Abstract

Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) is an autoimmune disorder marked by the occurrence of venous and/or arterial thrombosis, coupled with consistently elevated levels of antiphospholipid antibodies. The clinical manifestation of APS is extensive, potentially affecting any organ. Definite APS is classified when at least one clinical criterion is observed with one laboratory criterion on two or more occasions, separated by a minimum of 12 weeks. Thrombosis confirmation relies on objectively validated criteria.

We present the case of a 43-year-old woman who had thrombocytopenia close to ten years and subsequently experienced multiple adverse pregnancy outcomes despite persistently negative diagnostic antiphospholipid antibody (APLa) screening finally getting multiple ischemic strokes, for which she received anticoagulation and achieved a positive clinical outcome.