

# THROMBOCYTOPENIA PATHOCHART

## PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

Thrombocytopenia is a decreased amount of platelets in the blood (<100,000/mL) either due to lack of production, increased destruction, or due to a medication reaction (Heparin-Induced Thrombocytopenia). This causes the patient to be unable to clot appropriately, therefore they bleed and bruise easily.



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## ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

- Petechiae
- Epistaxis
- Hematemesis
- Melena
- Occult blood in stool
- Hematuria
- Hemoptysis

## DIAGNOSTICS

- Platelet count
- Hgb, Hct
- Complete Blood Count
- Bone Marrow Aspiration

## NURSING PRIORITIES

- Manage Bleeding Risk
- Promote Sufficient Oxygenation

## THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT

- Bleeding Precautions
  - No straight razor, soft toothbrush
- Platelet Transfusions

## MEDICATION THERAPY

- Platelet Transfusions
- Avoid Aspirin or other Anticoagulants
- Avoid Heparin if Heparin-Induced