

# Dialogue between Clinician and Pathologist on CBC report

---

**Dr. Seema Bhatwadekar**

Haematologist, Oncohaematologist &

Transplant Physician

Vadodara.



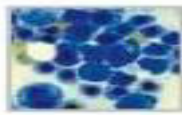
## CBC PBS

---

Most important test to make probable diagnosis

Crucial role to decide further work up

- Infection
  - Haematological Malignancy
  - Chronic inflammation, Auto immune
  - Haemoglobinopathy
  - Lead Poisoning
-

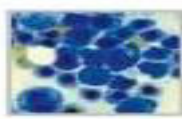
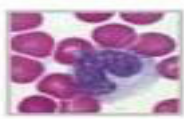


## CBC PBS

---

No Further work up

- Nutritional anemia
  - Pseudothrombocytopenia
  - Certain acute leukemia
-



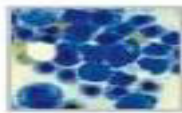
## Value addition by Pathologist

---

- Input on PBS morphology
- Interaction with clinician

**Treatment and outcome of patient**

---



# CBC report

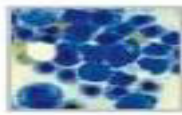
---

## Call from clinical assistant

- 28yr old female
- Primipara
- Post LSCS

## SMS by lab technician

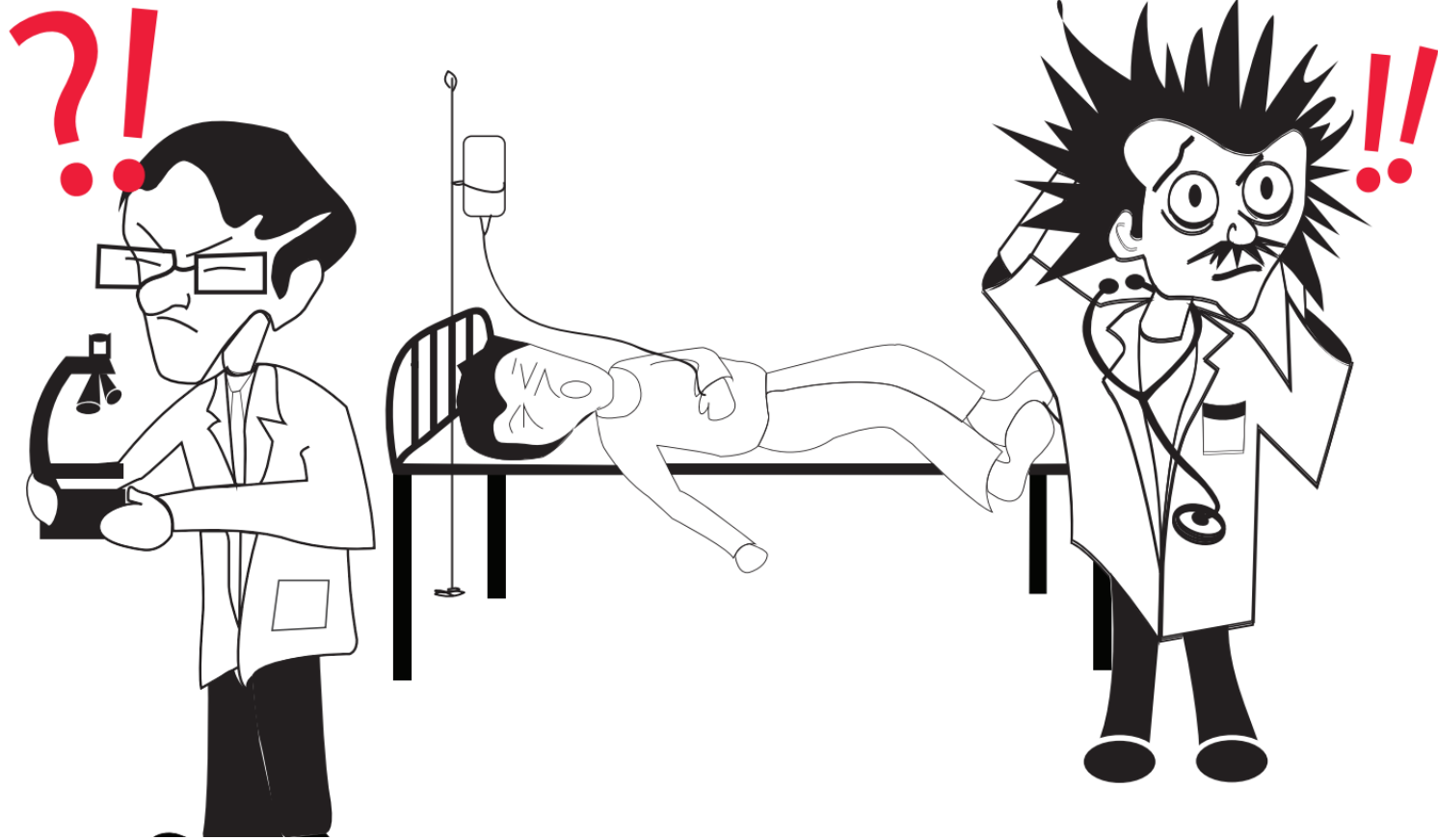
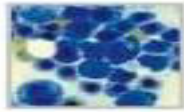
- HB 6gm%
  - TLC 16200/cumm
  - PLT 15000/cumm
-

