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- 55 year old woman admitted 11/23/2015 for colon cancer that metastasized to her liver
 - History of 3 pregnancies
- Surgery was performed 11/23 to remove masses
 - Exploratory laparotomy led to right hepatic lobectomy
 - 10 hour surgery
- Lab values prior to surgery:
 - PLT 180 TH/uL (140-400)
 - Hgb 12.3 g/dL (12.0-15.0)

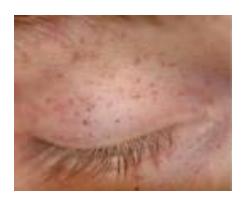
- Given three packed cells during surgery and a couple units of plasma later that evening
- Surgery goes well, Hgb and PLT counts are monitored for next several days
- 11/23 Post-Op Hgb 11.4/PLT 215,000
- At midnight Hgb 8.5/PLT 115,000

- 11/24 0440 Hgb 7.3 and PLT 98,000
 - Transfused 2 RBCs and 1 PLT

- After transfusion Hgb 9.6 and PLT 70,000
 - Transfused 2 thawed plasma and 1 PLT

- Nothing else transfused after 11/24 and patient values start rising
 - 11/25 Hgb 8.3/PLT 65,000
 - 11/26 Hgb 8.7/PLT 80,000
 - **11/27** Hgb 9.6/PLT 111,000
 - 11/28 Hgb 10.4/PLT 157,000
 - 11/29 Hgb 10.1/PLT 146,000

- 11-30 Hgb 10 g and PLT count 1,000
 - Patient bleeding from nose
 - Petechiae on arms, legs, thighs and trunk
 - Couldn't move patient because would start bleeding





- What could have caused a sudden drop in the platelet count?
 - Hematology/oncology consult on the case
 - ITP Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura?
 - Medication related (Zosyn, famotidine, heparin)?
 - Autoimmune response from platelet transfusion?
- Sample obtained and sent to Community Blood Center for investigation into possible platelet antibody

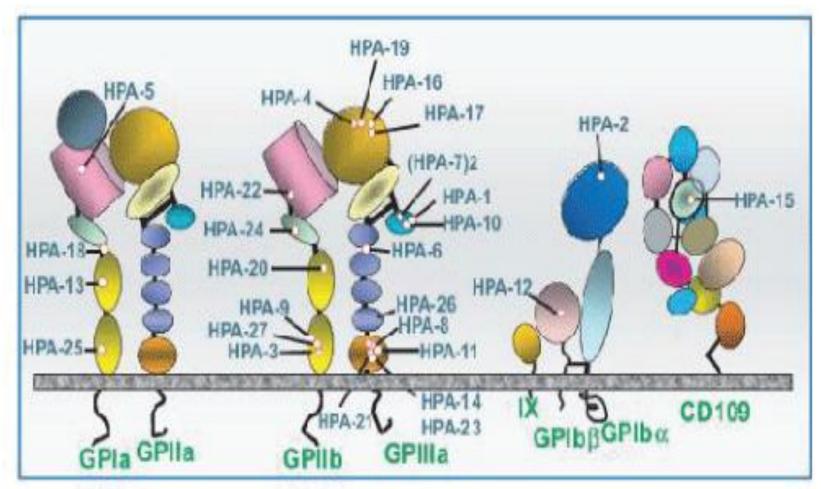
At CBC

- Sample received 11-30 for investigation of autoimmune thrombocytopenia
 - Platelet antibody screen and platelet bound IgG
- Platelet count was 2,000
- Platelet count was too low to get a monolayer so no platelet bound IgG performed
- Platelet antibody screen was positive
 - Reactive 8/8 with Capture P solid phase adherence assay
 - ELISA assay showed HLA antibody and reactivity with 2 of 2 glycoprotein IIb/IIIa carrying the HPA-1a antigen



- Human Platelet Antigens (HPA)
 - 34 HPA expressed on 6 different glycoproteins
 - GPIIb
 - GPIIIa
 - GPIa
 - GP1bα
 - GPIbβ
 - CD109
 - Six biallelic systems covering 12 antigens
 - HPA-1, -2, -3, -4, -5, -15
 - 22 other other HPA are low frequency or rare antigens

