CP-154

ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME IN A PATIENT RECEIVING ROMIPLOSTIM

E. Legaria, P. Tejedor, N. Rubio, D. Suarez, M. Pulido, F.J. Hidalgo, B. García.
Hospital Universitario Severo Ochoa, Pharmacy, Madrid, Spain.

Background

Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) is an autoimmune disease caused by antibodies against platelet glycoproteins, impairing their functions and accelerating their elimination. Romiplostim and Eltrombopag are novel thrombopoietin receptor agonists which induce platelet proliferation and differentiation. They are indicated in splenectomized patients with chronic refractory ITP. Its adverse effects include gastrointestinal disorders, heart disease and thromboembolic events.

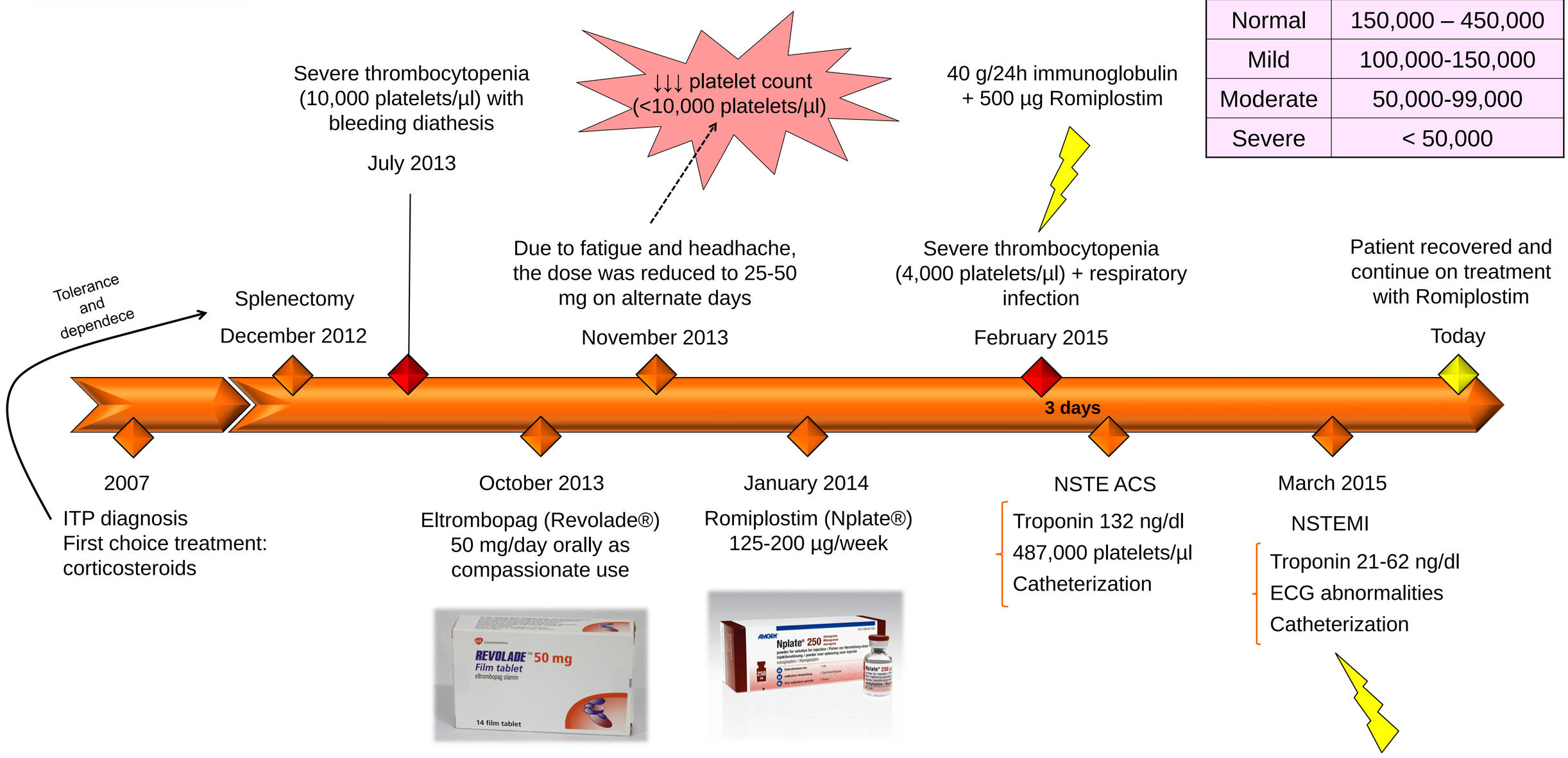
Purpose

To describe the case of a patient with ITP under treatment with Romiplostim, who presented a severe episode of acute coronary syndrome (NSTE ACS).

Materials and methods

Follow-up of a 32 years old man diagnosed with ITP from 2007, who was initially treated with corticosteroids. He was splenectomized 5 years later for developing dependence and tolerance.

Results



THROMBOCYTOPENIA (platelets/µl)	
Normal	150,000 – 450,000
Mild	100,000-150,000
Moderate	50,000-99,000
Severe	< 50,000

Conclusions

Romiplostim is an alternative to the treatment of ITP in splenectomized patients who are refractory to corticosteroids and/or immunoglobulins. However, Romiplostim can produce serious side effects such as thrombocytosis leading to severe cardiovascular events as in the case described.
The patient recovered and continue on treatment with Romiplostim.