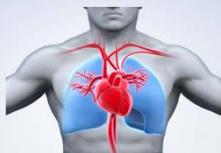


Heparin İlişkili Trombositopeni (HİT)



Prof. Dr. Nedim Çekmen
Ankara Güven Hastanesi Anesteziyoloji ve Genel Yoğun Bakım Kliniği

Sunum Akışı

- Tanım
- İnsidans ve Risk Faktörleri
- Tipleri ve Fazları
- Patofizyoloji
- Klinik
- Tanı ve Ayırıcı Tanı
- Komplikasyonlar ve Tedavi
- Sonuç

Tanım

Heparinin tetiklediği immün yanıtla bağlı olarak gelişen, trombositlerin antikor aracılı aktivasyonu ve buna bağlı tüketimi ile oluşan trombositopeni ve tromboz ile karakterize geçici, edinsel bir sendromdur

Greinacher A. NEJM 2015;173:252-61.

Tarihçe



İnsidans ve Mortalite

HİT	➡ Insidans	➡ % 0.2- 3
HİT	➡ Mortalite	➡ % 5-10
HİT	➡ Morbidite	➡ % 30
HİT	➡ Trombozis insidansı	➡ % 20-50
HİT	➡ Tedavi kesilmesi + trombosiz insidansı	➡ % 30-60

Greinacher A. NEJM 2015;173:252-61.

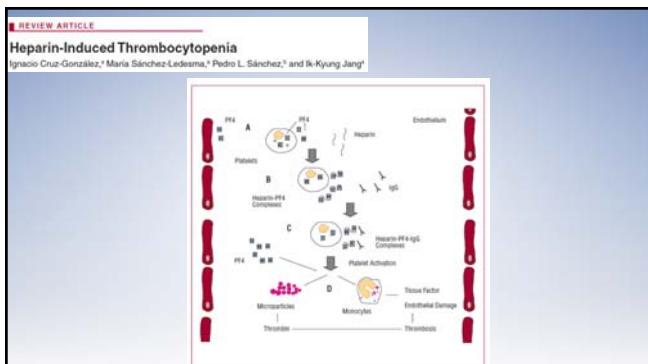
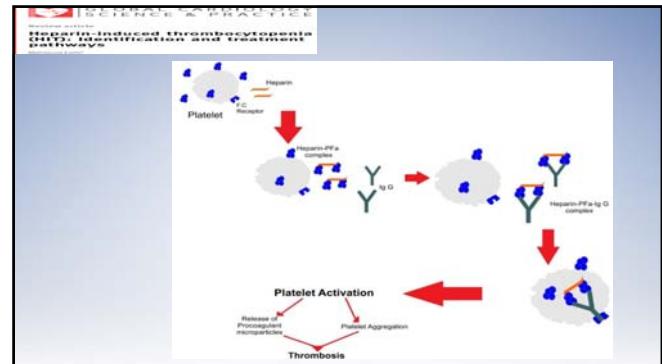
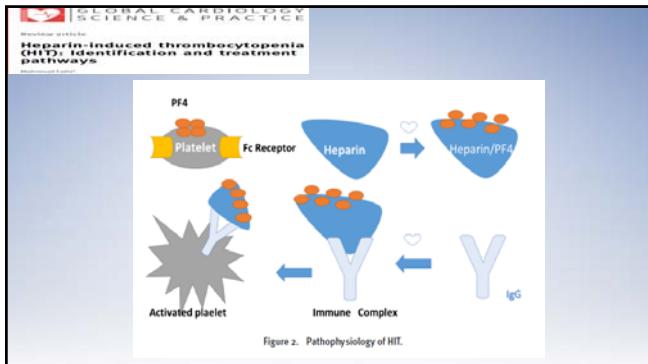
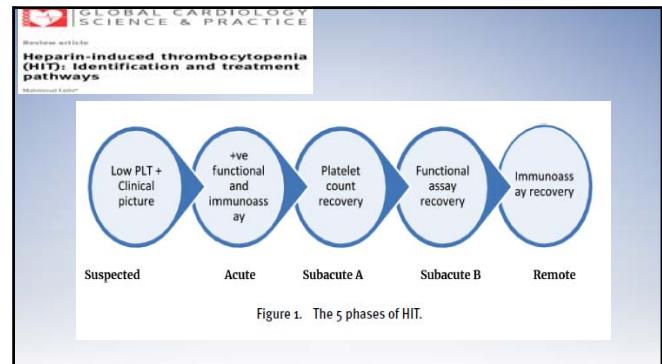
Risk Faktörleri

