

Thrombocytopenia from reduced platelet production

These are mostly **amgakaryocytic thrombocytopenia** , which means that there is a reduced amount of megakaryocytes in the bone marrow or megakaryocytes are completely absent. In this case, the attenuation is isolated / more often in the attenuation of the entire myeloid line;

- More often acquired – treatment with myelotoxic substances + ionizing radiation, viral infections, infiltration of the bone marrow by malignancy, remodeling in myeloproliferative diseases , in idiopathic ones the involvement of immunological mechanisms is assumed .

Megakaryocytic thrombocytopenia – in the bone marrow a normal / increased number of megakaryocytes with shape deviations

- Thrombocytopenia in megaloblastic anemia , PNH , MDS , etc.,
- Rare hereditary thrombocytopenic thrombocytopathies (eg Bernard-Soulier syndrome).

Diagnostics

- Bone marrow examination – reduction or absence of megakaryocytes,
- Severe prognosis (hemorrhage into the CNS),
- Symptoms from the involvement of other components of hematopoiesis may prevail.

Therapy

- Secondary thrombocytopenia – treatment of the primary disease process, removal of the causative agent,
- Immunosuppressive treatment (some cases),
- Allogeneic bone marrow transplantation ,
- Symptomatic therapy: glucocorticoids , fibrinolysis inhibitors (PAMBA), platelet transfusion (to ensure surgery).

Links

References

- KLENER, P. *Vnitřní lékařství*. 3. edition. Praha : Galén, 2006. ISBN 80-7262-430-X.

Related articles

- Thrombocytopenia
- Thrombocytopenia of the newborn
- Hematological examination
- Pre-transfusion examination
- Examination of blood coagulation
- Purpura