

2013/6/27

Thrombocytopenia

血小板減少症

研修医講義

Thrombocytopenia

in ER

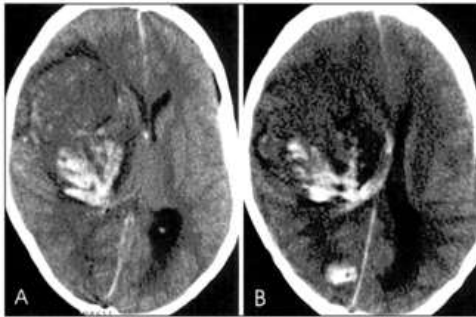


Fig 1. In A, CT scan demonstrates a large heterogeneous hematoma in the right fronto-temporal region, with hypo and hyperdense components. In B, CT scan shows an additional small parietal hematoma at the right, and severe midline shift.

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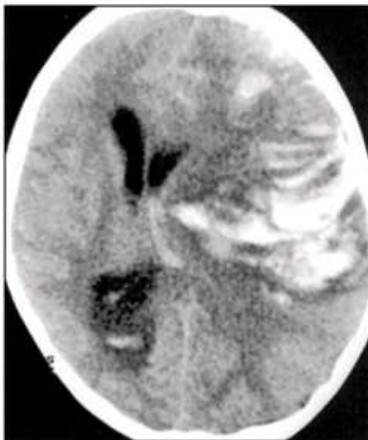


Fig 2. CT scan demonstrates a large ill-defined hematoma in left frontal and temporal lobes, with extension into the ventricles and severe midline shift.

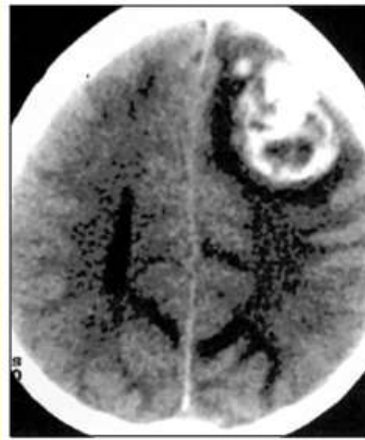


Fig 3. CT scan shows a well-defined heterogeneous hemorrhage in the left frontal lobe, with adjacent vasogenic edema.

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Clinical data of thrombocytopenic patients with CNS hemorrhage

Patient	Sex/Age	Underlying disease	platelet count
1	F/13	AML	5000
2	M/44	AML	9000
3	M/48	MDS	19000
4	M/31	AML	5000
5	M/24, M/30	HaemophiliaA	19000
6	F/11	Fanconi	19000
7	F/44	ITP	9000
8	M/13	SAA	12000
9	F/14	CML	4000
10	F/17	SAA	20000
11	F/40	SAA	12000
12	F/8	SAA	12000
13	M/18	SAA	7000
14	F/17	SAA	5000
15	M/27	SAA	15000
16	F/9	Fanconi	9000
17	F/4	SSA	19000
18	F/12	SSA	12000
19	M/10	SSA	19000
20	F/2	ALL	12000
21	F/4	AML	9000

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CT finding of CNS hemorrhage

Patient	Location	Type of Bleeding	No of Lesions	side	Associated findings
1	T,P	SAH, IPH	5	R+L	Edema++
2	F	IPH	1	L	Midline shift/edema++
3	P	IPH	1	R	Midline shift/edema+++/hydrocephalus+
4	T	SAH, IPH, IVH	1	R	Midline shift/edema+/hydrocephalus+
5	F	IPH	1	R	Midline shift/edema++
	T,F,basal ganglia	IPH	1	L	Midline shift/edema+++/hydrocephalus++
6	P,F	SDH	1	L	Midline shift/edema/hydrocephalus
7	T,P,F	IPH	3	R+L	Edema+++
8	F	IPH	3	R+L	Edema++
9	F	IPH	1	L	Midline shift/edema++
10	T,P	IPH	2	R	Midline shift/edema+++/hydrocephalus+
11	P	IPH	1	L	Edema++
12	P	SAH, IPH, IVH	1	L	
13	Cistern, sulcus	SAH	1	L	Hydrocephalus+
14	P,O	IPH	1	R	Edema++/hydrocephalus++
15	O	IPH	1	R	Edema++
16	P	IPH	2	L	Edema++
17	P	IPH, IVH	1	L	Midline shift/hydrocephalus++
18	T	IPH, IVH	1	R	Edema+/hydrocephalus+++
19	P	SAH, IPH	2	R+L	
20	T	IPH	1	R	Midline shift/edema++/hydrocephalus++
21	diffuse	IPH	>5	R+L	Edema+

