Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura: predictors of chronic disease

L G Robb, K Tiedeman

Abstract
We studied the extent to which patient characteristics influenced outcome in childhood idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura in a historical cohort of 289 children over a 20 year period (1968–87). Outcome was classified as acute or chronic depending on whether the platelet count had returned to normal ($150 \times 10^9/l$) by six months after diagnosis. Fifty three cases (18%) had chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura.

The likelihood of chronic disease was determined by logistic regression analysis of five patient variables: age, sex, season of onset of symptoms, history of recent viral illness, and duration of symptoms at presentation. A history of symptoms of >14 days at presentation, adjusted for the other variables, was strongly predictive of chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura; the other variables did not significantly affect outcome.

At 28 days after diagnosis 138 (47%) of the study cohort had normal platelet counts. Children whose platelet counts were $<150 \times 10^9/l$ had a threefold risk of progressing to chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, which increased to fivefold if counts were $<50 \times 10^9/l$. Two thirds of patients in the chronic group, irrespective of treatment, remained thrombocytopenic two years after diagnosis.

We conclude that a history of symptoms for greater than two weeks at presentation is strongly predictive of chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura. If platelet counts are subnormal 28 days after diagnosis the risk of chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura is increased with prolonged thrombocytopenia being very likely if platelet counts remain low three months after diagnosis.

Patients and methods
All patients identified as having idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura seen at the Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne, Australia from 1968 to 1987 were reviewed; a total of 363 patients. Melbourne is a city of approximately 3 million people and we estimate that 90% of children from Melbourne and surrounding country areas with signs and symptoms suggestive of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura would have presented directly or have been referred to the Royal Children's Hospital. Fifty three patients who were not followed up at this hospital after discharge were excluded as were 13 patients who were referred after diagnosis for second opinion or for surgery. These 13 tertiary referred patients were included to enable accurate documentation of patient characteristics at initial presentation. A further eight patients were excluded from the logistic regression analysis because they could not be classified as acute or chronic using our study definition; seven of these patients underwent splenectomy after a brief, fulminant course during the acute illness and one died two months after diagnosis. These cases were included in descriptions of treatment and of complications in the cohort.

The diagnosis of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura was established by a history of increased bruising, petechiae and, in many cases, mucous membrane bleeding together with a platelet count $<50 \times 10^9/l$. Children in...
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whom there was another haematological disorder or systemic illness, other than intercurrent viral infection, to which the thrombocytopenia could be attributed were excluded. None of the study patients had positive family histories for collagen vascular disease, thrombocytopenia, or other haematological disorders. Bone marrow aspiration was performed in 237 (82%) of patients, including all of those who were later classified as having chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura. In all cases the bone marrow showed normal erythropoiesis and granulopoiesis, normal or increased numbers of megakaryocytes, few free platelets, and no evidence of neoplasia or aplasia.

Case records were examined to ascertain the following information: age, sex, season of symptoms onset, the duration and nature of symptoms from first observation to presentation at the Royal Children's Hospital, signs at presentation, history of viral illness in the four weeks before onset of sympotms, complications, sequential platelet counts, treatment, and outcome. Outcome was classified as acute or chronic, the latter being defined as persistent or recurrent thrombocytopenia (platelet count <150×10⁹/l) for more than four months after presentation. We had intended to include the platelet count at diagnosis in our analysis but had to discard this variable because 98% of our study cohort had initial platelet counts <20×10⁹/l.

Initially a crude odds ratio was calculated for the contribution of each variable to outcome. Exact confidence intervals and, where applicable, trend tests were also determined. The odds ratio gives an estimate of disease (outcome) probability for a particular exposure (variable) and approximates the relative risk (in this study of the child going on to chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura). In order to produce an estimate of the effects of interest, which was more precise and less biased by confounding, unconditional logistic regression was carried out using the Eegret software package.

