

Table 1: Case parameters for the various types of hematologic dyscrasia associated with ticlopidine therapy

Parameter	Agranulocytosis	Aplastic anemia	Neutropenia*	Pancytopenia	Thrombocytopenia*	TTP*
No. of case reports identified	15	29	64	4	4	95
No. of case reports that could be evaluated	15	29	14	4	3	26
Median age of patients (and range), yr	63 (26–87)	69 (51–85)	65 (40–83)	64 (59–78)	71 (67–72)	72 (37–82)
Sex, no. of patients female/male/unknown	9/6/0	19/10/0	3/7/4	3/1/0	0/3/0	9/12/5
Indication for ticlopidine therapy, no. of cases						
Stroke	7	11	5	–	3	5
Transient ischemic attack	1	5	2	1	–	2
Coronary artery disease	3	5	–	3	–	3
After coronary stent insertion	1	3	7	–	–	10
Peripheral arterial disease	1	3	–	–	–	4
Other	2	–	–	–	–	3
Other possible drug causes (no. of cases)	Digoxin (1) Dipyridamole (3) Enalapril (1)	ASA (3) Furosemide (1) HCTZ (1)	Allopurinol (2) Enalapril (3)	HCTZ (1)	–	–
Other possible nondrug causes (no. of cases)	–	Renal failure (1)	Renal failure (3)	–	–	–

Note: TTP = thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura, HCT = hydrochlorothiazide.

*Excluded case reports failed to provide sufficient information of differential diagnostic value for analysis with the Bayesian Adverse Reaction Diagnostic Instrument.

[\[Return to text\]](#)