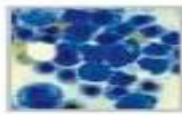


## Treatment given

---

- PCV/Fresh whole blood
  - PRP/PC/SDP
  - Broad spectrum antibiotic
-





## Scenario 1

---

6/16200/15000

PBS

Microcytic hypochromic RBC

Leucocytosis ,neutrophilia no toxic changes.

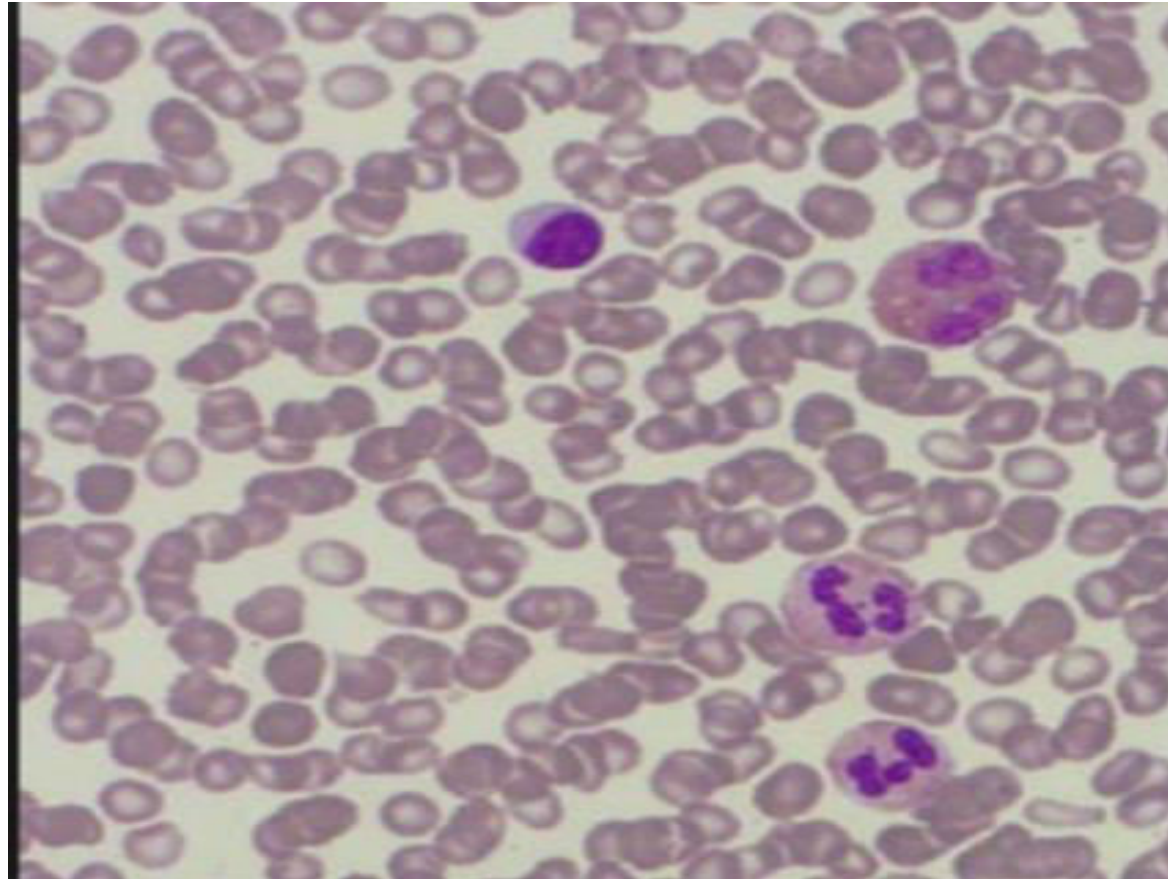
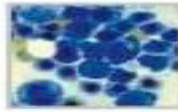
No blast

