C18. DIAGNOSIS OF HEREDITARY SPHEROCYTOSIS DURING PREGNANCY

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Introduction: Hereditary spherocytosis is a hereditary hemolytic anemia, the red blood cells defect consisting in a structural change of the erythrocyte membrane.

Aim: The study presents the cases of hereditary spherocitosis (oligo-symptomatic forms) in anemic patients pregnancy.

We have studies 25 anemic pregnant patients, sent to us by various clinics of obstetrics and gynecology.

These patients, between 20 and 36 weeks of pregnancy, had a well-tolerated anemia, with levels of hemoglobin ranging between 8 and 11,8 g./dl. Most of them had bad a slight anemia before pregnancy never been investigated. The pregnant ladies have been followed from clinical and hematological point of view, all along the pregnancy and also after giving birth. We have followed the levels of hemoglobin and hematocrit, the value of MCV (always normal), the aspect of the peripherical blood film and the level of serum iron) / normal or slightly increased). At first, we considered these cases to be common pregnancy anemias (iron deficiency and folic acid deficiency); In the blood films, we have found traits suggesting hereditary spherocytosis (spherocytes, "fat discs", polychromasia and sometimes basophilic strippling). The diagnosis hypothesis was confirmed by osmotic fragility and autohemolysis tests. We mention that all these cases were very well compensated there has never been a patent hemolysis and we noticed especially folic acid deficiency, due to increased requirements of the fetus. We increased folate supplements with doses of 15 – 20 mg. daily.

Conclusion: Through this study, we intend to draw attention to the fact that often a "common" anemia of pregnancy, can hide a form of hereditary spherocytosis.