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Intracranial hemorrhage (ICH)

In a large cohort of 841 AML patients

75% = intraparenchymal

31% = subarachnoid

20% = subdural

In a survey of 2421 patients with AML

4 factors predicting the outcome of ICH

(1) low albumin, (2) elevated LDH,

(3) age more than 60 years (4) relapsed disease

Emergent Treatment:

- a. maintain the platelet count more than 50 000/microL.
- b. the platelets should be kept above 100 000/microL after ICH diagnosed
- c. Early neurosurgical consultation

緊急PC 輸血が必要

1. 2～5万/ μ l 且つ止血困難な時
2. 1～2万/ μ l 重篤な出血の可能性あり
3. <1万/ μ l しばしば重篤な出血の可能性あり、活動性出血時、5万/ μ l以上維持する為に

Cf: PC 10U=2.0～2.2*10E10

「輸血療法の実施に関する指針」

「血液製剤の使用指針」

しかし血小板減少を見て慌ててはいけません。

* PC 輸血が禁忌な疾患

TTP

HIT (Hepalin Induced Trombocytopenia)

その他：DIC に対しては慎重に

ITPの場合何らかの治療と共に、

TMA：血栓性微細血管病変 (TMA)

臓器障害、血小板減少、溶血性貧血

破碎RBC, 低Haptoglobin

□AMTS13 □産障害

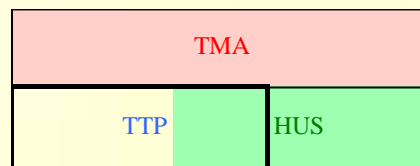
TTP：血栓性血小板減少性紫斑病

5兆候

1. 血小板減少症 (出血傾向出現のため、皮膚に紫斑ができる)
 2. 溶血性貧血 (赤血球の機械的な崩壊がおこる)
 3. 腎機能障害 (腎臓の毛細血管が血栓で閉塞する)
 4. 発熱
 5. 動揺性精神神経症状 (症状に大きな幅があり、また著しく変動する)
- # □AMTS13 □E型 inhibitoryが95 %に認められる。

HUS：溶血性尿毒症症候群

微細血管性溶血性貧血、急性腎不全および血小板減少症を特徴
(ペー毒素による、HIV、抗リ脂質抗体症候群□c.)



症例

70歳女性。

朝起きたらアザが出来ていることがあった。3-4日前から倦怠感、食欲低下を認めた。前日おかしな言動が2時間ほどあったが回復。

トイレで立てなくなって意識失い、近くの病院に搬送される。意識は朦朧とし、手足の無意味な動きを伴う混迷状態であった。血液検査で貧血、血小板減少、黄疸を認めたことから当院に転送しICUに入院。点状出血ほぼ全身に認める。

特記すべき既往歴はなかった。

検査 (1)

WBC : Hb : Plt = 4800 : 7.9 : 0.6

CRP 0.32, b-D-glu 20

Di-Coombs (-), Indi-Coombs (-)

Tbili 3.7, Dbili 0.7 Indi 3.0、LDH 966

PT 12.2, APTT 27.7, Fibrinogen 301, D-dimmer 5.9

Cr 0.66 , BUN 16.7

urine: pH 8.0, u-Glu(+), uPro(+), urobilinogen 4+

検査 (2)

sIL2R 324, pavro19 IgM (-)

ANA 160, Speckled 160

dsDNAAb IgG 2.8, SmAb(-)

ANCA- MPO & PR3 (-)

