Factor v leiden and prothrombin mutations

ASSIGN BUSTER

Unit Factor V Leiden and Prothrombin Mutations The of the Journal is: “ Factor V Leiden and prothrombinG20210A mutations, but not methylenetetra hydrofolate reductases C677T, are associated with recurrent miscarriages”. It is written by Foka. J, Karas. G, Kotsis. A, Saravelos. H, Karavida. A , and Zournatzi. V. F, and published by Oxford publishers, volume 15. The overall evaluation of this journal is to investigate the relationship between factor V Leiden, recurrent miscarriages, c677T methylenetetrahydrofolate, and prothrombin G20210A. In this case study, the prevalence of factor V Leiden, C677T and G20210A methylenetetrahydrofolate are assessed. Mutations are determined in a consecutive series of 100 controls. It argues that fifteen of 80 current miscarriage patients and four out of 100 carry V Leiden Mutation Factor. Its results suggest that the presence of prothrombin and factor V leiden is the cause of recurrent miscarriages. Additionally, it suggests that the presence of both factors of mutations is major in second trimester, fetal loss and dependent of any additional pathology (Foka et. al, 1999).

The readability of the journal is on point because the authors did not mix up the information. They have introduced the topic properly, explained everything a reader would want to know, and summed up the whole information. It is credible in the sense that information is well researched and documented. The authors demonstrate well researched and investigated article. This is because they have used analysis methods to determine the above explained topic as well as analyze it, giving a reader a well understanding of the topic. It expounds on Factor V Leiden and Prothrombin Mutations, causes and consequences which gives a reader a good understanding of both mutations (Foka et al., 1999).

Recurrent miscarriages is a health problem affecting, approximately 5% of

women in today’s world. Although there is no specific investigation of this situation, researchers argue that factor V Leiden and Prothrombin Mutations are the cause of recurrent miscarriages. Prothrombin Mutations is acquired and inherited by defect. Recently, it was discovered that the most commonly inherited defect is Factor V Leiden which is resistant to activated protein. It is also responsible for all cases of isolated thrombophilia and thrombotic conditions. However, there are still uncertainties on the accurate role of factor V Leiden in terms of miscarriages which has resulted to bias selection of women regarding their fetal losses. This is in terms of the number of miscarriages type, either secondary or primary. Therefore, the aim of this article was to evaluate the role of factor V Leiden and Prothrombin Mutations in terms of recurrent miscarriages. It has also investigated the relationship between recurrent fetal losses and Factor V Leiden as well as Prothrombin mutations (Foka et., al, 1999).

Some of unfamiliar procedures and concepts identified when reviewing the article are, the methods the authors used when coming up with the article. They have used a hot polymerase start reaction using what they call, FV2 and FVI primers. They also used amplification of DNA fragment, which is unfamiliar. The concept of statistical analysis is also an unfamiliar procedure, which they used to test the implication of difference between Factor V Leiden and Prothrombin Mutations. Nevertheless, some of the strengths of this article are, to start will the information is well illustrated and explained, as well as easy to understand. Additionally, the authors clearly demonstrate the methods they used in order to come up with this kind of information. Therefore, it helps a reader understand what Factor V Leiden and Prothrombin Mutations are, as well as their causes. However, one of its major

weak points is the fact that the information seems to be scarce on such a wide topic. The authors would have researched more and come up with concrete information that what is available, Foka, et., al (1999).

Reference

Foka. J, Karas. G, Kotsis. A, Saravelos. H, Karavida. A , & Zournatzi. V., (1999) . Factor V Leiden and prothrombin G20210A mutations but not methylenetetra hydrofolate reductases C677T, are associated with recurrent miscarriages, Oxford Journals, Medicine, human Production, Volume 15. Retrieved from: http://humrep. oxfordjournals. org/content/15/2/458. full