

Hematology Case Studies Platelets

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Pseudothrombocytopenia The phenomenon has first been reported in 1969. The phenomenon may occur when the anticoagulant used while testing the blood sample causes clumping of platelets which mimics a low platelet count. In Pseudothrombocytopenia (PTCP) or spurious thrombocytopenia is an in-vitro sampling problem which may mislead the diagnosis towards the more critical condition of thrombocytopenia. used while testing the blood sample causes clumping of platelets which mimics a low platelet count 438573c585

Hematology It involves treating diseases that affect the production of blood and its components, such as blood cells, hemoglobin, blood proteins, bone marrow, platelets, blood vessels, spleen, and the mechanism of coagulation. Hematology (spelled haematology in British English) is the branch of medicine concerned with the study of the cause, prognosis, treatment, and prevention Hematology (spelled haematology in British English) is the branch of medicine concerned with the study of the cause, prognosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases related to blood. The laboratory analysis of blood is frequently performed by a medical technologist or medical laboratory scientist. Such diseases might include hemophilia, sickle cell anemia, blood clots (thrombus), other bleeding disorders, and blood cancers such as leukemia, multiple myeloma, and lymphoma 438573c585

Gray platelet syndrome The name derives from the initial observation of gray appearance of platelets with a paucity of granules on blood films from a patient with a lifelong bleeding disorder. Sugai K (July 1984). "Electron microscopic and functional studies on platelets in gray platelet syndrome". Gray platelet syndrome (GPS), or platelet alpha-granule deficiency, is a rare congenital autosomal recessive bleeding disorder caused by a reduction or absence of alpha-granules in blood platelets, and the release of proteins normally contained in these granules into the marrow, causing myelofibrosis. The Tohoku Journal of Experimental Medicine 438573c585

Immune thrombocytopenic purpura ITP often results in an increased risk of bleeding from mucosal surfaces (such as the nose or gums) or the skin (causing purpura and bruises). Acute ITP often follows a viral infection and is typically self-limited (resolving within two months), while the more chronic form (persisting for longer than six months) does not yet have a specific identified cause. Nevertheless, the pathogenesis of ITP is similar in both. Depending on which age group is affected, ITP causes two distinct clinical syndromes: an acute form observed in children and a chronic form in adults. person with platelets of 3 due to ITP Petechia of the lower leg in a person with platelets of 3 due to ITP In approximately 60 percent of cases, antibodies Immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), also known as idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura or immune thrombocytopenia, is an autoimmune primary disorder of hemostasis characterized by a low platelet count in the absence of other causes 438573c585

One major function of platelets is to contribute to hemostasis: the process of stopping

bleeding at the site where the lining of vessels (endothelium) has been interrupted. Platelets gather at the site and, unless the interruption is physically... 438573c585

Complete blood count The CBC indicates the counts of white blood cells, red blood cells and platelets, the concentration of hemoglobin, and the hematocrit (the volume percentage of red blood cells). young platelets are released into the bloodstream to compensate for increased destruction of platelets, while decreased production of platelets due to A complete blood count (CBC), also known as a full blood count (FBC) or full haemogram (FHG), is a set of medical laboratory tests that provide information about the cells in a person's blood. The red blood cell indices, which indicate the average size and hemoglobin content of red blood cells, are also reported, and a white blood cell differential, which counts the different types of white blood cells, may be included 438573c585

Platelet storage pool deficiency Individuals with these disorders have too few or abnormally functioning alpha granules, delta granules, or both alpha and delta granules and are therefore unable to form effective clots, which leads to prolonged bleeding. Individuals with these disorders Platelet storage pool deficiency is a family of clotting disorders characterized by deficient granules in platelets. Platelet storage pool deficiency is a family of clotting disorders characterized by deficient granules in platelets. Platelet storage pool deficiency can be acquired or inherited 438573c585

Platelet transfusion refractoriness Among immune-related refractoriness, antibodies against HLA antigens are the primary cause. Non-immune causes include splenomegaly (enlargement of the spleen), fever, and sepsis. The cause of refractoriness may be either immune or non-immune. Platelet transfusion refractoriness is the repeated failure to achieve the desired level of blood platelets in a patient following a platelet transfusion Platelet transfusion refractoriness is the repeated failure to achieve the desired level of blood platelets in a patient following a platelet transfusion 438573c585

Platelet Platelets have no cell nucleus; they are fragments of cytoplasm from megakaryocytes which reside in bone marrow or lung tissue, and then enter the circulation. g. Platelets are found only in mammals, whereas in other vertebrates (e. birds, amphibians), thrombocytes circulate as intact mononuclear cells. First, platelets attach to substances Platelets or thrombocytes (from Ancient Greek θρόμβος (thrómbos) 'clot' and κύτος (kýtos) 'cell') are a part of blood whose function (along with the coagulation factors) is to react to bleeding from blood vessel injury by clumping to form a blood clot. Platelets gather at the site and, unless the interruption is physically too large, they plug it. been interrupted 438573c585

Thrombocytopenia Low levels In hematology, thrombocytopenia is a condition characterized by abnormally low levels of platelets (also known as thrombocytes) in the blood. It is the most common coagulation disorder among intensive care patients and is seen in a fifth of medical patients and a third of surgical patients. Low levels of platelets in turn may lead to prolonged or excessive bleeding. In hematology, thrombocytopenia is a condition characterized by abnormally low levels of platelets (also known as thrombocytes) in the blood 438573c585

The CBC is often carried out as part of a medical assessment and can be used to monitor

health or diagnose diseases. The results are interpreted by comparing them to reference ranges, which vary with... 438573c585

Human platelet antigen These antibodies cause neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia, post-transfusion purpura, and some cases of platelet transfusion refractoriness to infusion of donor platelets. HPAs may form after platelet transfusion. These antibodies destroy not only donor platelets but also the patient's own platelets, causing refractoriness Human platelet antigens (HPA) are polymorphisms in platelet antigens. These can stimulate production of alloantibodies (that is, antibodies against other people's antigens) in recipients of transfused platelets from donors with different HPAs 438573c585

A normal human platelet count ranges from 150,000 to 450,000 platelets/microliter (μL) of blood. Values outside this range do not necessarily indicate disease. One common definition of thrombocytopenia requiring emergency treatment is a platelet count below 50,000/ μL . Thrombocytopenia can be contrasted with the conditions associated with an abnormally high level of platelets in the blood - thrombocythemia (when the cause is unknown... 438573c585

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