

# Platelet Storage Pool Disorder in Pregnancy: An under recognised condition increasing risk of postpartum haemorrhage

Manju Mukundan, MBBS<sup>1</sup>; Shawn Tan, FRANZCOG trainee<sup>1</sup>; Ai Ling Cheong FRNAZCOG<sup>1</sup>; Tarin Ward FANZCA<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> Eastern Health, Victoria

### INTRODUCTION

Platelet Storage Pool Disorder (PSPD) refers to underrecognized group of bleeding an disorders characterised by normal platelet counts but with impaired functioning due to deficiency of dense granules. Women with PSPD may have abnormal uterine bleeding and are at risk of Post-partum haemorrhage (PPH) during childbirth. According to reports from the U.S. Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, in 2021, 3528 patients were living with PSPD, 67% of whom were women. There are only a few reported cases in pregnancy and therefore the management remains unclear. Routine use of DDAVP (Desmopressin acetate) to prevent excessive bleeding has been suggested in some case reports.



### **CASE REPORT**

A 26 year old Primigravida at 40 weeks gestation was admitted for elective induction of labour. She denied history of medical comorbidities during antenatal clinic visits. On admission to birth suite, she disclosed diagnosis of PSPD in childhood when she was investigated (platelet aggregation test) by Paediatric Haematologist for the cause of her easy bruising. Her other symptom included menorrhagia. She denied history of excessive bleeding during previous surgery in 2021. Platelet count and Coagulation studies were normal on admission. Due to high risk of PPH associated with PSPD and limited data available on its management, consultation was sought from Haematologist & Anaesthetist. Labour was induced, Epidural analgesia was avoided and platelets & DDAVP were kept readilv available. Emergency Caesarean Section under Spinal Anesthesia was performed due to fetal distress.

## INVESTIGATIONS

The second secon	CONCENTRA	TION COMMENT CODE
ADP	5.0 01	IOL
ADP	2.5 UM	IOL
RISTOCETIN	1.5 mg	1/m1 N
COLLAGEN .	4.0 ug	/ml
COLLAGEN	2.0 ug	y/m1
ARACHIDONIC ACT	1.0 mm	I
	A No response	328
	PO1 Comment : studies to all s PO2 Comment : studies	Platelet aggregation showed normal response stimuli used. The above aggregation are suggestive of
	a releas to aspin	in or N.S.A.I.D ingestion
	PLATELET FUNC	e defect, such as that du rin or N.S.A.I.D ingestion
	PLATELET FUNC	e defect, such as that du rin or N.S.A.I.D ingestion TION TEST
i . Against	PLATELET FUNC Platelet function : Concentration	e defect, such as that du rin or N.S.A.I.D ingestion TION TEST Test Result

Eastern .

Health

			Accord	a response.		
	4.0	ig/aL	Normal response			
	1.5	ag/mLi	Normal response			
Arachidonic Acid	1.0	mM/mL	Reduced response.			
Comment:Collagen 2.0 ug Reduced response to A POOL DEFECT. repeat clinical circumstances	DP and study w Review	educed resp low dose Co ith family ed by Dr P	oonse. ollagen wo studies m Monagle,	ould suggest ay be appro Staff Haema	a PLATELET STORAGE priate depending on topathologist.	
INVESTIGATION		RESULT				
		ON /	ADMIS	SION	POST-OP DAY 1	
Platelet Cou	nt		190		172	
PT/INR	PT/INR 2		11.5/1	.0	-	
aPTT			26		-	

#### RESULT

There was 1100 ml PPH from brisk bleeding from the lower uterine segment. DDAVP was not administered as haemostasis was quickly achieved with 2 layer uterine closure, hemostatic sutures and oxytocin administration. Prophylactic intravenous tranexamic acid was given for 24 hours. She was discharged on 3rd post-operative day without any episodes of secondary PPH.

#### CONCLUSION

Women with PSPD have increased risk of PPH. There are only few reported cases, each with different management approaches. Our case highlights the importance of multi-disciplinary team approach and that DDAVP may not be required in all patients. Further studies need be carried out to draw definitive to conclusions on its management.