CH50 52, C3 124, C4 30.3, Ferritin 199.8

CEA 0.93, CA19-9 5.6

ADAMTS13 活性 < 0.5%、
抗ADAMTS13抗体価 4.6 Bethesda Unit/ml

(奈良県立医大 輸血部)

診断 : TTP

(Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura)

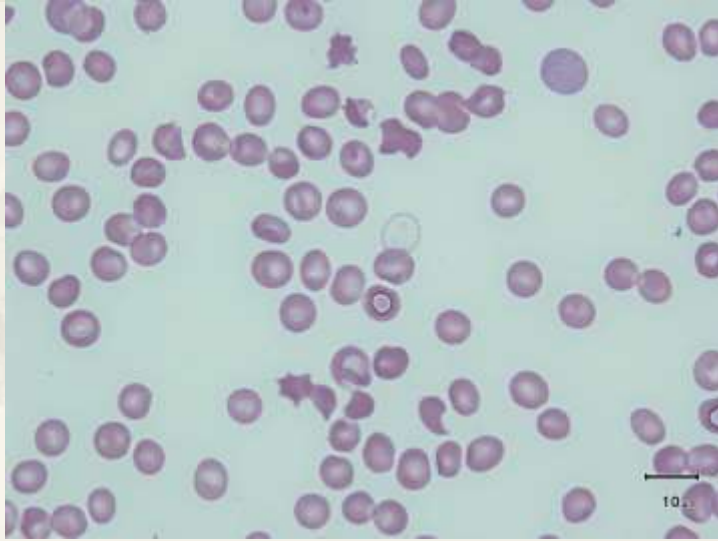
Pentad(5徴)

1. thrombocytopenia
2. microangiopathic hemolytic anemia
----- schistocytosis (分裂赤血球) , elevated LDH
3. neurologic abnormality
4. renal failure (Cr 0.66, BUN 16.7)
5. fever 39.8°C

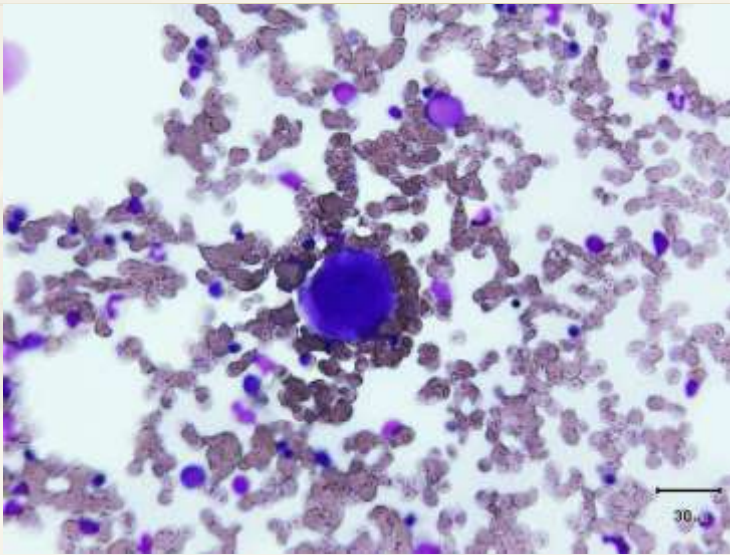
ADAMTS13 : < 0.5%
(specific for TTP)