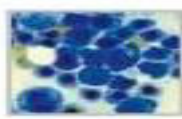
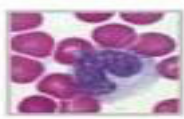
PLT count approx 20000/cmm ,presence of giant plateletes

**Thrombocytopenia with blood loss anemia**

---







## ? ITP

---

PT,PTT,LFT.Creatinine,

PS for MP, Dengue HIV,HBsAG,HCV,ANA

Bone Marrow

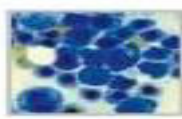
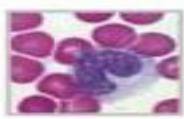
USG Abdomen,CXR,

Diagnosis is made by exclusion.

1 in 1000 present with life threatening bleed.

85 % patients will respond to Steroids

---



## ITP (Change in treatment plan)

---

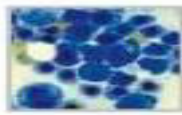
- Steroids
- IVIG
- Anti D
- Iron suppliments
  
- PLT count of neonate at day 1 and 4

How I treat thrombocytopenia in pregnancy

Terry Gernsheimer<sup>1,\*</sup>, Andra H. James<sup>2,\*</sup>, and Roberto

January 3, 2013; Blood: 121 (1)

---



## Scenario 2

---

6/16200/15000

PBS

Macrocytic RBC, Many Microsperocytes, No schistocytes

Polychromasia

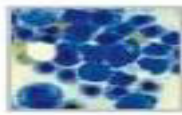
Leucocytosis, neutrophilia no toxic changes

PLT count approx 10000/cmm

**Thrombocytopenia with Haemolysis**

---





## ? Evans Syndrome

---

DCT

PT,PTT,LFT.Creatinine,

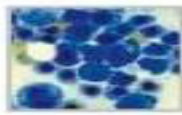
PS for MP, Dengue HIV,HBsAG,HCV,ANA

USG Abdomen,CXR

Auto immune activity against RBCs and Platelets

Needs aggressive immunosuppression

---



# Evans Syndrome

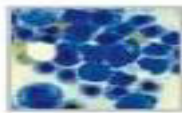
## Change in treatment plan

---

- Steroids
- Rituximab
- Splenectomy
- High dose Cyclophosphamide
- Danazol
- Mycophenolate mofetil