### Results

Of the 289 children with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura in our study, 236 (82%) were classified as having acute idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura and 53 (18%) as having chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura. Mean follow up time for patients with acute disease was 5±5 months after platelet counts had returned to normal (range 2–29 months). Chronic patients were followed up for extended periods, most for longer than four years.

The cohort characteristics are summarised in table 1. Most of the viral illnesses occurring within the four weeks before the child presenting with thrombocytopenia were upper respiratory tract infections but eight patients had infectious mononucleosis diagnosed by heterophile antibody screening test and 11 patients had clear clinical evidence of varicella. Other viral exanthems as antecedents were noted in a further 15 patients but descriptions and laboratory studies were inadequate for further characterisation.

### PREDICTORS OF CHRONIC DISEASE

The variables age, sex, season of onset, association with viral illness, and length of symptoms were included in the logistic regression analysis. Table 1 shows the crude (unadjusted) odds ratio and adjusted odds ratio for each variable. As shown, results of trend tests for age and for length of symptoms at presentation were highly significant.

### OUTCOME

Table 2 gives crude and adjusted odds ratios for the likelihood of having chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura if platelet counts were <50×10⁹/l or <150×10⁹/l at 28 days and three months after presentation. For the analyses at three months, duration of symptoms, thrombocytopenia and abnormal platelet counts were included in the logistic regression model as a baseline variable.

### Table 1 Risk factors compared with outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total (n=289)</th>
<th>Chronic (n=53)</th>
<th>Acute (n=236)</th>
<th>Crude odds ratio</th>
<th>95% Confidence intervals</th>
<th>p Value</th>
<th>Adjusted odds ratio</th>
<th>95% Confidence intervals</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.04 to 1.4</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.5 to 1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.2 to 1.9</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age (years):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>0–3</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.2 to 1.9</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.2 to 1.9</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
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<td>4–7</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.1 to 1.9</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.1 to 1.9</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
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<tr>
<td>8–11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.1 to 1.9</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.1 to 1.9</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
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<tr>
<td>12–15</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.1 to 1.9</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.1 to 1.9</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viral illness in four four weeks before presentation:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.6 to 3.4</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7 to 2.7</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Season of symptom onset:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7 to 1.6</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7 to 1.6</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7 to 1.6</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.7 to 1.6</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration of symptoms (days):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0–3</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.1 to 4.1</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–14</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.1 to 4.1</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;14</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.1 to 4.1</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Trend test p=0.04; ** trend test p=0.001.

1 Logistic regression model for each adjusted odds ratio contained all variables listed in table.

2 Reference value for all odds ratios is first variable category.
TABLE 2 Platelet counts at 28 days and three months compared with outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Chronic (n=53)</th>
<th>Acute (n=236)</th>
<th>Crude odds ratio*</th>
<th>95% Confidence intervals</th>
<th>Adjusted odds ratio†</th>
<th>95% Confidence intervals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Platelet count at 28 days (×10^9/l):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>6:3</td>
<td>3:6 to 12:7</td>
<td>5:1</td>
<td>2:4 to 10:7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥50</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>189</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;150</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>3:9</td>
<td>1:9 to 8:6</td>
<td>3:6</td>
<td>1:6 to 8:0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥150</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>126</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Platelet count at three months (×10^9/l):</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;50</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>57:8</td>
<td>22:3 to 168:1</td>
<td>158:4</td>
<td>40:9 to 61:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥50</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>228</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;150</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥150</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>54:0</td>
<td>21:3 to 157:5</td>
<td>78:6</td>
<td>23:9 to 257:3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Reference value for all odds ratios is first variable category: p values for all crude and adjusted odds ratios were <0:001.
†Logistic regression model for each adjusted odds ratio contained all variables listed on table 1.

associated viral illness, and age contributed most to the positive confounding in the crude odds ratio for platelet counts <50×10^9/l and duration of symptoms together with age increased the crude odds ratio for platelet counts <150×10^9/l.

