



High dose dexamethasone as an alternative rescue therapy for active bleeding in children with chronic ITP: clinical and immunological effects

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Abstract:

High-dose dexamethasone (HD-DXM) is debated as a second-line therapy for chronic Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) in children. The aim of this study is to evaluate the efficacy and safety of HD-DXM as an emergency therapy in uncontrolled bleeding in children with chronic ITP and to assess its immunological effect on dendritic cells (DCs) percentage and their co-stimulatory markers CD86 and CD83. Totally, 20 children previously diagnosed as chronic ITP were enrolled in this study and all admitted to hospital with uncontrolled bleeding. Patients received HD-DXM as a single daily dose for 4 days. Blood samples were withdrawn from patients just prior to HD-DXM therapy and on day 5 to evaluate the platelet count and for flowcytometric analysis of DCs. Daily assessment of bleeding severity was performed. The platelet counts significantly increased in patients after 5 days of initiation of therapy compared with □

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