

## Navigating Chronic ITP in Pregnancy: A Case of Resilient Management and Successful Outcomes

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### Introduction

- Chronic immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) - Rare autoimmune disorder
- Involves a reduction in platelet counts, primarily caused by increased platelet destruction and impaired production [1].
- Results from autoantibodies- target platelets - premature clearance from the circulation.
- In pregnancy- management presents unique challenges.
- Physiological changes - increased plasma volume and hemodilution - further exacerbate thrombocytopenia.

### Aims & Objectives

To highlight the clinical challenges and therapeutic strategies for managing chronic ITP in pregnancy, focusing on platelet optimization, minimizing bleeding risks, and ensuring optimal maternal and fetal outcomes through a multidisciplinary approach.

### Case Report

29 years old G2A1  
k/c/o Chronic ITP  
Diagnosed on **Bone marrow biopsy**

Presented at **28 weeks**  
POG with nasal  
bleeding and platelet  
count of 10,000

#### Maternal Monitoring

- BP, Fundal height, tone, bleeding pv
- Weekly platelet monitoring
- Haematology collaboration

#### Fetal Monitoring

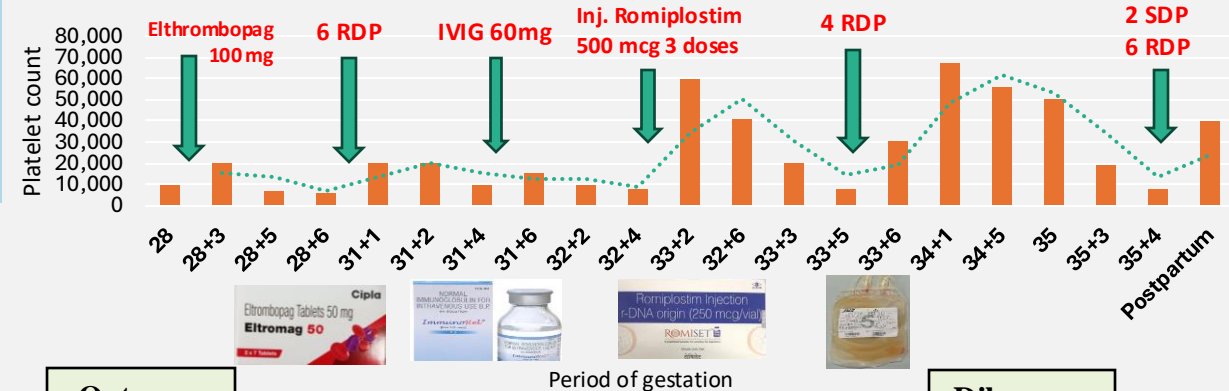
- DFMC
- 2 Weekly NST/Manning
- Growth parameters 2-3 weekly

#### Treatment

- Prepregnancy: Tab Eltrombopag 50 mg OD
- In Pregnancy: Tab Azathioprine 100 mg OD
- Falling trend: Tab Prednisolone 80mg OD then tapered
- Platelet count <20,000: IVIG 1gm/kg OD x 2 days
- Dose increased: Tab Eltrombopag dose 100mg OD
- Acute events: Platelet transfusions
- Non response: Inj Romiplostim 500 mcg x 3 doses

### Discussion

#### Platelet Count trend and management in a Chronic ITP pregnancy



### Outcome

Emergency preterm LSCS  
Under Spinal anaesthesia  
At POG:35+4 weeks

Indication: Non reassuring NST

2 SDP + 6 RDP

Intraoperative :  
No PPH, Uneventful

No Neonatal  
thrombocytopenia

### Dilemmas

1

Therapeutic Resistance to first line treatments requiring treatment escalation, complicating management.

2

Emergency cesarean with 8000 platelet count requiring careful planning of Blood and Blood products to minimize PPH.

### Conclusions

Chronic ITP in pregnancy necessitates vigilant monitoring, personalized treatment, and multidisciplinary care to manage thrombocytopenia and bleeding risks. Tailored pharmacotherapy and perioperative platelet optimization are crucial for favorable maternal and fetal outcomes.

### References

- Rodeghiero F et al. Standardization of terminology, definitions, and outcome criteria in immune thrombocytopenic purpura of adults and children: report from an international working group. 2009
- Neunert C, Terrell DR, Arnold DM, et al. American Society of Hematology 2019 guidelines for immune thrombocytopenia. Blood Adv. 2019