B12 and Folic acid supplementation

PLT count of neonate at day 1 and day 4



## Scenario 3

---

6/16200/15000

PBS

Normocytic normochromic RBC, More than 2 to 3

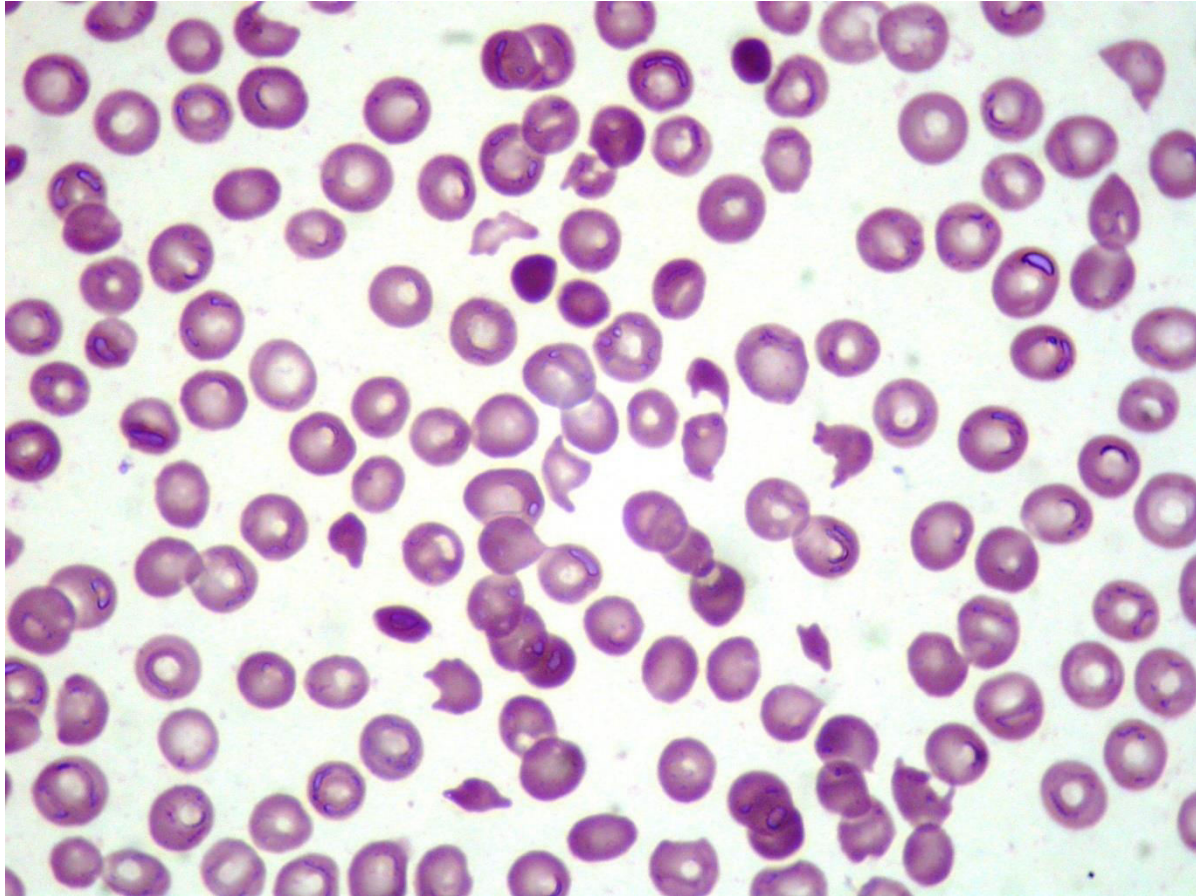
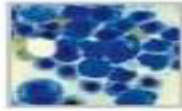
Schistocytes per oil field

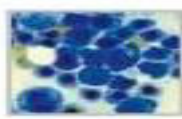
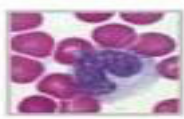
Leucocytosis ,neutrophilia no toxic changes

PLT count less than 5000/cumm

---







# ? Postpartum Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura

---

LDH

PT, PTT, LFT, Creatinine,

PS for MP, Dengue HIV, HBsAG, HCV, ANA

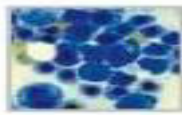
USG Abdomen, CXR

Platelet transfusion is contraindicated

If left untreated more than 90% mortality

Needs urgent intervention

---



## TTP (Change in treatment plan)

---

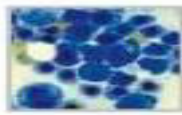
- Plasma exchange
- Steroids
- Rituximab

Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura and pregnancy: presentation, management, subsequent pregnancy outcomes

Marie Scully<sup>1</sup>, Mari Thomas<sup>2</sup>, Mary Underwood

July 10, 2014; Blood: 124 (2)

