

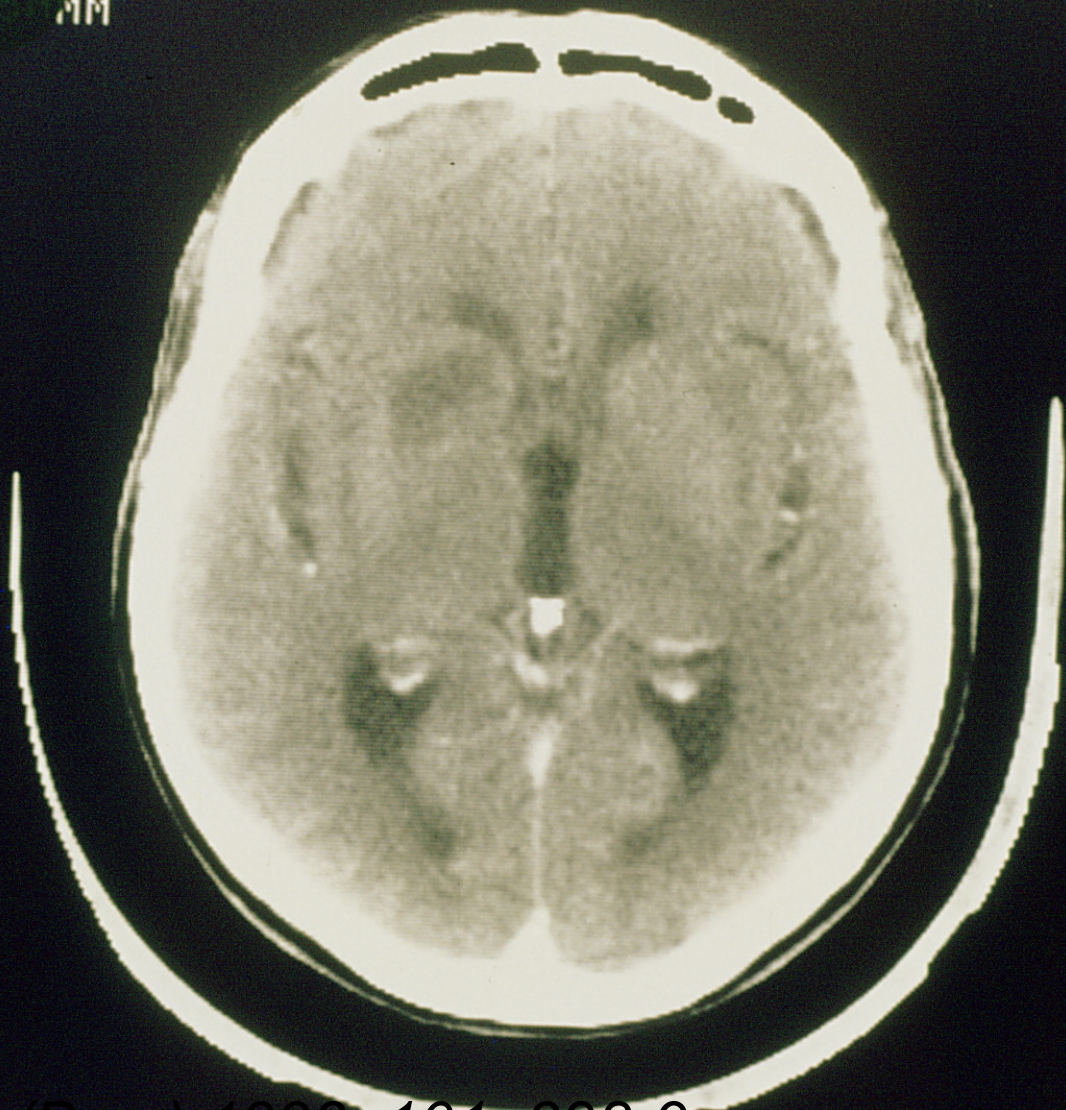
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9

