

AZD-1222/elasomeran

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Immune thrombocytopenia and exacerbation of immune thrombocytopenia: 23 case reports

In a study involving 23 patients with immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) enrolled between April 2021 and October 2021 at a hospital in Taiwan, 23 patients aged 18–83 years (9 men and 14 women from table I) were described, who developed ITP or exacerbation of ITP after receiving AZD-1222 or elasomeran for immunisation against COVID-19.

All the 23 patients received first or second dose of AZD-1222 [ChAdOx1] or elasomeran [mRNA-1273] vaccine. Their medical history was significant for chronic ITP in remission, coronary artery disease, allergic rhinitis, stroke, hypertension, type 1 diabetes mellitus or valvular heart disease. They were admitted to a hospital with subcutaneous or mucosal bleeding within 30 days of vaccination. Their platelet counts varied from 1 to 47×10^9 /L. Diagnosis of ITP or exacerbation of ITP related to AZD-1222 or elasomeran was made.

All the 23 patients treated with unspecified steroids, pulse steroid, mycophenolate mofetil, eltrombopag, rituximab, danazol, azathioprine or intravenous immune globulin. Also, 13 patients additionally received platelet transfusion and 3 patients received tranexamic acid. Among 23 patients, eight patients showed partial response to unspecified steroids, eltrombopag, immune-globulin or mycophenolate mofetil, seven patients had normal platelet count and no longer needed treatment, and the remaining eight had normal platelet count but were still receiving treatment.

Chou SC, et al. New presentations and exacerbations of immune thrombocytopenia after coronavirus disease 2019 vaccinations: the Taiwan experience. *Platelets* 33: 531-535, No. 4, 19 May 2022. Available from: URL: <http://doi.org/10.1080/09537104.2022.2042237>

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