



Clinical Laboratories

Discounted Coagulation Profiles

Package: A

Inherited Thrombophilia Profile
For Diagnosis of Thrombotic Disorders
in Young Patients

Test	Price
Protein-S	7,150
Protein-C	7,010
Antithrombin III	7,950
Factor V Leiden	6,350
Total	28,460
Discount (20%)	5,700
After Discount	22,760

Package: B

Von Willebrand Disease Profile
For Diagnosis of Von Willebrand Disease

Test	Price
APTT	1,700
Factor VIII	3,950
Von Willebrand Ag Factor	3,700
Ristocetin Cofactor	6,250
Total	15,600
Discount(20%)	3,120
After Discount	12,480

Package: C

Antiphospholipid
Antibody Syndrome Profile
For Recent Pregnancy Loss and Thrombosis

Test	Price
ACA-IGG	5,700
ACA-IGM	5,700
Lupus Anticoagulant	8,000
Total	19,400
Discount(12%)	2,330
After Discount	17,070

Package: D

Disseminated Intravascular
Coagulation Profile

Test	Price
Prothrombin Time	1200
APTT	1,700
Fibrinogen Level	2,500
D-Dimer	3,250
Fibrinogen Degradation Product	2,350
Complete Blood Count	800
Total	11,800
Discount(20%)	2,360
After Discount	9,440

Package: E

Coagulation / Bleeding Profile
For Diagnosis of Bleeding Disorder

Test	Price
Prothrombin Time	1200
APTT	1,700
Factor XIII	4,400
Bleeding Time	750
Complete Blood Count	800
Total	8,850
Discount(20%)	1,770
After Discount	7,080



Package A Inherited Thrombophilia Profile

Did you know that?

- Inherited thrombophilia refers to a condition where blood clots more easily than normal leading to unwanted blood clots called “thrombus” within blood vessels.
- These blood clots can cause problems like deep vein thrombosis (blood clots in leg veins) and pulmonary embolism (blood clots in blood vessels of lungs).

Who should get screened?

Individuals who have:

- Unexplained blood clotting at age of less than 40 years
- Blood clotting at unusual sites
- Recurrent blood clotting

Reference: Baglin T, Gray E, Greaves M, et al. Clinical guidelines for testing for heritable thrombophilia. *Br J Haematol* 2010; 149:209.

Package B Von Willebrand Disease Profile

Did you know that?

- Von Willebrand Disease is an inherited bleeding disorder caused by deficiency of a protein called Von Willebrand Factor.
- When people have Von Willebrand Disease the blood does not clot properly. This means cuts and wounds can't scab over as well, so they bleed longer than normal.
- In Pakistan; a hospital based study showed a high incidence of Von Willebrand Disease (20-30%) because of tradition of consanguineous (inter-family) marriages.

Who should get screened?

- Individuals particularly children who present with recurrent unexplained nose bleeds, gum bleeding, prolonged bleeding from minor wounds and excessive menstrual bleeding.

Reference: Borhany M, et al Clinical features and types of Von Willebrand Disease in Karachi *Clin Appl Thromb Hemost* 2011 Nov-Dec;17(6):E102-5.

Package C Antiphospholipid Antibody Syndrome Profile

Did you know that?

- Antiphospholipid Antibody Syndrome is an autoimmune disease which can cause frequent blood clotting in arteries and veins and / or miscarriages.
- The diagnosis of the disease is very essential for starting the treatment for preventing miscarriages and clotting in arteries and veins.

Who should get screened?

- Females with unexplained recurrent miscarriages (usually in the first trimester)
- Individuals with unexplained recurrent blood clotting

Reference: Fosca A. F. Di Prima. Antiphospholipid Syndrome during pregnancy: the state of the art. *J Prenat Med.* 2011 Apr-Jun; 5(2): 41–53.

Package D Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation Profile

Did you know that?

- Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation is a life threatening condition in which there is abnormal clotting of blood in the small blood vessels throughout the body. As the clotting process consumes clotting factors and platelets, normal clotting is disrupted and severe bleeding can occur from various sites.

Who should get screened?

- If you have been investigated for obstetric complications (amniotic fluid embolism, retained intrauterine fetal demise, septic abortion), severe trauma, burns, sepsis, transfusion reactions (i.e., ABO incompatibility hemolytic reactions), severe allergic and toxic reactions (i.e. snake or viper venom).

Reference: Levi, M (2007). "Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation". *Critical Care Medicine* 35 (9): 2191–2195.

*Package E Coagulation / Bleeding Profile

Did you know that?

- Bleeding disorder is a condition in which there is a problem with the body's blood clotting process leading to heavy and prolonged bleeding after an injury.
- These disorders if not diagnosed on time, can lead to significant morbidity / mortality and increase health care cost.

Who should get screened?

- Individuals particularly children who experience prolonged bleeding after minor trauma
- Individuals who bleed excessively after minor surgery, tooth extraction and circumcision
- Females with heavy menstrual blood loss

Reference: Borhany M. et al. Guidelines on the laboratory diagnosis of congenital bleeding disorders in Pakistan. *J Pak Med Assoc.* 2012 May;62(5):477-86.

Package A-D: Available at Stadium Road Campus and all Lab Specimen Collection Units

***Package E: Available only at Stadium Road Campus**