# Article information:

Coombs Test: Purpose, Procedure, and Results
<https://www.healthline.com/health/coombs-test>

# Article summary:

1. The Coombs test is a blood test used to determine if antibodies are present in the bloodstream that could be causing the immune system to attack and destroy red blood cells, leading to hemolytic anemia.

2. There are two types of Coombs tests: direct and indirect. The direct test checks for antibodies attached to red blood cells, while the indirect test checks for antibodies floating in the serum.

3. The Coombs test is also used on infants who may have antibodies in their blood due to a difference in blood type between them and their birthing parent.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a comprehensive overview of the purpose, procedure, and results of the Coombs Test. It explains what it is used for, how it works, and what positive or negative results mean. The article also includes information about why this test might be done on infants, as well as potential causes of a positive result such as autoimmune conditions or transfusion reactions.

The article appears to be reliable and trustworthy overall; however, there are some points that could be improved upon. For example, while the article does mention potential risks associated with the Coombs Test (such as erythroblastosis fetalis), it does not provide any further detail about these risks or how they can be managed or avoided. Additionally, while the article does mention autoimmune conditions that can lead to a positive result on the Coombs Test, it does not explore any counterarguments or other possible causes for these conditions that may not involve antibodies attacking red blood cells. Finally, there is no discussion of any potential biases in reporting or sources of information used in writing this article; thus readers should take care when considering its content.

# Topics for further research:

* Risks associated with Coombs Test
* Management of erythroblastosis fetalis
* Causes of autoimmune conditions
* Alternative explanations for positive Coombs Test
* Reporting biases in Coombs Test results
* Sources of information on Coombs Test

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