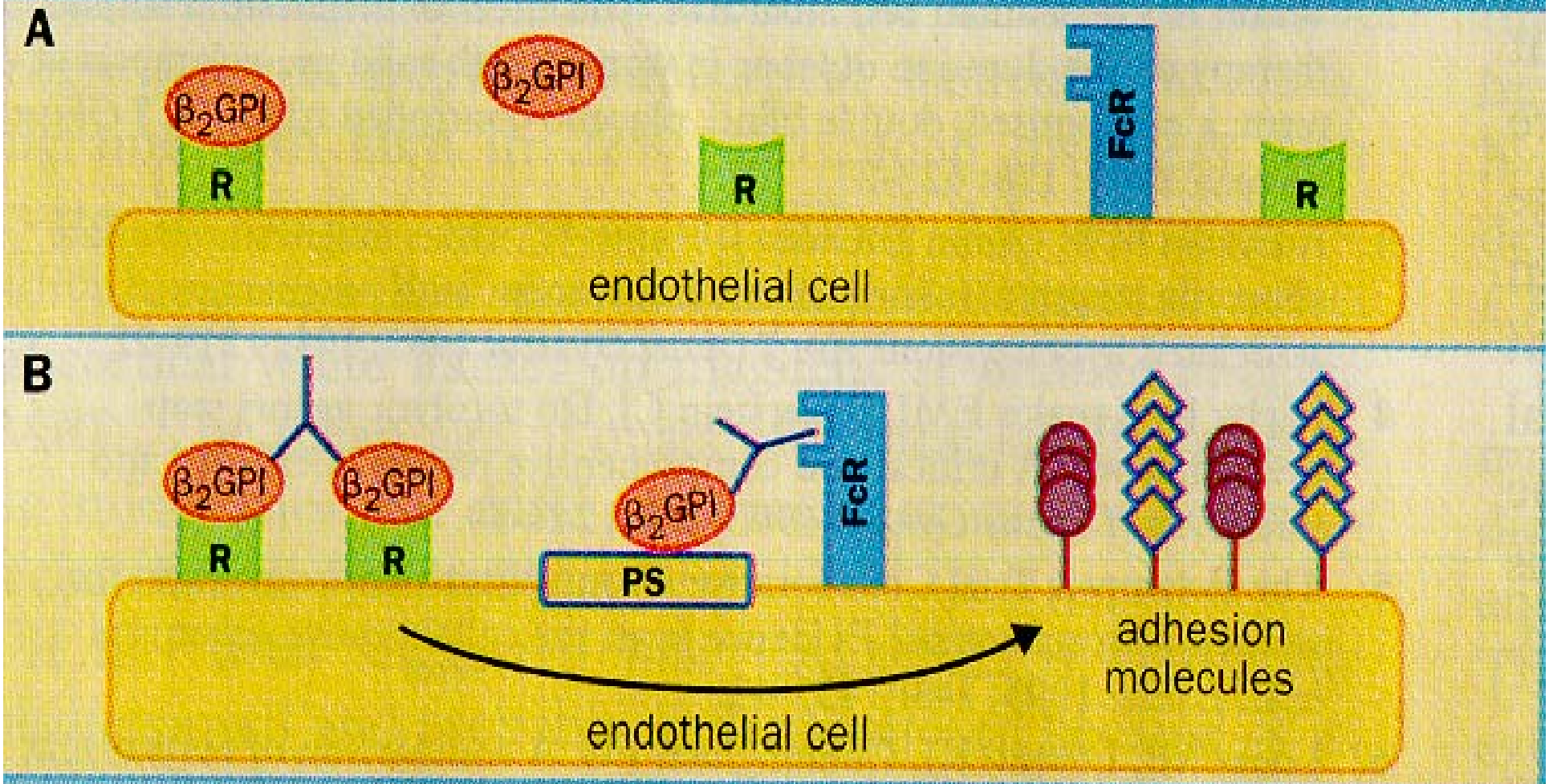
Possible mechanisms of autoantibody-mediated thrombosis

By cross-linking membrane-bound antigens, autoantibodies may enhance the avidity of the antigen-phospholipid interaction



A: fluid-phase plasma protein antigen (Ag) in equilibrium with membrane-bound antigen; low-affinity autoantibody, ( ) circulates free from antigen.
B+**C**: alternative intermediate stages of bivalent antibody binding.
D: bivalent binding of antibody to membrane-bound antigen. Antibodies may alter kinetics of phosholipid-dependent haemostatic reactions in which the antigen is an enzyme, cofactor or substrate. Phosholipid-bound antibody-antigen complexes may also inhibit phospholipid-dependent reactions by competitively blocking the binding of other proteins to anionic phospholipids.

By autoantibody engagement of antigens on cell surfaces, leading to transduction of a signal and altered cell activity



A: endothelial cell expressing Fc receptors (FcR) and putative β_2GPI receptors (R).
B: anti-β_2GPI autoantibodies bind to the endothelial cell surface via β_2GPI on β_2GPI receptors and/or β_2GPI bound to anionic phosholipids such as phosphatidylserine (PS). These antibodies may stimulate the cell via cross-linking of β_2GPI receptors and/or engagement of Fc receptors, leading to expression of adhesion molecules.

APL dans différentes populations

	Lupus Ac	Anti CL	Beta2 GP1
Pop Nle	**0-4%**	**0-10%**	**0-2%**
Lupus	**15-50%**	**17-86%**	**10-17%**
TV inexpl.	**8-15%**	**-**	
Infection	**5-70%**	**5-100%**	**0-30%**
SAPL	**-**	**-**	**32-88%**