

Abstract

Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) is a prothrombotic state with a diverse clinical presentation involving recurrent thrombosis and obstetric morbidity. Hypertension is a common manifestation in APS although its pathogenesis is poorly understood. Renal artery stenosis (RAS) is the major cause of renovascular hypertension where atherosclerosis and fibromuscular dysplasia together account for the etiologic lesion in almost all cases. We present a 47-year-old female who presented with unprovoked proximal lower limb deep vein thrombosis. A diagnosis of triple antibody positive APS was established. Persistent hypertension was noted and evaluation led to the detection of right-side renal artery stenosis. Studies have demonstrated a significantly increased prevalence of RAS in APS patients suggesting that it may play an important role in the pathogenesis of hypertension in APS with both diagnostic and therapeutic implications.