At 28 days after diagnosis 136 (47%) of the study cohort had normal platelet counts. By three months 218 (75%) had normal platelet counts (228 of the acute group and seven of the chronic group). Five of these seven children who were later classified as chronic but had a normal platelet count at three months were on steroids at that time and two had received a gammaglobulin infusion just before the blood count. Of the five children on steroids, four had been restarted on this drug because of persistent severe thrombocytopenia after initial steroid treatment and one had begun steroids after a period of prolonged observation without resolution of thrombocytopenia.

Two thirds of the children with chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura still had thrombocytopenia two years after diagnosis (four cases had incomplete follow up for two years). Ten of the 14 children who had recovered had undergone splenectomy.

### TREATMENT

Treatment of idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura changed considerably between 1967 and 1987. Up until 1973 steroids (prednisolone 2 mg/kg/day for four weeks and then tapered) were given to 80 to 90% of new patients at presentation. In subsequent years 10 to 50% of new cases each year received steroids at some time in their management. It was not possible to study the effect of steroids in treating idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura without introducing bias through confounding. This was because treatment allocation in this study was not based on a random process but by deliberate assignment to individuals who were thought to be most likely to benefit from it, thus causing potential confounding by indication.14

Seventeen patients were treated with intravenous gammaglobulin: three in 1985, five in 1986, and nine in 1987. Four of these had one five day course for clinically severe bleeding at presentation and 13 patients with chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura had multiple two or five day courses. Five of this latter group subsequently underwent splenectomy.

### COMPLICATIONS

Skin bleeding alone was the only abnormal sign at presentation in 173 (60%) cases, the other 116 also had mucosal bleeding. Eight patients had haematemesis and melaena. Blood transfusions were given in less than 5% of patients. Only three of the children with chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura required readmission to the Royal Children’s Hospital for problems related to thrombocytopenia, other than for gammaglobulin infusion or splenectomy. Two of these patients who were readmitted with chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura died of cerebral haemorrhage, as discussed below; the other child was admitted for bedrest because of continued severe bruising and epistaxis.

Three children (1%) died of intracranial haemorrhage, all in the period before the availability of gammaglobulin. Each of these patients had had a bone marrow examination that was consistent with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura. The first was a 9 month old boy who presented with a five day history of bruising, petechiae and gum bleeding in association with
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Early splenectomy as a treatment for severe, life threatening haemorrhage may become even less common now that gammaglobulin is available.

In our search for patient characteristics at presentation that were predictive of chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura we noted that patients tended to separate into two groups—those who took many days to present in whom onset of bruising was gradual and progressive and mucosal bleeding was less common, and those who presented early, often on the day of symptom onset and who had dramatic, widespread ecchymoses and bleeding.

We calculated adjusted odds ratios for a history of symptoms for greater than 14 days at presentation to the Royal Children’s Hospital indicating a strong association between this variable and eventual chronic outcome. The positive trend test showed that if symptoms had been present for between one and two weeks there was also an increased risk of chronicity. Whether these two groups with differing modes of onset of thrombocytopenic symptoms represent disease subtypes with different pathogenesis is not known. Walker and Walker also used the criterion of a history of bleeding for >14 days at presentation to subdivide their patients in a long term follow up study of childhood idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura. 6 As in our study, they found the two groups of patients differed considerably in their outcome, with 91% of the group with symptoms for >14 days of symptoms remitting spontaneously compared with 36% of the group with longer symptom histories.

Associated viral illness, sex of the patient, and season of onset were not predictive of outcome when adjusted odds ratios were calculated. The numbers in the oldest age group were small and the study showed a trend towards greater risk of chronicity with increasing age, although odds ratios were not significant.

