Usefulness of Checking Platelet Count Before Thrombolysis in Acute Ischemic Stroke

Brett L. Cucchiara, MD; Bryon Jackson, MD; Mark Weiner, MD; Steven R. Messe, MD

Background and Purpose—Thrombolysis for acute ischemic stroke is strikingly time sensitive. Current guidelines require confirmation of a platelet count ≥100,000 before thrombolysis; however, obtaining this laboratory test may delay treatment.

Methods—We queried our hospital database to identify patients with ICD-9 codes consistent with a diagnosis of acute ischemic stroke (AIS) from 2000 to 2005 and to determine platelet counts in these patients. Medical charts of patients with platelet counts <100,000 were reviewed to determine whether the patient had a known history of thrombocytopenia or conditions associated with thrombocytopenia.

Results—A total of 1752 patients were identified, and 82 (4.7%) had a platelet count <100,000 at stroke onset. Only 6/1752 (0.3%) had a platelet count <100,000 which was not suspected based on initial history. All of these 6 patients had only mildly decreased platelet counts.

Conclusions—An unsuspected platelet count <100,000 was found in 0.3% of patients at stroke presentation. In patients without a history of thrombocytopenia or predisposing factors, the benefit of earlier thrombolysis may outweigh the bleeding risk of inadvertently treating a patient with thrombocytopenia. (Stroke. 2007;38:000-000.)

Key Words: platelet count, stroke, thrombolysis

Clinical trials of thrombolysis for acute ischemic stroke (AIS) clearly show that faster treatment improves the odds of a good outcome. Unfortunately, evaluation of patients before administration of tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) is complex and time-consuming. The comprehensive protocol for tPA use, based on the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) trial which established the effectiveness of tPA, specifies a number of inclusion and exclusion criteria, including confirmation that the platelet count is ≥100,000. This study aims to determine the frequency of thrombocytopenia at presentation among patients with AIS. If finding a platelet count <100,000 is sufficiently infrequent, then risk-benefit analysis may support starting thrombolysis before platelet count results are available.

Methods

We queried our hospital database to identify all patients ≥18 years old with ICD-9 codes consistent with a diagnosis of AIS (433.x1, 434.x1, 436) from 2000 to 2005. This strategy has been shown to accurately identify stroke patients when compared with a gold standard of chart review. A computerized search of hospital laboratory records was undertaken to locate patients in this cohort with a platelet count <100,000 at some time during their hospitalization. Medical charts of these patients were systematically reviewed to confirm the diagnosis of AIS, to identify those with a platelet count <100,000 at stroke onset, and to determine whether the patient had a known history of thrombocytopenia or conditions associated with thrombocytopenia (defined as metastatic cancer, hematologic malignancy, bleeding of any type within the preceding one month, or presentation with sepsis or shock) at the time of initial evaluation. For the latter determination, record review was limited to the emergency department records, admission note, and pre-existing laboratory and chart data immediately available at patient presentation. This study was approved by our institution’s research review board.

Results

A total of 1752 patients with ICD-9 codes consistent with AIS and available laboratory data were identified. Of these, 212 patients had a platelet count <100,000 at some time during their hospitalization, and 82 (4.7%) had a platelet count <100,000 at stroke onset. Record review indicated a diagnosis other than AIS in 9 of these 82 patients (11%). Incorrect diagnoses included intracerebral hemorrhage (n=4), metabolic derangement (n=2), subdural hematoma (n=1), hypertensive encephalopathy (n=1), and traumatic brain injury (n=1). Of the 73 remaining patients, 62 had known thrombocytopenia at the time of stroke onset based on a reported history of low platelet count or prior laboratory data available at presentation. Five patients without known thrombocytopenia had a medical history of conditions associated with thrombocytopenia (metastatic cancer, n=2; hematologic malignancy, n=1; recent bleeding, n=1; and septic shock, n=1) at the time of presentation. Only 6/1752 (0.3%) had a platelet count <100,000 not suspected based on initial
Discussion
The pivotal NINDS tPA study excluded patients with a platelet count <100 000 from enrollment. This decision was undoubtedly made to limit hemorrhagic risk in the setting of a trial of a drug known to cause bleeding complications. The NINDS inclusion/exclusion criteria, developed for use in a research study, have since been widely adapted to clinical practice, and adherence to these criteria is recommended in treatment guidelines.4 However, an evidence-based analysis of a proposed treatment exclusion criteria would ideally consider (1) the likelihood the criteria is present in the target population, (2) the risk of complications from using the treatment in patients with the exclusion, and (3) any potential loss of benefit incurred by the procedures needed to identify those patients with the exclusion criteria.

Regarding these issues, several points can be made. First, in real-world practice, determination of the platelet count is a frequent cause of treatment delay. In contrast to glucose, which can be measured by paramedics in the field using widely available point-of-care testing devices, platelet-count measurement requires venipuncture and blood collection, careful specimen-labeling, transportation to a central laboratory where automated equipment is available, sample analysis, and communication of results to the treating physician. Delay can be introduced at numerous points along this pathway. Second, we found an unsuspected platelet count <100 000 in only 0.3% of patients at stroke presentation. There are no reliable data on the absolute risk of administering tPA to a patient with thrombocytopenia. However, positing a worst-case scenario, in which every person with thrombocytopenia treated with tPA has a fatal hemorrhage and would otherwise have had an excellent outcome, then empiric treatment might cause harm to 3 per 1000 treated.

Is this potential harm outweighed by the benefit of increasing the speed of thrombolysis to the other 997 per 1000 stroke patients? On a theoretical basis, Saver found that each minute of untreated AIS is associated with the loss of 1.9 million patients? On a theoretical basis, Saver found that each minute of thrombolysis to the other 997 per 1000 stroke empiric treatment might cause harm to 3 per 1000 treated. However, positing a worst-case scenario, in which every person with thrombocytopenia treated with tPA has a fatal hemorrhage and would otherwise have had an excellent outcome, then empiric treatment might cause harm to 3 per 1000 treated.

In conclusion, an unsuspected platelet count <100 000 is extremely rare in patients with AIS. This finding should not, however, distract from efforts to reduce laboratory delays in AIS patients. Rapid laboratory results would allow thrombolysis to be discontinued promptly even after initiation in patients subsequently found to have thrombocytopenia; furthermore, measurement of coagulation studies remains necessary in patients on anticoagulants or with other suspected causes of coagulopathy.

Sources of Funding
B.C. is supported by an American Heart Association Fellow-to-Faculty Award.

Disclosures
None.

References
Usefulness of Checking Platelet Count Before Thrombolysis in Acute Ischemic Stroke
Brett L. Cucchiara, Bryon Jackson, Mark Weiner and Steven R. Messe

Stroke. published online March 22, 2007;
Stroke is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
Copyright © 2007 American Heart Association, Inc. All rights reserved.
Print ISSN: 0039-2499. Online ISSN: 1524-4628

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:
http://stroke.ahajournals.org/content/early/2007/03/22/STROKEAHA.106.480889.citation

Permissions: Requests for permissions to reproduce figures, tables, or portions of articles originally published in Stroke can be obtained via RightsLink, a service of the Copyright Clearance Center, not the Editorial Office. Once the online version of the published article for which permission is being requested is located, click Request Permissions in the middle column of the Web page under Services. Further information about this process is available in the Permissions and Rights Question and Answer document.

Reprints: Information about reprints can be found online at:
http://www.lww.com/reprints

Subscriptions: Information about subscribing to Stroke is online at:
http://stroke.ahajournals.org/subscriptions/