---



## Scenario 4

---

6/16200/15000

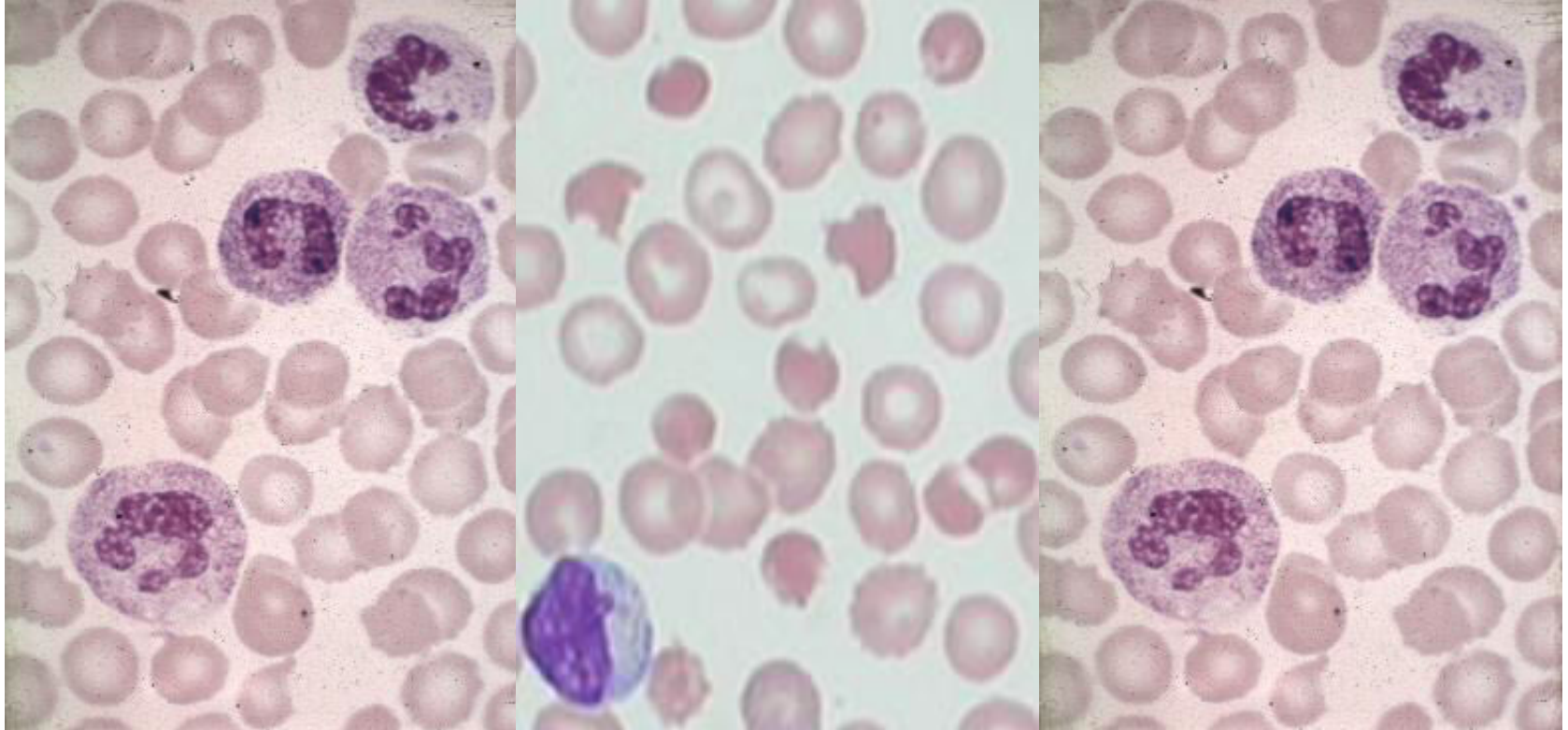
PBS

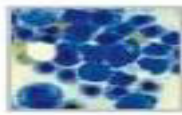
Anisopoikilocytosis, Many schistocytes

Leucocytosis ,neutrophilia ,toxic changes

PLT count approx 10000/cmm ,presence of giant plateletes

---





## ?Postpartum Sepsicemia with DIC

---

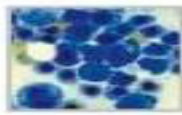
PT,PTT, Fibrinogen,  
LFT.Creatinine,  
PS for MP, Dengue HIV,HBsAG,HCV  
Blood and Urine culture

USG Abdomen,CXR,

Evaluation to find out root cause

Success rate is high.

---



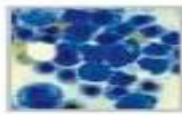
# Septicemia with DIC

## Change in treatment plan

---

- Shift patient to Institute
- Involve team
- FFP, Cryo, PCV
- Antibiotics
- Treatment for underlying cause of septicemia

Erez O, Mastrolia SA, Thachil J. Disseminated intravascular coagulation in pregnancy: insights in pathophysiology, diagnosis and management. Am J Obstet Gynecol 2015; 213:452.