A total of 218 (75%) of the total cohort had normal platelet counts three months after diagnosis, with nearly all the children who were classified as having acute idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura having recovered. Of the children classified as having chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenia, the ongoing risk of intracranial haemorrhage, is generally recognised. 4 . 8 Major medical complications in our cohort were few, as indicated by the small number of readmissions, other than for treatment, for problems related to thrombocytopenia. The exclusion of tertiary referred patients and the role of the Royal Children’s Hospital as the only major paediatric hospital in the study community minimised selection bias towards the chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura group.

Remission after splenectomy occurred in 23 out of 33 (70%) cases, a figure similar to that reported elsewhere. 5 . 10 The 100% remission rate in children splenectomised early in the course of their illness reflects the differences in the indications for this procedure between the acute and chronic groups. In the former group splenectomy was usually undertaken because of severity rather than chronicity of disease and, had it been possible to avoid the surgery, spontaneous remission may well have occurred.

Discussion

In this historical cohort study of childhood idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, 53 (18%) of the children reviewed had continuing thrombocytopenia six months after presentation. The mortality rate was 1%, with one death from intracranial haemorrhage occurring at eight weeks after diagnosis and two deaths from intracranial haemorrhage occurring during the chronic phase of the illness. These figures are similar to those found in previous studies. 10 . 15 The benign nature of acute and chronic childhood idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, aside from the spontaneous risk of intracranial haemorrhage, is generally recognised. 4 . 8 Major medical complications in our cohort were few, as indicated by the small number of readmissions, other than for treatment, for problems related to thrombocytopenia. The exclusion of tertiary referred patients and the role of the Royal Children’s Hospital as the only major paediatric hospital in the study community minimised selection bias towards the chronic idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura group.

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a respiratory tract infection. He was started on steroids but platelet counts were still <5 x 10^9/l four weeks after diagnosis. One week later he fell and hit his head sustaining a large subdural haematoma. Surgical evacuation was followed by uncontrollable fatal haemorrhage. The second death occurred in a girl of 3.8 years who was first seen with a long history of recurrent epistaxis and of two weeks of skin bruising. Despite steroid administration platelet counts remained <5 x 10^9/l over the next eight months. Requests for permission for splenectomy were refused. Eleven months after diagnosis she was admitted with massive oral and skin bruising and haematemesis and died before splenectomy could be undertaken. Necropsy confirmed intracranial haemorrhage. The other death was a 4 year old girl who presented with four months of excessive bruising. Steroids were given and the platelet count had returned to normal by day 14 and remained so after weaning from steroids at one month. Two further courses of steroids were administered at nine and 16 months when the platelet count again fell to <10 x 10^9/l and bruising recurred. A splenec- tomy was performed at 18 months and there was a transient rise in platelet counts to normal but three months later the count was 15 x 10^9/l. The count returned to normal when steroids were again given. After a further two months steroids were weaned and six weeks later the child had a brief gastroenteritis like illness and suffered a fatal cerebral haemorrhage.

Our cohort could be divided into two groups: a group of patients who tend to have a self-limiting acute disease with a high remission rate and a group of patients who have a chronic disease with a low remission rate. The factors that influence this decision are not well understood. In the acute group the remission rate is generally accepted as being 100%, whereas in the chronic group it is generally considered to be 50%. The difference in remission rates between the two groups is important as it has implications for the management of the patient.
related to outcome in childhood idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, only symptoms for >14 days at presentation was useful in prediction of chronicity when confounding between variables was accounted for in the analysis. We did not demonstrate clear predictive value for age greater than 10 years at diagnosis but analysis was limited by small sample sizes for the older age groups.

The study also established that ongoing subnormal platelet counts 28 days after diagnosis increased the risk of prolonged thrombocytopenia. This risk was greater in the group with very low platelet counts. Most of our cohort had normal platelet counts by three months after diagnosis. If they did not, continuing thrombocytopenia was likely. This information may be useful to paediatricians managing children with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura for counselling patients and their parents and in planning treatment.

We would like to thank Dr T Nolan for his help with the statistical analysis and review of the manuscript and Drs H Ekert and GP Tauro for their helpful comments and criticisms.

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