

AMA

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Antimitochondrial antibodies (AMA) are a type of autoantibodies usually assessed to diagnose **primary biliary choleangitis** (PBC), although they are also present in other autoimmune disorders. A number of subtypes of these antibodies have been recognized, some of which are specific mainly for PBC.

List os AMA subtypes and attributed clinical significance

- **Anti-M1** – syphilis;
- **Anti-M2** – primary biliary choleangitis (pathognomic sign);
- **Anti-M3** – drug-induced lupus;
- **Anti-M4** – primary biliary choleangitis (worse prognosis);
- **Anti-M5** – primary and secondary antiphospholipid syndrome, collagenosis;
- **Anti-M6** – drug-induced hepatitis;
- **Anti-M7** – acute myocarditis, cardiomyopathy;
- **Anti-M8** – primary biliary choleangitis (worse prognosis);
- **Anti-M9** – primary biliary choleangitis (usually better prognosis).

Links

Reated articles

- Autoantibodies

Literature

- HLUBINKA, Miloslav – HUSA, Petr. *Gastroenterologie a hepatologie : Antimitochondriální protilátky vyskytující se u nemocných s primární biliární cirhózou - cílové antigenní struktury a diagnostika* [online]. [cit. 2013-05-06]. <<http://www.csgh.info/cs/intro>>.

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