

## Willebrand factor, Plasma

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**Synonyms:** von Willebrand factor (vWF)

**Related Information:** Coagulation factors  
Bleeding disorders  
Willebrand Disease

**Background:** Willebrand factor (WF) regulates important steps in primary and secondary hemostasis. Deficiency or functional defects of WF lead to bleeding disorders affecting both plasmatic coagulation as well as platelet function. In rare cases also increased risk of thrombosis may occur. Furthermore, WF deficiency is involved in thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura or hemolytic-uremic syndrome. Deficiency of WF also leads to increased turnover rate of coagulation factor VIII resulting in low levels of this factor.

Both hereditary and acquired defects of WF are known, leading to bleeding disorders involving skin, mucosa and gingival bleedings, nosebleeds, menorrhagia or gastrointestinal and urinary tract bleedings. Please note that persons with blood group 0 reveal lower levels of WF without signs of bleeding disorders.

Several test systems are available to measure WF concentration and function. MEDLAB offers you state of the art, step-by-step diagnostic tools to identify and classify the type of Willebrand Disease in your patient.

**Sampling:** 2 mL of citrate plasma

**Reference Interval:** WF antigen 50 - 160 %  
WF activity 60 - 170 %  
WF activity (blood group 0) 46 - 150 %