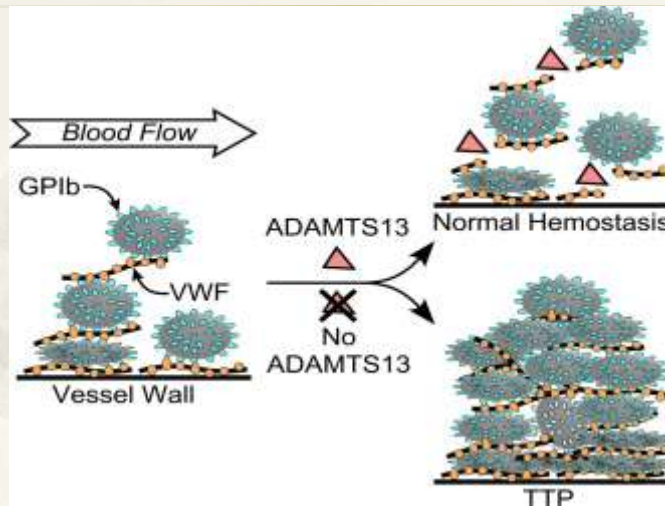
Corned cell(keratocyte)
有角赤血球



Hypolobular Megakaryocyte



Pathology of TTP



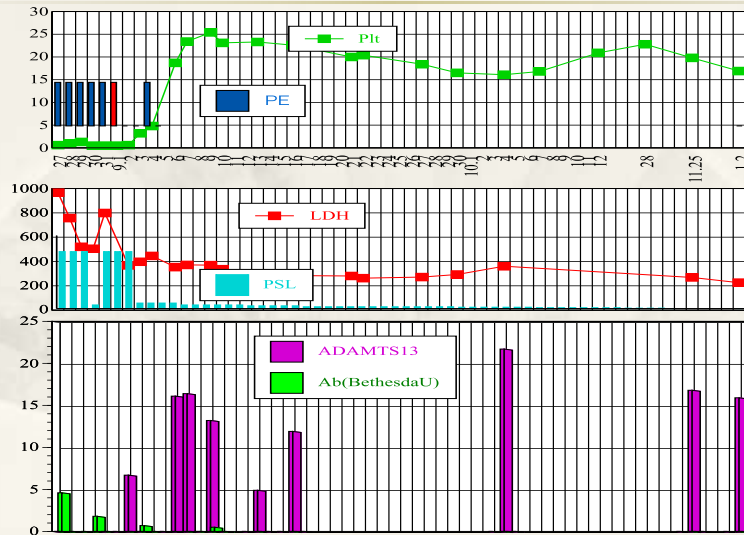
治療経過

- a) 入院時からPlasma Exchange (PE)を開始した。mPSL500mgパルス計6日間実施。
- b) 4日目VCR1mg、5日目CPM50mg、6日目VCR1mg、CPM50mg投与。

4日目に、開眼、覚醒、「ここは病院」と言える様になったが、6日、7日目に再び混迷不穏状態に戻った。また血小板数も6日目 0.5×10^4 と低値が続いた。

- c) 6日目Rituximab 375mg/mmを投与した。8日目Plt= 3.2×10^4 に回復、9日目Plt 4.8×10^4 に上昇した。9日目7回目のPEを最後とし、以後はPSLで経過をみた。18日目Plt 23.3×10^4 となり退院となった。

治療経過



1. The efficacy plasma exchange

1. due to the removal of both autoantibodies & ULVWF .
2. the infusion of ADAMTS-13.

80 ~ 90% survive without persistent overt organ failure

Patients with high titers of antibodies against ADAMTS-13 may not respond to plasma exchange alone

2. Immunosuppressive therapy

1. Splenectomy
2. Vincristine : 1-2mg, addition after 1 week
3. Cyclophosphamide: 100mg/day
4. Azathioprine
5. Rituximab : weekly, 4-8 times
6. Cyclosporine A : 6mg/kg

3. Treatment with the anti CD20 antibody rituximab

This has been found to be effective in several antibody-mediated autoimmune diseases including

1. autoimmune thrombocytopenia ,
2. autoimmune hemolytic anemia ,
3. cold agglutinin disease ,
4. acquired FVIII inhibitors

Rituximab binds to CD20-positive B cells and depletes these cells via antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC), inducing apoptosis, and complement-mediated lysis.

