INCIDENCE AND CLINICAL ASPECTS OF PREGNANCY THROMBOCYTOPENIA – CASES OF THE NATIONAL TRANSFUSION HAEMATOLOGY INSTITUTE

F. Vladareanu, D. Voicu, I. Constantinescu, L. Nitu, C.Calota
National Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Bucharest

Introduction
Recent advances in the management of thalassemia have significantly improved life expentancy and quality of life of pacients with thalassemia with a consequent increase in their reproductive potential and desire to have children. Endocrine complication due to haemosiderosis are present in a significant number of thalassemia pacients and often becam bariers in their desire for parenthood.
Method
We investigated all of our adult pacients for endocrinological disease and causes of infertility. All patients have been tested in Endocrinological Clinic of Elias Hospital for LH, FSH, estradiol in women and testosteron in men, free T4, TSH,ACTH and cortisol stimulation in order to investigate hypotalamo-hypophisa axis and prolactin levels in women with amenorrhea. Transvaginal ultrasound has been made in order to estimated number and dimensionsof ovarian follicle. Iron overloud was dterminated by serum ferritin levels every 3 mounth and for few patients by MRI T2* or ferriscan.
Results
Although hypogonadism was frequently found in thalassaemia patients, there are patients with children: three of male(age 24-36 years) with 2 children each and 2 female, one age 35 with tweens and the other age 20 with 2 children from different pregnancies.
Conclusions
Fertility problems can be overcome and pregnancy may be possible and safe for patients eith thalassemia major in terms of transfusion and chelation optimal treatment and supervision of multidisciplinary teams of specialists.