

COVID-19-vaccine-pfizer-biontech/ibuprofen/oxycodone

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Vaso-occlusive event, thrombocytopenia and lack of efficacy: case report

A 14-year-old boy developed vaso-occlusive event and thrombocytopenia following vaccination with COVID-19 vaccine pfizer biontech. Additionally, he exhibited lack of efficacy with ibuprofen and oxycodone while being treated for vaso-occlusive event [*dosages and routes not stated*].

The boy, who had homozygous sickle cell disease and was chronically prescribed with hydroxycarbamide [hydroxyurea] and voxelotor, received COVID-19 vaccine pfizer biontech [Pfizer COVID-19 vaccine] 23 days before presentation. He presented with the 3-day history of bilateral anterior hip and back pain (first vaso-occlusive event). He had received treatment with ibuprofen and oxycodone at home; however, the treatment was unsuccessful (lack of efficacy). He had a history of acute chest syndrome. At the time of presentation, he had nonpalpable spleen, elevated WBCs, and decreased platelet count i.e. thrombocytopenia [*duration of treatment to reactions onsets not stated*]. His SARS-Cov-2 PCR was negative. He was hospitalised and was found to have splenic sequestration and abdominal ultrasound showed a diffusely echogenic and atrophied spleen.

The boy was treated with unspecified opiates and anti-inflammatory medications. He was discharged after 4 days of hospitalisation. Four days after discharge, during follow-up, his platelet count was found to be normalised.

Underdown MJ, et al. Thrombocytopenia in a teen with sickle cell disease following COVID-19 vaccination. *Pediatric Blood and Cancer* 68: e29271, No. 12, 31 Jul 2021.
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