4-8 weekly

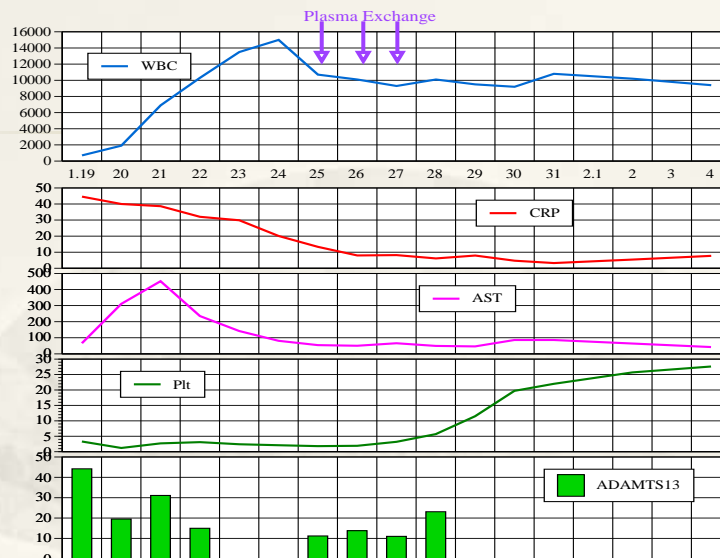
症例

60 ys

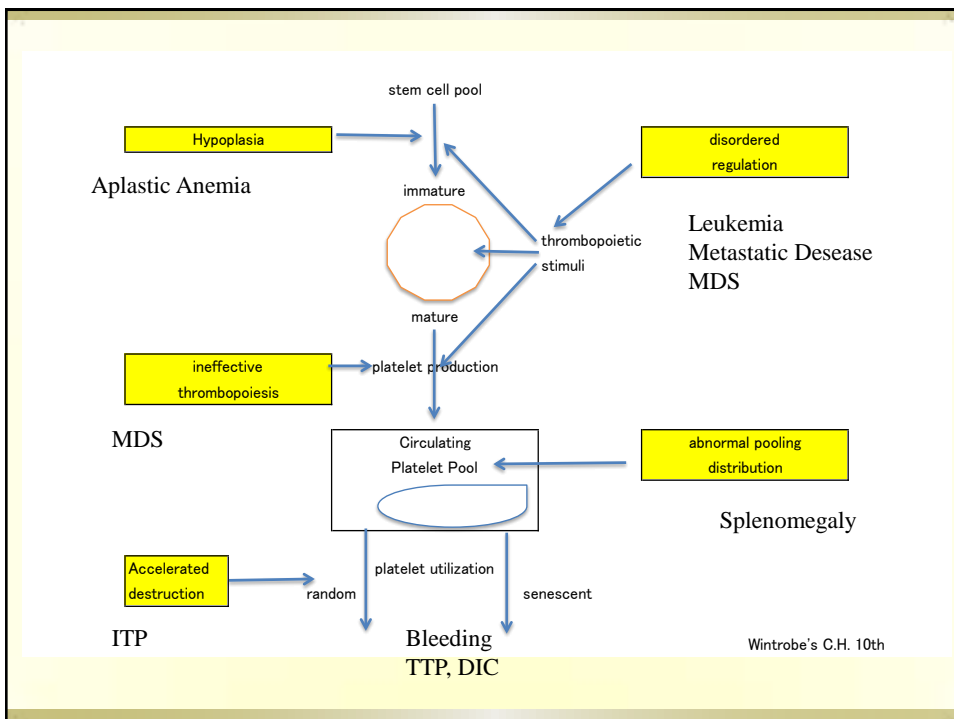
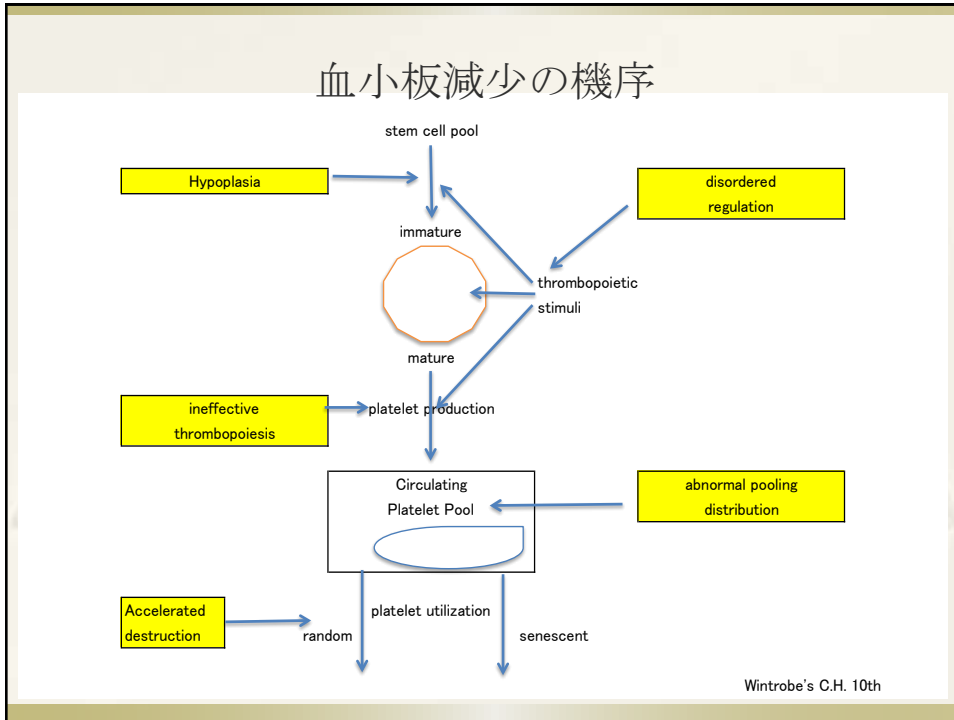
主訴：腹痛、下痢4日間、

