A clinic epidemiological study of children with ITP: Single center experience

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Background: Childhood Immune Thrombocytopenia (ITP) is a rare autoimmune disorder of isolated thrombocytopenia in the absence of other causes. There is a great need for reliable predictors for the outcome of childhood ITP at the time of diagnosis which would help to provide information about the expected clinical course which may help to minimize anxiety, the impact of the disease on daily life and to help guide the decision on therapy.

Methods: Our study was retrospective, cross-sectional study to evaluate demographic, clinical presentation, outcome, laboratory findings and treatment modalities of children with acute and chronic ITP.

Results: A total of 197 were studied, 148 patients (75.1%) had acute ITP and 49 patients (24.9%) had a chronic course of ITP. Age on presentation was 7.13±4.16 year with male/female ratio (1:0.97). Patients who had chronic ITP were found to have a significantly higher age at presentation (>10 years) and higher platelets counts more than 20 x109/L (P=0.004). Female sex or mode of presentation was not significantly different between acute and chronic ITP patients.

Conclusion: Our study demonstrated that ITP is usually having a benign and self-limiting course. The results of this study showed that initial platelet count more than 20x109/L and age >10 year at presentation were the major predictors to identify a subset of patients who are more likely to have a chronic course of ITP.

Biography
Shaimaa Kandil has completed her MD in 2010 from Mansoura University, Egypt. She works as a Lecturer of the field of Pediatrics. She has published many papers in the field of pediatrics and children health.

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