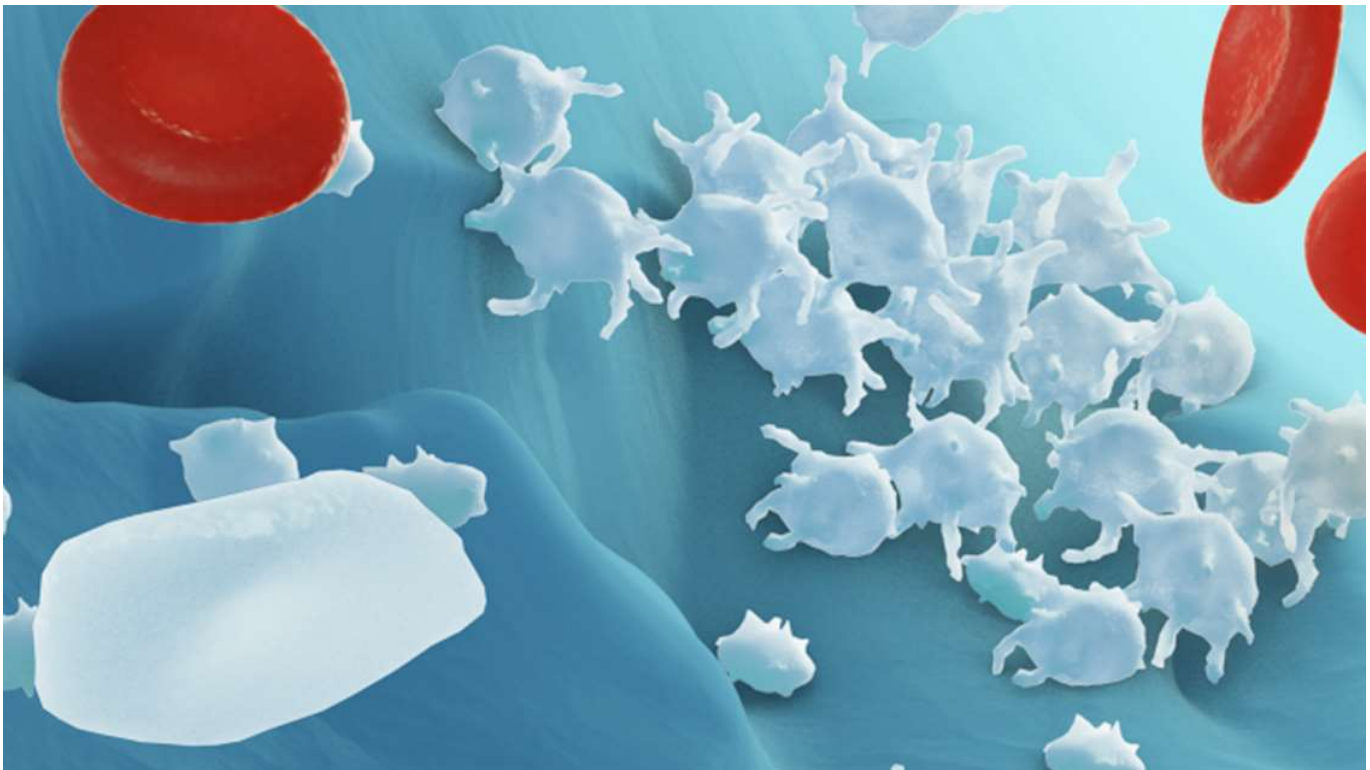


Literature List – Platelets

Customer Information

May 2020



Date: May 2020

Subject: Literature List – Platelets

Issued by: Scientific Customer Services

Number: 200615

Note: Whether references are given in British or American English depends on the original.

NEW

New entries are highlighted by this icon.

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General

Arbiol-Roca A et al. (2018)

Reference intervals for a complete blood count on an automated haematology analyser Sysmex XN in healthy adults from the southern metropolitan area of Barcelona.

EJIFCC; 29(1): 48

Free online: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5949618/>

What we see as the essence: The aim of the study was to establish reference intervals for CBC, DIFF and reticulocytes for a Spanish population. Significant gender differences were found for RBC, PLT, HCT and HGB.

Cao J et al. (2017)

Establishing a Stand-Alone Laboratory Dedicated to the Care of Patients With Ebola Virus Disease. Lab Med; 48(2): 188

<https://doi.org/10.1093/labmed/lmw072>

What we see as the essence: The poch-100i was used in a laboratory dedicated to detection of Ebola virus disease. Its accuracy was verified by comparison with the XE-2100 in the main laboratory, and its precision and reportable range were also consistent with Sysmex's claims.

Van Dievoet MA et al. (2016)

Performance evaluation of the Sysmex® XP-300 in an oncology setting: evaluation and comparison of hematological parameters with the Sysmex® XN-3000.

Int J Lab Hematol; 38(5): 490

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ijlh.12522/abstract>

What we see as the essence: The XP-300 showed very good precision and linearity results, comparable with the XN-3000 analyser.