H
77M 89/11/02
16:22:26

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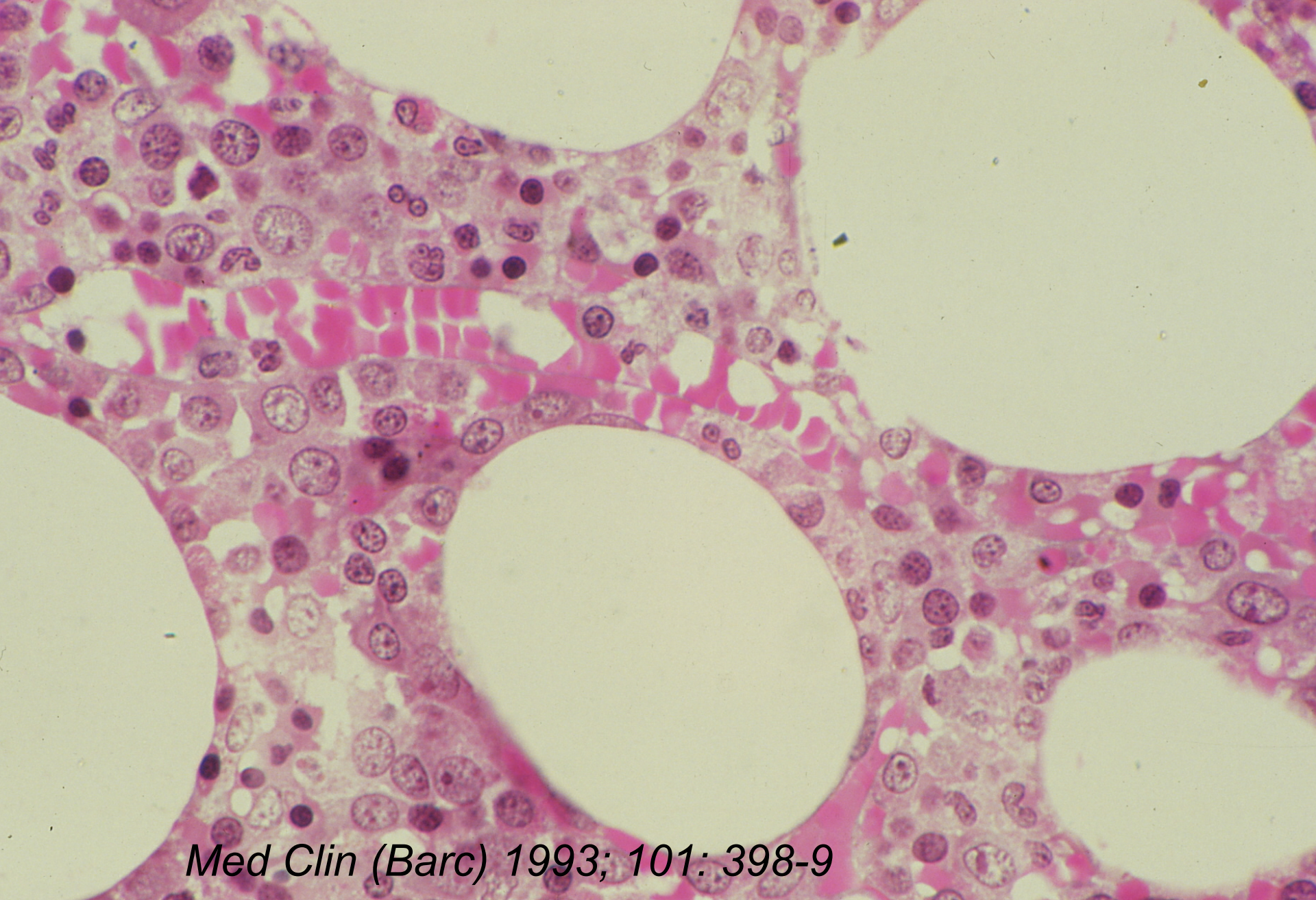