## Scenario 5

---

6/16200/15000

PBS

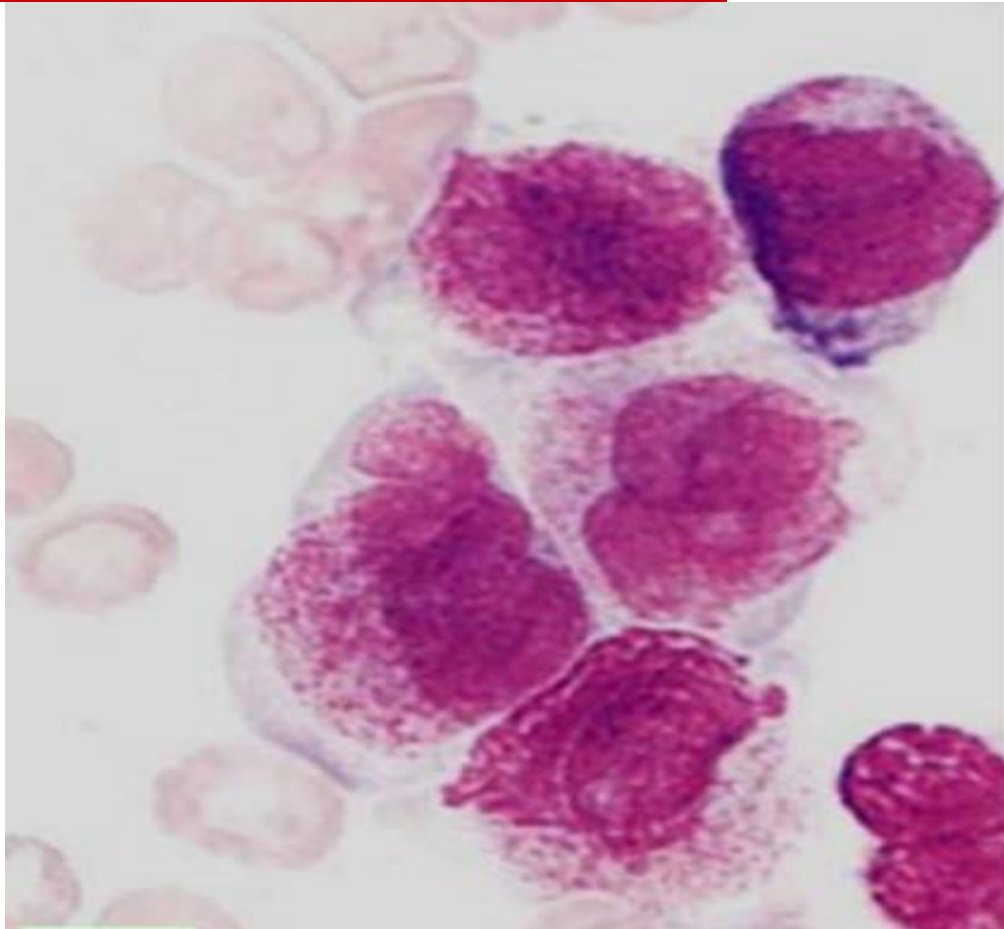
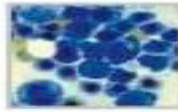
Microcytic hypochromic, macro ovulocytic RBC, Many Schistocytes

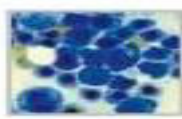
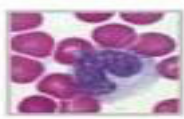
Leucocytosis , Presence of abnormal promyelocytes with granular cytoplasm and aur rods

PLT count approx 5000/cmm

---







# Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia

---

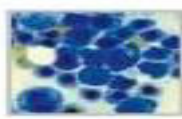
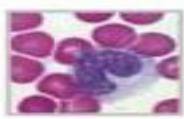
Bone Marrow, CD Marker for acute leukemia, RT  
PCR for PML RARA, Cytogenetics

