

Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia, Correlation by Flow, Platelet Aggregometry and Platelet Function Assay (PFA)

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Objective: To evaluate Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia (GT) as an inherited bleeding disorder, its age and gender distribution.

Design: A Retrospective Study.

Setting: King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Method: Patients were tested for Glanzmann's Thrombasthenia by platelet immunophenotyping from January 2005 to December 2009. The results of platelet immunophenotyping were compared with PFA and platelet aggregometry.

Result: Thirty-three (77.3%) were type I, 7 (13.6%) were type II and 4 (9.1%) were type III. GT was mainly found in females and in pediatric age group. There was a good correlation between flow cytometry study and aggregation study.

Conclusion: GT is a common bleeding disorder in a community where consanguineous marriage is common.

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