4日目早朝から全身だるくなる。

ろれつ回らなくなり、受け答えが出来なくなる。当院ERに救急搬送。数時間でショック状態となり、ICUに収容される。



ADAMTS13活性は中等度の低下で、インヒビターも認めません。
貧血が無いため、TMAよりDICと診断すべきと思います。(奈良医大輸血部)



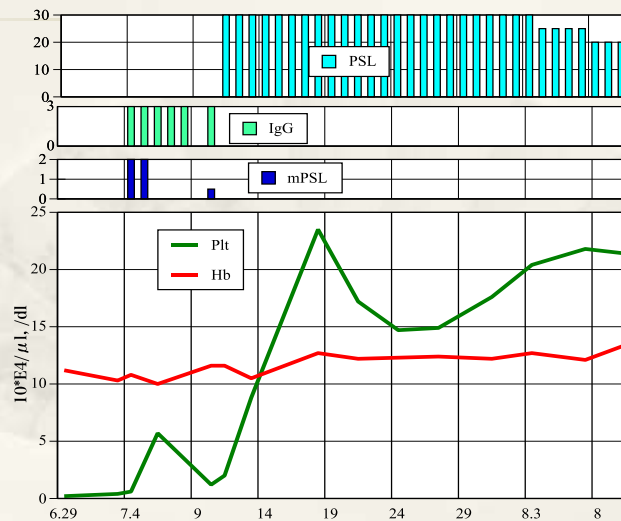
70y. Male

S : 脚に瀰漫性のpetechia, gingiva bleeding.
Plt $0.4 \times 10^4 / \mu$

O : WBC : Hb : Plt = 8800 : 11.2 : 0.2
PAIgG 358.7
Pylori抗体陰性抗体陰性

マルク : normal BM-----Aplaではない

Treatment with HDIgG & mPSL



Emergency treatments

1. prednisone and IVIg are recommended for the emergency treatment of patients with uncontrolled bleeding.
2. High-dose methylprednisolone (HDMP) may also be useful in this setting.
3. Other therapies that work rapidly include platelet transfusion,
4. possibly in combination with IVIg, and emergency splenectomy.
5. There is also some evidence of rapid response to vinca alkaloids.

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Thrombocytopenia in pregnancy

A decrease of approximately 10% in platelet count is typical toward the end of the third trimester. a greater tolerance to ITP in pregnant compared with non-pregnant women

Throughout the first 2 trimesters, treatment is initiated

- (1) when the patient is symptomatic,
- (2) when platelet counts fall below 20 to $30 \times 10^9/L$,
- (3) to produce an increase in platelet count to a level considered safe