PT, PTT, LFT, Creatinine,

PS for MP, Dengue HIV, HBsAG, HCV, ANA

USG Abdomen, CXR,

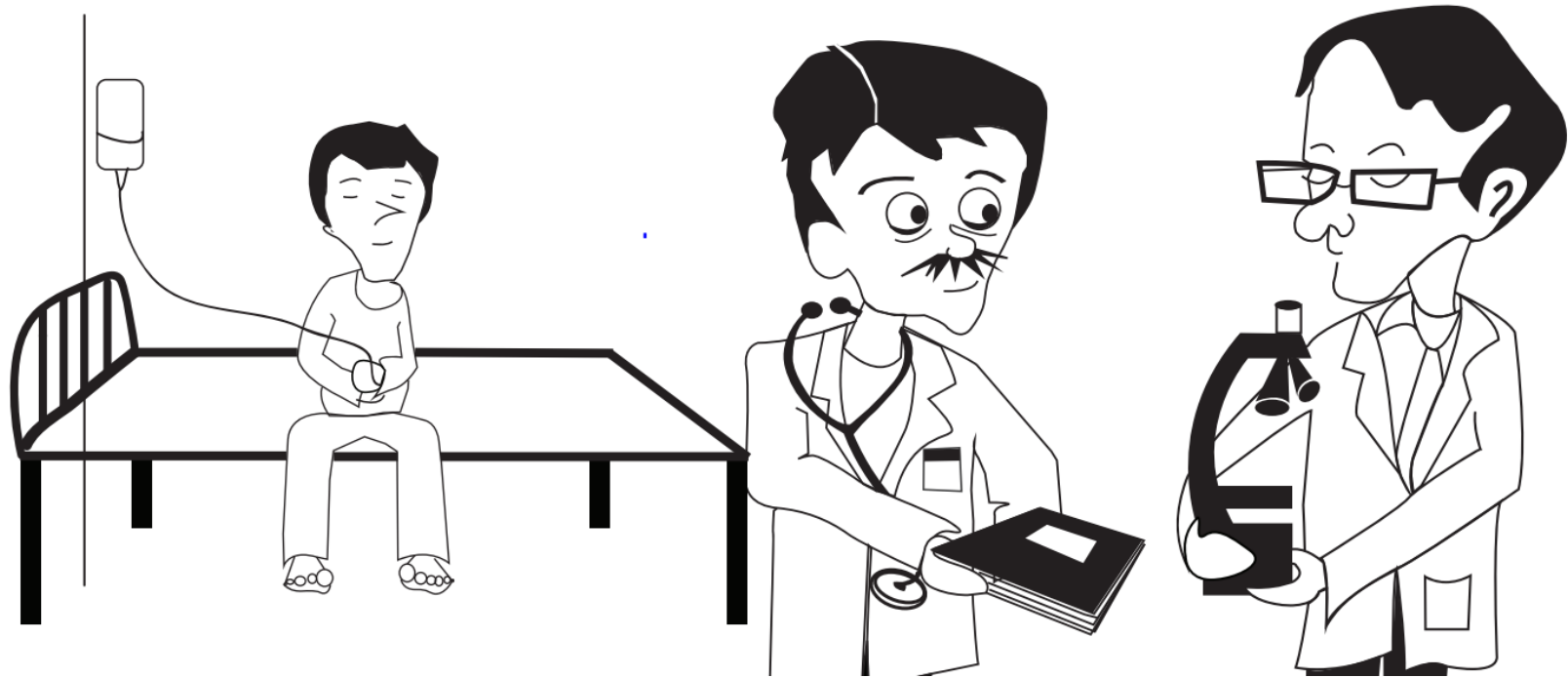
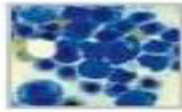
---

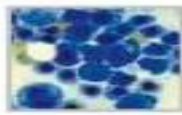


## APML (Change in treatment plan)

---

- Shift patient to Institute
- Involve Haemato-Oncology team
- FFP,Cryo
- Antibiotics
- Arsenox/ATRA
- Chemotherapy
- High cure rate

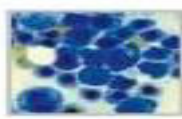
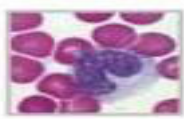




# Dialogue

---

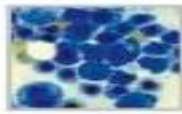
- Helps in saving life
  - Decreases financial burden
  - Whenever in doubt ask  
Colleague/Haematologist
-



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

- Dr. Shashi Apte,SSH Pune
  - Sterling Hospital ,Vadodara
  - Lab core Laboratory
  - Haemocare Staff
  - Shrinivas Amita Advait
-



**HAEMOCARE  
CENTRE**

Centre for Diagnosis & Treatment Counseling

---

**THANK YOU**

---