

## **Anti-phospholipid Antibody and Chronic Infection**

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The anti-phospholipid syndrome is characterized by recurrent thromboembolic events and/or pregnancy loss. The presence of anti-phospholipid antibodies is frequently associated with anti-phospholipid syndrome, and it has been included in the diagnostic criteria of anti-phospholipid syndrome. However, detection of anti-phospholipid antibodies still remains a laboratory challenge due to the diversity of anti-phospholipid antibodies and their relevance with anti-phospholipid syndrome. Several different anti-phospholipid antibodies have identified, including anti-cardiolipin and anti- $\beta$ 2 glycoprotein I antibodies, and various laboratory tests have been developed to detect different anti-phospholipid antibodies. Yet, anti-phospholipid antibodies have also been found to be frequently present in patients with various chronic viral or bacterial infections, such as HCV, HBV, HIV, leprosy, and syphilis. In this talk, the recent advance in the association of anti-phospholipid antibodies with anti-phospholipid syndrome, the detection methods for anti-phospholipid antibodies, and the association of anti-phospholipid antibodies with various infections will be reviewed.