Platelet glycoproteins

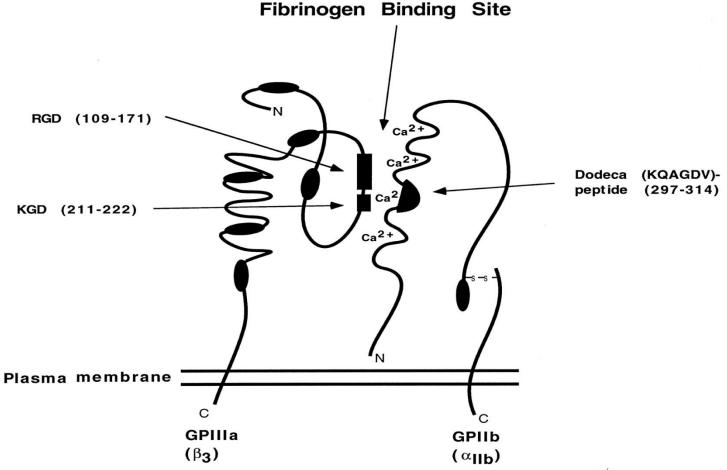




- GPIIb/IIIa
 - Most abundant molecule on surface of platelets
 - 20 of 34 HPAs reside on GPIIb/IIIa
 - Receptor for ligands important in mediating hemostasis and inflammation
- GPIb/V/IX, GPIa/IIa and CD109 express remaining 14 HPAs



GPIIb/IIIa





- HPA-1a
 - Incidence of HPA-1a negative phenotype in Caucasians is ~2%
 - Anti-HPA-1a most common cause of neonatal immune thrombocytopenia (NAIT) in Caucasians and African ancestry
 - 85% of NAIT cases



- Sample sent to NYBC for HPA-1a genotyping
 - Patient was HPA-1a negative
- What do these test results and history suggest as a possible diagnosis???
- Patient was transfused 11-23 and 11-24 with red cells, platelets and plasma

PTP- post transfusion purpura



- PTP is a rare syndrome characterized by development of dramatic severe self limiting thrombocytopenia and bleeding
 - Purpuric rash, bruising, mucosal bleeding, gastrointestinal and urinary tract bleeding
 - Duration of thrombocytopenia in untreated patients is about 14-21 days
- Occurs 2-14 days after transfusion of blood products in patient's previously sensitized by pregnancy or transfusion
 - PTP is an anamnestic response



- Most commonly associated with transfusion of RBCs
 - Also associated with platelets and plasma
- 30% of patients have major hemorrhage and mortality rate is 10-20%
- PTP caused by alloimmunization to human platelet specific antigens
 - Most often HPA-1a (90% of cases) alone or in combination with abys to other platelet antigens on glycoprotein IIb/IIIa
 - Other antibodies reported to cause PTP:
 - HPA-1b, HPA-3a, HPA-3b, HPA-4a, HPA-5a, HPA-5b
- Incidence of 1 in 50,000 to 100,000 transfusions



- Typically occurs in multiparous women but also reported rarely in men
 - Female to male ration is 5:1
- Patients who develop anti-HPA-1a often share certain HLA genotypes: HLA-B8 or HLA-DRB3*0101 and HLA-DQB1*0201
 - Similar to that seen in NAIT
- Platelet antibody destroys transfused and autologous platelets



- Differential diagnosis includes consideration of other causes of thrombocytopenia:
 - Autoimmune thrombocytopenia
 - Drug induced thrombocytopenia
 - Disseminated intravascular coagulation
 - Heparin induced thrombocytopenia
 - Thrombotic thrombocytopenia purpura
- Diagnosis confirmed by clinical presentation and detection of platelet specific alloantibodies
 - Platelet genotype is helpful



- 3 theories why autologous plts destroyed
 - Immune complexes bind to platelets through Fc receptor causing destruction of platelets
 - Donor derived soluble plt glycoprotein adsorbed onto autologous platelets making them susceptible to immune destruction
 - Immune response includes autoimmune component along with alloantibodies
 - Causes both autologous and transfused antigen negative platelet destruction
 - Most support for this theory



- Treatment
 - High dose IVIG (2g/Kg) alone or in combination with corticosteroids
 - Usually results in plt count >100,000 in 3 -5 days
 - 85% response rate
 - Mechanism of action of IVIG is thought to be due to:
 - Anti-idiotype antibodies
 - Fc receptor blockage
 - Nonspecific binding of IG to platelet surface and/or
 - Acceleration of IgG catabolism
 - Plasma exchange may be helpful in patients who do not respond to IVIG



- Treatment
 - Splenectomy for those that do not respond
 - Tx of antigen negative plts may be used in acute phase to help control bleeding but have decreased survival also
 - Plt count will not go up and stay up



- Prevention
 - Recurrence of PTP after subsequent RBC transfusion is uncommon but has been reported
 - Recommend RBC and platelet products from corresponding antigen negative donors on subsequent transfusions
 - Value of this is unclear
 - Washed red cells may offer some protection against recurrence
 - Reports of PTP occurring after deglycerolized rejuvenated or washed red blood cells
 - UK report described decrease in PTP cases after implementation of universal RBC leukoreduction



