in PBSC relative to PB. The data have implications for HSCT and adoptive immunotherapy.

Sanjleena Singh
Clinical Immunohaematology Lab,
Queensland Institute of Medical Research,
Brisbane, Australia

Paulien van Houten
Clinical Immunohaematology Lab,
Queensland Institute of Medical Research,
Brisbane, Australia

Kimberley Jones
Clinical Immunohaematology Lab,
Queensland Institute of Medical Research,
Brisbane, Australia

Karen Grimmett
Department of Haematology,
Princess Alexandra Hospital,
Brisbane, Australia

Anthony K. Mills
Department of Haematology,
Princess Alexandra Hospital,
Brisbane, Australia

Maher K. Gandhi
Clinical Immunohaematology Lab,
Queensland Institute of Medical Research;
and Department of Haematology,
Princess Alexandra Hospital,
Brisbane, Australia

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Correspondence: Maher K. Gandhi, Level I, CBCRC Bldg, Queensland Institute of Medical Research, Herston Rd, Brisbane, Queensland, 4006 Australia; e-mail: Maher.Gandhi@qimr.edu.au.

References

To the editor:

Antinuclear antibody (ANA)–positive thrombocytopenia: primary, but with a difference

In the recent Vicenza Consensus Conference,1 2 clinical-immunologic entities have been considered when defining the criteria for differentiating “primary” from “secondary” forms of immune thrombocytopenias. However, although the thrombocytopenia associated with the presence of antiphospholipid antibodies is discussed at some length (obviously within the limits of a standardization conference), this is not so for ITP with antinuclear antibodies (ANA), which is even more complex and challenging.

There are 2 eras in the study and in the gradual elucidation of this intriguing clinical and immunologic entity. The first clinical era included the description of distinct histologic patterns in spleens resected from apparently idiopathic ITP patients who then went on to develop systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).2,3 At the same time there was a hot debate as to whether splenectomy for ITP could precipitate SLE,4 a hypothesis that was ultimately disproved.5 The second era is founded mainly on longitudinal studies of patients with ITP in which low-titered ANAs did not predict for the late development of SLE,6 but high-titer ANA, irrespective of subtype, did.7,8 In a recent study Abbadi et al9 have found that a positive ANA test (no pattern specified) predicted for a poor response to initial steroid therapy in adults with ITP.9

There is no doubt that an isolated positive ANA test in low titers does not contradict the diagnosis of primary chronic ITP, even if there already appears to be a different response to corticotherapy. However, the condition may progress, step by step, along with the increasing amount of ANA and, of course, of other antibodies such as anti-ds DNA, anti-Sm and antinuclear ribonucleoprotein antibodies. In a landmark study, Arbuckle et al10 have found that in 115 of 130 patients with SLE (88%), at least one SLE autoantibody tested was present before the diagnosis (≤ 9.4 years earlier; mean, 3.3 years). In this clinical material ANAs appeared significantly earlier than the other, more “ominous” antibodies. Similarly, in an unimpressive number of ANA-positive ITP patients, a progressive spreading of autoimmunity (“a crescendo of autoimmunity”10) may take place, from organ-specific to non–organ-specific antibodies.

In conclusion, the potential evolution from ITP to SLE depends on a galaxy of genetic and epigenetic factors that dictate the fate of these immune responses. A special immunologic consideration for this entity, which even at the stage of conventional “primariness” carries some degree of difference,

Alberto M. Marmont
Division of Hematology & Stem Cell Transplantation,
Azienda Ospedaliera-Universitaria San Martino,
Genova, Italy

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Correspondence: Prof A. M. Marmont, II Division of Hematology & Stem Cell Transplantation, Azienda Ospedaliera-Universitaria San Martino, Largo R Benzi 10, 16132 Genova, Italy; e-mail: alberto.marmont@hsanmartino.it.
We thank Professor Marmont for his interest in our work and for the opportunity to further discuss some controversial aspects on terminology and definitions in immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP).1

Primary ITP is a diagnosis of exclusion, characterized by a great heterogeneity in the pathogenesis and clinical outcomes.2 The International Working Group (IWG) is aware that certain cases of primary ITP may be accompanied by coexisting antibodies such as antiphospholipid or antinuclear antibodies (ANA). However, the IWG classifies as secondary ITP only those cases in which the underlying disorder modifies the natural course or influences the treatment approach. A significant proportion of patients diagnosed with ITP has been found to have ANA. For example, in a prospective study in 186 adult patients,3 weak positivity (titer from 1:40 to 1:80) or definite positivity (titer higher than 1:80) were found in 18 (10%) and 7 (4%) of cases, respectively. However, the impact of ANA as an adjunctive prognostic marker in isolated thrombocytopenia, otherwise meeting our criteria for primary ITP, is not defined. Although the development of other autoimmune disorders, including systemic lupus erythematosus, has been reported in a minority of cases during prolonged follow-up (around 5%),4 in a more recent retrospective analysis of 108 adult ITP patients the presence of ANA (titer higher than of 1:80) was found in 36 (33%), but no case of systemic lupus erythematosus was recorded after a mean follow-up of 3.6 years (range, 2.1-7 years).5 This finding was also confirmed in a prospective evaluation in patients with high ANA titer (1:160 or higher) after a similar follow-up period.6 Regarding the less favorable response to steroid therapy, the study cited by Marmont7 refers to a small cohort of patients (41 cases, 10 with ANA). In a larger study,8 39 patients with a positive test for ANA showed a response to steroids similar to that of 506 negative cases. Thus, IWG maintains that isolated ANA positivity at diagnosis should not shift toward a secondary form of ITP, unless large-scale prospective studies will provide evidence of a significant clinical impact of this finding.

We hope that Professor Marmont’s comments will raise interest in such studies.

References


Response

Immune thrombocytopenic purpura: terminology and definitions

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Alberto M. Marmont