Antenatal treatment and neonatal outcome of fetal and neonatal alloimmune thrombocytopenia – a 20-years’ experience from Norway

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Master’s thesis in medicine (MED-3950) June 2018, Class of 2013
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DEFINITION, CAUSE AND BACKGROUND

DEFINITION
FNAIT is fetal or neonatal thrombocytopenia caused by maternal alloantibodies directed against fetal platelets due to incompatibility between fetal and maternal platelet antigens.

CAUSE
The most common cause is alloantibodies against the HPA-1a when the mother has the platelet type HPA-1bb.

BACKGROUND
• Internationally, recognized anti-HPA-1a-immunized pregnant women are typically treated with high-dose intravenous immunoglobulins (IVIg)
• In Norway IVIg is rarely used
OBJECTIVE

- To assess neonatal outcome (ICH) of FNAIT due to anti-HPA-1a in Norway
- To assess the risk of ICH in subsequent, untreated pregnancies following a history of FNAIT
MATERIALS AND METHOD

• Data were collected from 1997-2017
• Potential patients were identified from the register at the Norwegian National Unit for Platelet Immunology (NNUPI) in Tromsø and from the previous HPA-1 screening study