- HPA-1a negative products
 - Rare incidence of ~ 2%
 - How do you test for them?
 - Screen products at time of donation for HPA-1a
 - Serologically
 - No commercial antisera available
 - Must have source of anti-HPA-1a
 - Hard to find pure anti-HPA-1a without HLA antibodies also present
 - Molecular
 - Utilize DNA from donor
 - CBC actively screens for HPA-1a negative donors



- How do you get HPA-1a negative products
 - Screen for HPA-1a negative platelets
 - Limited amount of products donated in a day
 - May take several days of random screening
 - Some centers maintain donor lists of HPA-1a donors
 - Call donors in to donate
 - Must schedule donors
 - Wait for release from processing
 - Import HPA-1a negative platelets from other providers



- Recap on patient:
 - Previously has had a normal platelet count drops from surgery
 - Given two units of platelets 11/24/2015
 - Platelet count remains normal for the next 5 days
 - Sudden drop occurs on day 6 11/30/2015
 - Petechiae and nose bleeds
 - CBC confirms platelet antibody HPA-1a antibody

- Treatment plan for patient:
 - Order for IVIG 50g dose of 1000 mg/kg once a day from 11/30-12/2
 - Zosyn and famotidine discontinued 11/30 in case medication related
 - Afrin for nose bleeds (eases congestion and sinusitis)
 - Transfuse HPA-1a negative platelets but want to avoid giving platelets as this may lead to further immune response
 - Recommended to transfuse only during bleeding episodes
 - Washed RBCs should be given
 - Avoid plasma transfusions to avoid subsequent events

- 11/30 HPA-1a negative plt ordered from CBC to have on hand in the event of bleeding and/or a of PLT <10,000
- 12/1 Hgb 8.6/PLT 5,000
- 12/2 Hgb 9.7/PLT 7,000 @ 0030
 - Doing well in AM, healing at surgical sight; no nose bleeds – Afrin spray continued
- 12/2 Hgb 9.2/PLT 1,000 @ 2038
 - Bleeding during bowel movement, blood in urine, vaginal bleeding @ 2000
 - HPA-1a negative PLT transfused at 2130

- 12/3 @ 0024 Hgb 8.4/PLT 5,000
 @ 0902 Hgb 9.0/PLT 39,000
- 12/4 @ 0102 Hgb 8.5/PLT 1,000
 - HPA-1a platelet ordered and given 12/4 @ 2247
 - Discovered 50 g dose of IVIG was incorrect for patients weight and 110 g dose of 1000mg/kg given 12/4 and discontinued after one dose – total of 4 IVIG doses
- 12/5 Hgb 7.2/PLT 18,000
- 12/5 1 saline washed HPA-1a negative RBC ordered from CBC to have on hand
 - Unit not given expired
- 12-5 HPA-1a negative PLT ordered from CBC
 - None available. CBC calling in donors to donate

- 12/6 Hgb 7.0/PLT 8,000
- 12/7 Hgb 7.2/PLT 12,000
- 12/8 Hgb 6.3/PLT 45,000
- Platelet count increasing while hemoglobin drops
 - One washed HPA-1a negative RBC is ordered and transfused 12/8 1500
 - 12/9 @ 0201 Hgb 8.0/PLT 60,000
- Further platelet transfusions cancelled as count is up

Patient outcome

- Pt hemodynamically stable (HgB 9.0 & PLT 139) and discharged 12/9 @ 1819
- Seen again in ED for post-surgical staph infection and admitted 12/14
 - Hepatic fluid collection
 - Augmentin given for infection then discharged 12/17 no transfusions needed

- Patient continually followed by Oncology for the next few months
- Lab work drawn a minimum of 2X a month
 - Platelet count and hemoglobin remain stable and continue to rise
 - No symptoms of bleeding
- Office visit about once a month

 Waiting for patient to fully recover from surgery and infections to continue with cancer treatment

- **3/22/2016**
 - Hgb 11.0 and PLT count 198,000 and patient states they now feel ready to move forward with chemotherapy treatment for next 4 months

- Women with history of PTP may be at increased risk for having a pregnancy affected by neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia (NAIT)
 - Increased risk of PTP in women who have previously had children with NAIT has not been reported











Designated Blood Bank Brain



PTP will not prevail!!

Objectives

- Discuss the clinical manifestations associated with post transfusion purpura
- Discuss the testing required to diagnose post transfusion purpura and the common antibodies associated with post transfusion purpura
- List the recommended treatment for post transfusion purpura and recommendations for blood products for transfusion