A 9-year-old girl was admitted with petechiae and mild pallor after an episode of upper respiratory tract infection. Physical examination detected aortic systolic murmur in addition to mild splenomegaly. Laboratory data showed Hb 8.9 g/dL, MCV 87 fl, MCH 27 pg, MCHC 31.7 g/dL, reticulocyte 4.3 %, platelet count 32 x10^9/L and MPV 21 fl. Peripheral blood smear from the patient was significant for stomatocytosis along with macrothrombocytopenia (Figure 1). The optical platelet count was employed which reported as 125×10^9/L. Bleeding time was also checked which was more than 10 minutes.

Stomatocytes are seen in small numbers in normal persons. In conditions such as hereditary stomatocytosis, Rh null disease, acute alcoholism, marathon running and exposure upon some drugs (phenothiazine, vincristine), stomatocytosis is the predominant morphology of the RBCs. According to the ethnicity of the patient and associated signs, “Mediterranean stomatocytosis” was suggested for the patient. As a result, lipid profile was checked which showed increased level of cholesterol. Mediterranean stomatocytosis/macrothrombocytopenia is a unique form of stomatocytosis which presents with hemolytic anemia, macrothrombocytopenia and bleeding tendency. Bleeding tendency and poor response to ristocetin in platelet aggregation studies is observed in Mediterranean stomatocytosis. Macrothrombocytopenia, stomatocytosis and high cholesterol levels are manifestations of Phytosterolemia (sitosterolemia). This rare hereditary metabolic condition is caused by homozygous or compound heterozygous mutations in either ABCG5 or ABCG8 gene. Unfortunately, we did not have the facilities to do the genetic studies for the patient. We advised the parents to avoid diets high in...
vegetable oils, such as olive oil which could aggravate the hemolytic anemia.  

Conflict of Interest: None declared.

References