- 1- Unfraksiyonel heparin karşı LMWH (Cerrahi hastalarda)
 - . Unfraksiyonel heparin>LMWH
- 2- Heparin dozu
 - . Terrapötik doz>Profilaktik doz>Çok yüksek doz
- 3- Cinsiyet (Unfraksiyonel heparin alanlarda)
 - . K>E
- 4- Cerrahi
 - . Cerrahi hastalar>medikal hastalar (Cerrahi hastalarda vasküler travmdan dolayı)

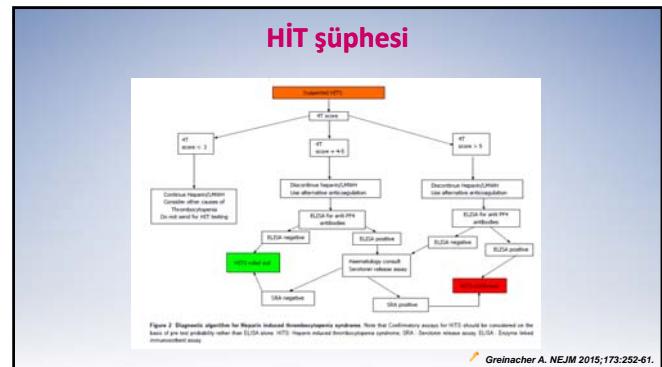
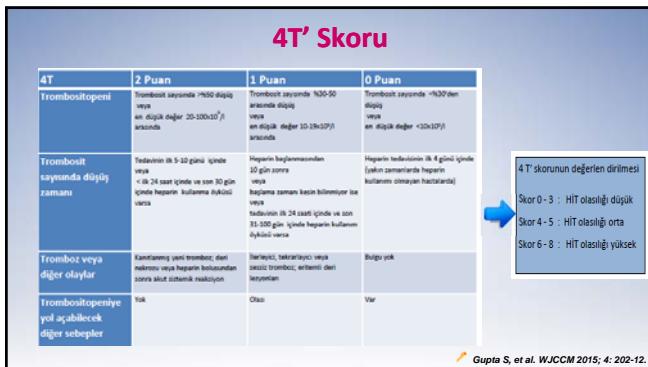
Gupta S, et al. WJCCM 2015; 4: 202-12.

HIT Tipleri		
Parametre	Tip 1 HIT	Tip 2 HIT
Sıklık	% 10-30	% 1-3
Zamanlama	1-4 günler	5-10 günler
Trombosit sayısı	<150.000	20-60.000
Heparin başlanmasından sonra geçen süre	<5 gün	>5 gün
Antikor	Negatif	Pozitif
Tromboz riski	Yok	% 30-50
Kanama	Yok	Nadiren
Yaklaşım	Gözlem	Heparin kesilir, alternatif antikoagulan başlanır

Gupta S, et al. WJCCM 2015; 4: 202-12.



- ### Tanı
- 5 günden daha uzun heparin alımı (Heparin alanlarda platelet % 50 ↓)
 - HIT şüphesinin varlığı
 - Diğer trombositopeni nedenlerinin dışlanması
 - Klinik değerlendirme ve 4T' skorlamasının kullanılması
 - Laboratuar testleri (HIT antikorlarının gösterilmesi)
 - ELISA
 - Serotonin salınım testleri
 - Aktive platelet testleri
 - Flow sitojisi
 - Heparin kesildikten 4-14 gün sonra platelet sayısının yükselmesi
- Gupta S, et al. WJCCM 2015; 4: 202-12.



Cerrahi Hastalarda HIT Şüphesi

Cerrahi	Postop. platelet takibi
KVS cerrahisi Obstetrik	4 ile 14 gün arası her 2-3 günde veya heparin tedavisi kesilene kadar (Grade 2C)
Önceki 100 gün içinde heparin maruziyeti	Heparin başladıkten 24 saat sonra (Grade 2C)

Greinacher A. NEJM 2015;173:252-61.

Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia

Ignacio Cruz-González,^a María Sánchez-Ledesma,^a Pedro L. Sánchez,^b and Ik-Kyung Jang^c

TABLE 4 Laboratory Tests to Detect Anti-Heparin-Platelet Factor 4^a

Methode	Technique	Advantages	Disadvantages
Functional	Serotonin release	Quantification of serotonin released by platelet granules via radiolabeling or chemical detection	Higher sensitivity (>85%) Requires platelet donors Radioactive technique Use restricted to research laboratories
Platelet activation	Adenosine triphosphate release	Direct visualization of platelet aggregation Detection through luminescence	Use restricted to research laboratories Limited sensitivity and specificity; requires platelet donors
Platelet microparticles	Aggregation test	Measurement of platelet aggregation with a conventional aggregometer	Availability
Aminon V binding	Cytometric quantification of annexin V bound to activated platelets	Annexin V binds to activated platelets	
Immunologic	PF4/hepatocyte polyclonal IgG electronimmunoassay PF4/hepatocyte immunofluorescence	Detects PF4 polyvalent sulfate Detects PF4-hepatocyte IgG complexes	High sensitivity High sensitivity and better specificity (only detects IgG) Low specificity Little availability (research laboratories)

^aIgG indicates immunoglobulin G. Modified from Naghibi et al.¹

Heparin induced thrombocytopenia in critically ill: Diagnostic dilemmas and management conundrums

Sachin Gupta, Rayindranath Thirumurti, Cameron Green, John Botha, Huy Tran | *Intensive Care Med* 2013 August 4; 39(8): 280-281

Table 2 Characteristics of various assays for heparin induced thrombocytopenia syndrome

	4T score < 2 ^{a,b}	ELISA ^{a,c}	IgG specific ELISA ^{a,c}	OD cut off \geq 1,0 ^d	Heparin confirmation step for IgG specific ELISA ^{a,c}	Serotonin release assay ^{e,f}	Whole Blood Impedance Aggregometry ^{g,h}
Sensitivity	-	10%	80%	94%	100%	93.5%-95.5%	93.5%-95.5%
Specificity	-	91%	85%	85%-89%	95%-97%	85%-95%	85%-95%
PPV	-	28%	42%	47%	N/A	34.4%-41.5%	-
NPV	100%	100%	100%	94%	99.5%	N/A	-

^aPPV: Positive predictive value. ^bNPV: Negative predictive value. ^cN/A: Not applicable as serotonin release assay is the gold standard assay for diagnosis of heparin induced thrombocytopenia syndrome.

Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia

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TABLE 3 Differential Diagnosis of Thrombocytopenia^a

	Comment
Pseudothrombocytopenia	
Clotting	Hemolysis, transfusion of packed cells, platelet sequestration in hypersplenism
Technical issues	Poor anticoagulation of the sample. Subjects with EDTA-dependent pseudothrombocytopenia (see smear)
Reduced production (bone marrow)	Viral infections Chemotherapy and radiation therapy Acquired bone marrow aplasia or hypoplasia TAR syndrome B-12-folate deficiency Direct alcohol toxicity
Increased platelet destruction	Immune-mediated Infectious or inflammation Drugs
Others	Post-transfusion, neonatal, post-transplant Cytomegalovirus, infectious mononucleosis Babesia spp., catheter-associated device, ventilators Heparin through a non-immune-mediated mechanism Heparin through a autoimmune mechanism Glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors Others: cocaine, quinine, naproxen acid

Klinik

Trombositopeni	Trombozis
<p>Coğu hastalar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trombositopeni > % 50 platelet sayısında ↓ HIT klinik varlığı <p>Hastaların % 10'u</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trombositopeni % 30-50 platelet sayısında ↓ HIT klinik varlığı <p>Hastaların % 5'i</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trombositopeni yok % 30-50 platelet sayısında ↓ HIT klinik varlığı 	<p>Cerrahi hastalarda % 25 ilk bulgudur</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cerrahi hastalarda arteriyel tromboz daha sıktr Medikal hastalarda venöz tromboz daha sıktr 100 gün içinde heparin maruziyeti 5-14 gün sonrası daha tipiktir Trombositopeni genellikle mevcuttur Diğer bulgular: -Deri nekrozu -Akut sistemik reaksiyon -Adrenal ven trombozu

Nishimura M. NEJM 2016;61:529-41.

