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Hereditary thrombophilia as a multigenic condition

In a recent review article in this journal, Dahlbäck *et al.* analyzed the importance of genetic factors in the pathogenesis of inherited thrombophilia with particular emphasis on those defects which affect the protein C system.[1] In this issue Vicente *et al.*[2] examine a new gene associated with thrombophilia, the prothrombin gene. Their systematic review shows that the prothrombin 20210G/A mutation, associated with elevated levels of factor II in plasma, significantly increases the risk of developing venous thrombosis.

The subject of molecular basis of hereditary thrombophilia is rapidly expanding, as shown also by the numerous contributions recently published in this journal.[3-9] Haematologica will be glad to consider for publication further papers on this topic.

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