for

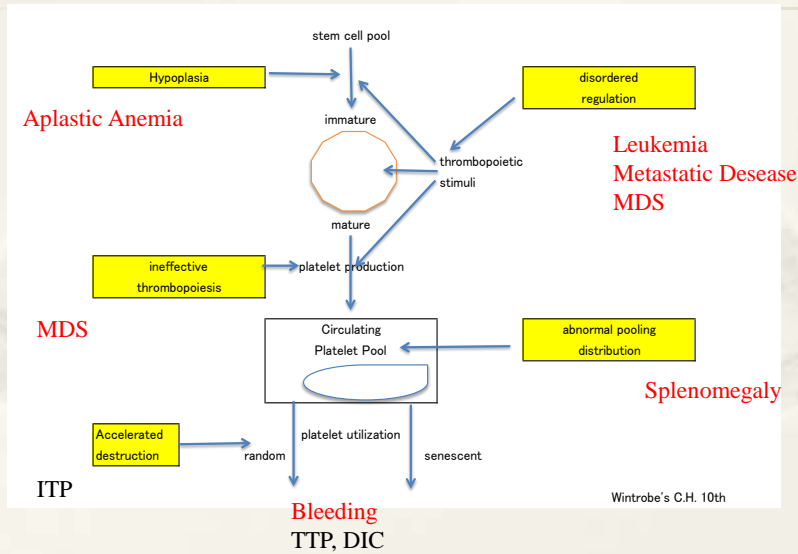
procedures. Patients with platelet counts at 20 to $30 \times 10^9/L$ or higher

do not routinely require treatment. They should be monitored more closely as delivery approach

- (4) Corticosteroids and IVIg are the first-line treatments for maternal ITP.

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多くの未説明のThrombocytopenia



簡単に症例で説明します。

- a. Aplastic Anemia
- b. MDS
- c. AML

68y, Female

出血傾向で緊急入院

12/31	2100	: 6.1	: 0.2		
1/2	2200	: 6.6	: 3.0	-----MAP 2U	
1/4	2300	: 7.9	: 6.3		
				マルク : 再生不良性貧血と診断	
1/5	3000	: 8.2	: 5.4	-----LPRC 2U	
1/10	3400	: 8.7	: 1.5	-----PC 20U	
1/12	3000	: 8.3	: 7.2		
				mPSL 1.0g*3 (3 days)	
1/15				PSL 40mg開始	
	1/19	2800	: 7.8	: 0.7	-----PC 15U
	1/23	4200	: 7.8	: 4.6	

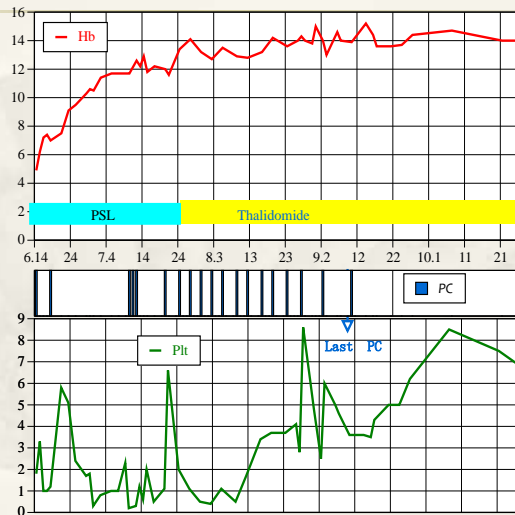
ATG開始-----1/27まで



81Y, female, MDS

WBC:Hb:Plt=
5200 : 4.9 : 1.8
BM:NCC np, Mfgk 300

WHO : RCMD,
IPSS : INT-1



AMLの初診外来時検査

1. 58y Male

WBC : Hb : Plt = 7800 : 6.9 : 3.6

N 32.5%, BI 49.5%

CRP 0.04, LDH 429

D-dimmer 1.2

2. 72y , female

WBC : Hb : Plt =

14200 : 10.1 : 1.2

BI 20%, WT1 4600

CRP 0.99

3. 48y Male

WBC : Hb : Plt = 44300 : 11.3 : 1.9

N 4%, BI 90%

CRP 0.03, LDH 516

4. 67y , male

WBC : Hb : Plt = 26200 : 8.5 : 0.5

N 1%, BI 75.5%

CRP 10.2,

最後に

- * 出血傾向の病歴と理学所見
- * その他の所見
- * 末梢血（アナリーゼも）
- * 止血系検査
- * 尿検査、便検査（便色の確認）
- * 生理の確認