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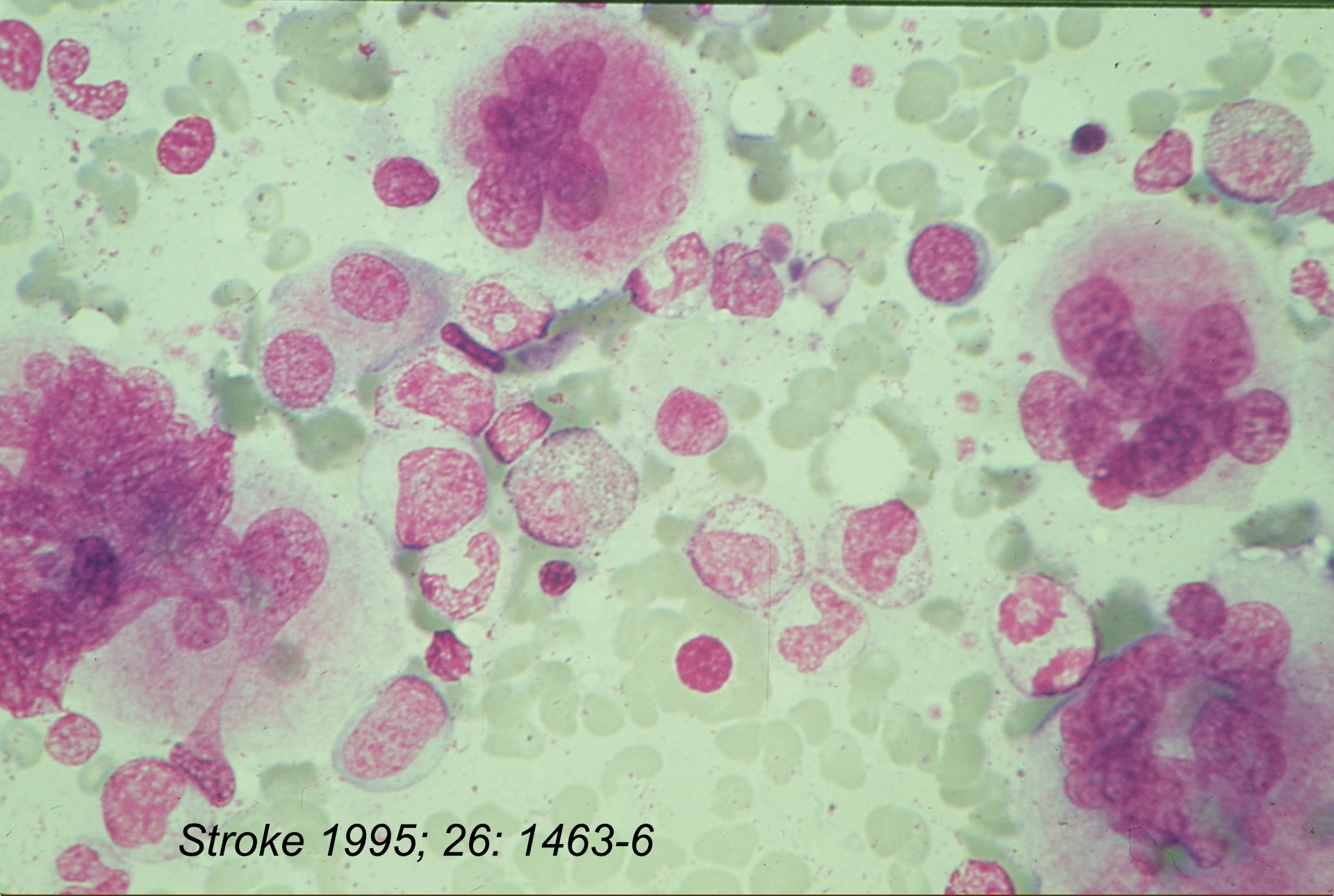
Med Clin (Barc) 1993; 101: 398-9

