

# USE OF ELTROMBOPAG IN PRIMARY IMMUNE THROMBOCYTOPENIA: REPORT OF FOUR CASES

J. Ruiz, V. Saavedra, A. Torralba  
Pharmacy Department

Hospital Universitario Puerta de Hierro Majadahonda



## Background

Primary immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) is a disorder that is characterized by immune-mediated platelet destruction and impaired platelet production.

## Purpose

To evaluate the effectiveness of eltrombopag, the first oral thrombopoietin receptor agonist in the treatment of ITP.

## Materials and methods

We report the cases of four patients (patients 1-4) with ITP refractory to first-line treatment (glucocorticoids and immunoglobulin) who were treated with eltrombopag to achieve platelet counts of at least  $50 \times 10^9/l$  (threshold count-TC). Data were obtained from clinical histories and laboratory data. Evaluated parameters: previous treatments, platelet counts before eltrombopag, platelet response (achievement of TC), duration of treatment to achieve TC and period of study.

## Results

The table below shows the results of the four patients (2 men and 2 women, mean age  $67 \pm 19$ ). No adverse effects were reported. All the patients are still receiving eltrombopag.

	Gender	Age	Previous treatments	Platelet counts before eltrombopag	Platelet response (platelets $>50 \times 10^9/l$ )	Duration of treatment to achieve results	Total period of study
Patient 1	Female	73	Immunoglobulin, glucocorticoids	$11 \times 10^9/l$	Yes	6 weeks	28 weeks
Patient 2	Male	81	Immunoglobulin, glucocorticoids	$34 \times 10^9/l$	Yes	6 weeks	15 weeks
Patient 3	Male	39	Immunoglobulin, glucocorticoids	$19 \times 10^9/l$	Yes	3 weeks	15 weeks
Patient 4	Female	76	Splenectomy, immunoglobulin, glucocorticoids, rituximab, dapsone, azathioprine, romiplostin	$9 \times 10^9/l$	Yes	1 day	10 weeks

## Conclusions

Our results agree with those of clinical studies that show that eltrombopag could be an effective and safe treatment for ITP patients who are refractory to other treatments. Nevertheless, further studies should be carried out to evaluate long term safety and effectiveness.