



VON WILLEBRAND DISEASE

von Willebrand disease (vWD) is the most common inherited bleeding disorder with an incidence in the general population of 1% to 3%. Many individuals with vWD are not identified because symptoms may be mild. Some may mistake their increased bleeding tendency as normal, particularly women who suffer from menorrhagia. These individuals, however, may bleed excessively and unnecessarily with trauma or surgery. The three subtypes of vWD; types 1, 2 and 3, can be distinguished by accurate laboratory testing. Proper classification of vWD subtype is critical to determining hemorrhagic risk and appropriate therapeutic intervention.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT CLINICALLY TO IDENTIFY VON WILLEBRAND DISEASE?

- *Once diagnosed, vWD can be easily and effectively treated*
- *Symptoms such as menorrhagia and epistaxis can be controlled and quality of life improved*
- *Excessive bleeding with surgical procedures, or childbirth can be avoided*

SYMPTOMS OF VON WILLEBRAND DISEASE

- *Easy bruising*
- *Frequent or prolonged epistaxis*
- *Bleeding gums*
- *Prolonged bleeding after surgery, trauma, dental extractions or childbirth*
- *Menorrhagia – prolonged or heavy menstrual bleeding*
 - The American College of Gynecology recommends that all women with menorrhagia and without pelvic abnormalities undergo testing to rule-out vWD

WHO SHOULD BE SCREENED FOR VON WILLEBRAND DISEASE?

- *Individuals with a family history of bleeding*
- *Individuals who suffer from persistent symptoms described above*

MISSED DIAGNOSIS MAY RESULT IN:

- *Excessive bleeding following surgery, trauma or childbirth*
- *The potential for unnecessary blood transfusions*
- *The potential for prolonged hospitalization*
- *Decreased quality of life*

von Willebrand disease cannot be excluded based on normal screening coagulation assays, such as the activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT) and bleeding time.

Evaluation for vWD requires specific testing, most commonly, a panel of assays that typically includes; vW factor antigen, vW factor activity, and factor VIII activity. Evaluation of collagen binding and multimeric analysis of the vW protein are used to determine vWD subtype.

ESOTERIX OFFERS:

- *A comprehensive von Willebrand testing profile*
 - Allows for the distinction of types 1, 2 and 3 vWD
- *M.D. interpretation and consultation upon request*
- *On site multimeric analysis with M.D. interpretation*
- *Ability to order von Willebrand related assays separately*
- *Development of custom profiles*
- *Diagnostic Support Services (DSS) available for all clients*

RELATED ASSAYS:

300103 Factor VIII Activity

300114 von Willebrand Factor Activity

300113 von Willebrand Factor Antigen

300314 Collagen Binding Assay

300117 von Willebrand Multimeric Analysis

300115 von Willebrand type 2N Binding Assay

Test Code	300910
Procedure	von Willebrand Disease Profile: APTT, Collagen Binding Assay, Factor VIII Activity, von Willebrand Factor Activity and von Willebrand Factor Antigen
CPT Codes	85730, 83520, 85240, 85245, 85246
Specimen Requirement	Adult: 3 tubes – 1 mL each frozen citrated plasma Pediatric: 1 tube – 1.5 mL frozen citrated plasma
Methodology	End-point clot detection, ELISA, Latex immunoassay, Platelet agglutination
Assay Time / Schedule	Twice per week Multimeric analysis may require 7-10 working days for completion

***For more information please contact your local representative,
call 1-800-288-6222 or visit www.esoterix.com***

REFERENCES:

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