Komplikasyonlar

- DVT
- Pulmoner embolizm
- MI
- Extremite arterlerinde oklüzyon
- TIA
- SVH
- Deri nekrozu
- End-organ hasarı (Adrenal, dalak, bağırsak, KC, Renal)
- Kanama (Nadir)
- Ölüm

Greinacher A. NEJM 2015;173:252-61.

Heparin- Induced Thrombocytopenia (HIT): a Case Report of CABG Patient

Ahmed Jokhangirfar¹, Majid Golestanai-Eraghi², Mohammad Ali Saghat³
Journal of Cellular & Molecular Anesthesia (JCMa)

Tedavi

Güçlü şekilde HIT düşünüldüğünde/HIT tanısı doğrulandığında (Trombositopeni +, Tromboz +/-, Akut sistemik reaksiyon +/-)

- ✓ Heparin tedavisi hemen kesilmeli
- ✓ Heparin dışı bir antikoagulan başlanması
 - . Direkt trombin inhibitörleri
 - Lepirudin (Grade 1C)
 - Argatroban (Grade 1C)
 - Bivalirudin (Grade 2C)
 - . Faktör Xa inhibitörleri
 - Danaparoid (Grade 1B)
 - Fondaparinux (Grade 2C)
- ✓ Alt extremitelerin rutin USG (Trombozun en sık olduğu yer)

Greinacher A. NEJM 2015;173:252-61.

REVIEW ARTICLE

Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia

Rev Esp Cardiol. 2007;60(10):1071-82
Ignacio Cruz-González,^a María Sánchez-Ledesma,^a Pedro L. Sánchez,^b and Ik-Kyung Jang^c

TABLE 5. Drugs for the Treatment of Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia*

Drug	Dose	Onset	Mechanism	Comment
Direct thrombin inhibitors				
Lepirudin	Bolus, 0.4 mg/kg; perfusion, 0.15 mg/kg/h (reduce dose in renal insufficiency)	Renal	aPTT (adjust to 1.5-2.5)	Not to be used in case of acute renal insufficiency. Some authors recommend initial doses of 0.1 mg/kg bolus and 0.02-0.05 mg/kg/h. Can be used repeatedly.
Argatroban	2 µg/kg/min (maximum 10 µg/kg/min). PCA bolus, 0.25 mg/kg (bolus 250 µg/kg).	Hepatic	aPTT (adjust to 1.5-3). In PCA, adjust ACT to 300-400 s.	Tested in combination with unfractionated heparin and low-molecular-weight heparin. Experience with PCA.
Bivalirudin	Enzymatic (85%) and renal (15%)		ACT, aPTT	
Heparinoids	Bolus, 2250 U, infusion, 400 U/h for 4 h, and 300 U/h for 4 h, and 300 U/h for 24 h. Following the procedure, infusion at 1.75 mg/kg/h for 4 h or 0.2 mg/kg/h for 20 h.	Renal	Unfractionated Factor Xa 0.5-0.8 U/ml.	
Fondaparinux	2.5 mg/day subcutaneously	Renal	Unfractionated Factor Xa 0.5-0.8 U/ml.	Limited experience in HIT.

* HIT indicates heparin-induced thrombocytopenia; ACT, activated clotting time; PCA, percutaneous coronary angioplasty; aPTT, activated partial thromboplastin time.

Platelet Transfüzyonu

- HIT tanısı olan hastalarda profilaktik platelet transfüzyonundan kaçınılmalıdır (Grade 1C)
- Bu hastalarda kanama riski çok düşüktür, böyle transfüzyonlar tromboz riskini artırır (Grade 1B)
- Kanama olursa platelet transfüzyonu (Grade 2C)
- Trombosit sayısı<150 bin ise warfarin verilmemelidir (Grade 1C)

Greinacher A. NEJM 2015;173:252-61.