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-45 120KVP MEDIUM

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Med Clin (Barc) 1993; 101: 398-9



Stroke 1995; 26: 1463-6

Short Communication

Ischemic Stroke as First Manifestation of Essential Thrombocythemia

Report of Six Cases

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Background Ischemic stroke as a presenting sign of essential thrombocythemia has been infrequently reported. We describe six patients in whom cerebrovascular disease was the first manifestation of this myeloproliferative disease. A positive endogenous megakaryocyte and/or erythroid colony growth from blood was a diagnostic criterion of essential thrombocythemia in patients with platelets counts lower than $600 \times 10^9/L$.

Case Descriptions These six patients represented 0.54% of all patients with first stroke, 42.8% of all hematologic disorders associated with stroke, and 12.5% of all patients with essential thrombocythemia diagnosed from 1986 to 1992 at our institution. Eleven acute cerebrovascular accidents (6 transient ischemic attacks, 5 definitive cerebral infarcts) were registered. Mean time from ischemic stroke to diagnosis of essential

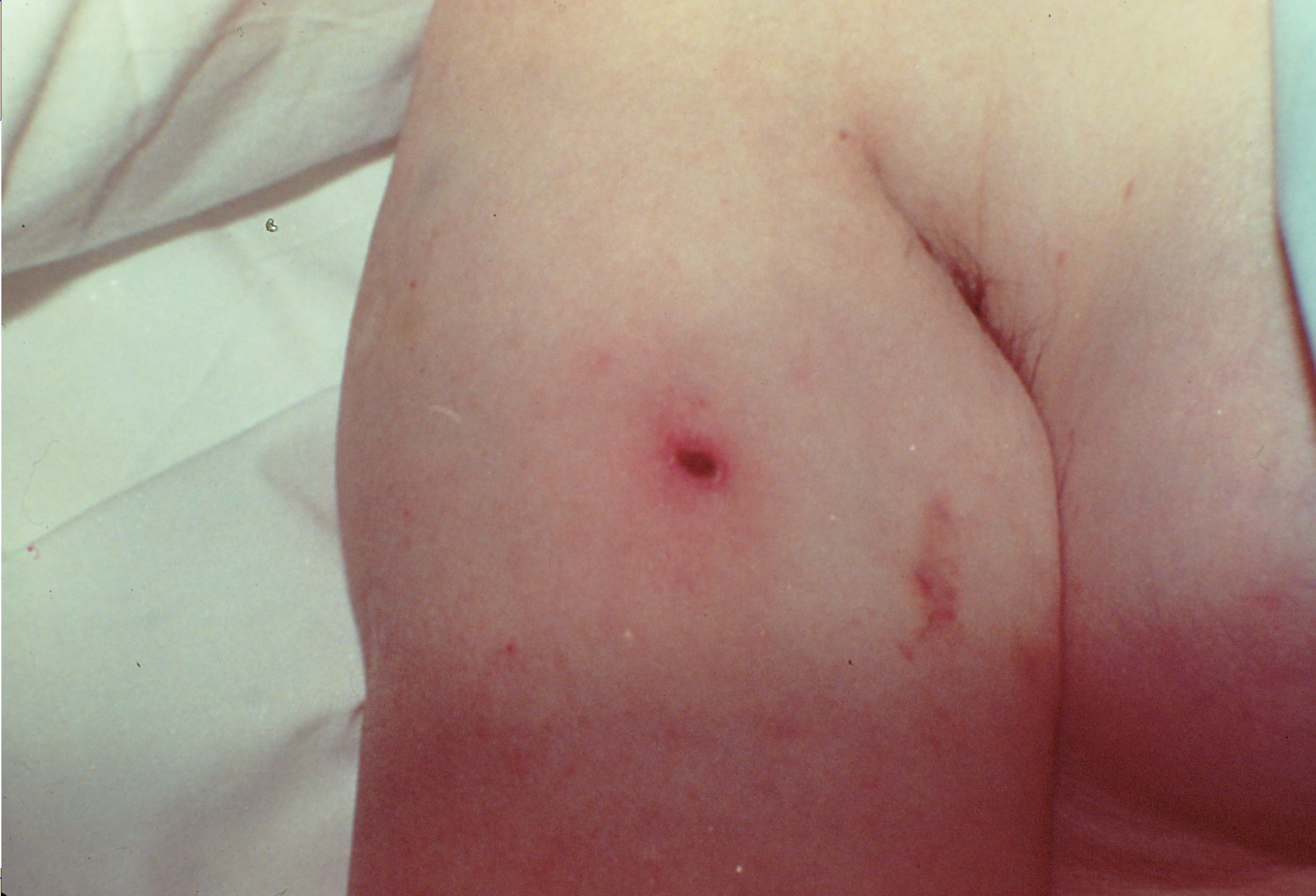
thrombocythemia was 4.5 months (range, 1 to 12 months). The mean platelet count was $597 \times 10^9/L$ (range, 414 to $760 \times 10^9/L$). Four patients had platelets counts lower than $600 \times 10^9/L$. All patients had circulating erythroid progenitors, megakaryocytic progenitors, or both.

Conclusions Ischemic stroke as a presenting manifestation of essential thrombocythemia is probably underrecognized. The diagnosis of thrombocythemia should not be excluded on the basis of platelet counts lower than $600 \times 10^9/L$. The availability of in vitro culture of hematopoietic progenitors from peripheral blood makes it possible to diagnose early and atypical cases. (*Stroke*. 1995;26:1463-1466.)

Key Words • cerebral ischemia • myeloproliferative disorders • diagnosis • thrombocythemia, hemorrhagic



Med Clin (Barc) 1992; 99: 516





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