Cornet E et al. (2016)

Evaluation and optimization of the extended information process unit (E-IPU) validation module integrating the sysmex flag systems and the recommendations of the French-speaking cellular hematology group (GFHC).

Scand J Clin Lab Invest; 76(6): 465

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00365513.2016.1199049?scroll=top&needAccess=true>

What we see as the essence: Using the biomedical validation criteria, 21.3 % of samples triggered a smear review. Modification of four criteria reduced the number of smears from 21.3 % to 15.0 % without loss of clinical value.

Seo JY et al. (2015)

Performance evaluation of the new hematology analyzer Sysmex XN-series.
Int J Lab Hematol; 37(2): 155

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ijlh.12237/abstract>

What we see as the essence: A good correlation was found between the XN-Series and XE-series for all parameters. The XN-Series dramatically reduced the smear rate (by 58%). Even at counts below 500/ μ L the XN provided an accurate WBC count using the Low WBC mode.

Arneth B et al. (2015)

Technology and New Fluorescence Flow Cytometry Parameters in Hematological Analyzers.
J Clin Lab Anal; 29(3): 175

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jcla.21747/abstract>

What we see as the essence: This paper gives a good overview of the technology behind the XE-series and the benefits of flow cytometry and automatic cell counting. It shows that the XE-5000 delivers faster accurate results than older analysers.

Genevieve F et al. (2014)

Smear microscopy revision: propositions by the GFHC.
feuillet de Biologie; VOL LVI N° 317

Free online: <http://www.gfhc.fr/upload/smear-microscopic-revision.pdf>

What we see as the essence: The GFHC reviewed in detail the criteria used within the CBC to generate blood smears and has decided on a number of minimum recommendations, defining threshold values and various situations in which the blood smear review is desirable.

PLT-F

Hummel K *et al.* (2018)

Comparative evaluation of platelet counts in two hematology analyzers and potential effects on prophylactic platelet transfusion decisions.

Transfusion; 58(10): 2301

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/trf.14886>

What we see as the essence: From five routine PLT counting methods available in two haematology analysers (Sysmex XN and Abbott CELL-DYN Sapphire) only Sysmex PLT-F, Sapphire PLT-O and CD61 methods are sufficiently accurate for making appropriate clinical decisions about PLT transfusions in patients with severe thrombocytopenia. The PLT-F method showed the lowest number of undertransfused and overtransfused cases from all the compared methods.

Tantanate C *et al.* (2017)

Performance Evaluation of Automated Impedance and Optical Fluorescence Platelet Counts Compared With International Reference Method in Patients With Thalassemia.

Arch Pathol Lab Med; 141(6): 830

[Free online: http://www.archivesofpathology.org/doi/pdf/10.5858/arpa.2016-0222-OA](http://www.archivesofpathology.org/doi/pdf/10.5858/arpa.2016-0222-OA)

What we see as the essence: PLT-I, PLT-O and PLT-F in thalassaemia patients were compared with CD41/CD61 immune flow cytometry. PLT-O and PLT-F had better correlations with flow cytometry than PLT-I. PLT-F had a better specificity for detection of PTL counts below 100,000/ μ L.

Wada A *et al.* (2015)

Accuracy of a New Platelet Count System (PLT-F) Depends on the Staining Property of Its Reagents.

PLoS One; 10(10)

[Free online: http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0141311](http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0141311)

What we see as the essence: The study showed that the PLT-F reagent labels intracellular structures within platelets and confirms previous findings that it strongly marks CD41/CD61-positive platelets.

Tailor H *et al.* (2014)

Evaluating platelet counting on a new automated analyser.

Hospital Health Care Europe (HHE); 2: 181

<http://www.hospitalhealthcare.com/laboratories/evaluating-platelet-counting-new-automated-analyser>

What we see as the essence: The PLT-F channel of the XN-Series shows excellent precision and accuracy even in abnormal samples or samples with fragmented red cells, large platelets and low PLT counts when compared to the reference flow cytometric method.

Park SH et al. (2015)

The Sysmex XN-2000 Hematology Autoanalyzer Provides a Highly Accurate Platelet Count than the Former Sysmex XE-2100 System Based on Comparison with the CD41/CD61 Immunoplatelet Reference Method of Flow Cytometry.

Ann Lab Med; 34(6): 471

Free online: <http://pdf.medrang.co.kr/Kjilm/2014/034/Kjilm034-06-10.pdf>

What we see as the essence: PLT-F counts from the XN-Series were more accurate than PLT-O counts from the XE-series when compared with the CD41/CD61 immunoplatelet reference method.

Tanaka Y et al. (2014)

Performance Evaluation of Platelet Counting by Novel Fluorescent Dye Staining in the XN-Series Automated Hematology Analyzers.

J Clin Lab Anal; 28(5): 341

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jcla.21691/abstract>

What we see as the essence: Compared to PLT-I and PLT-O counts, PLT-F had the best correlation with CD61-immunoplatelet counts. PLT-F counts were not affected by WBC fragments in two acute leukaemia patients or by RBC fragments and microcytes in a burn injury patient.

Schoorl M et al. (2013)

New fluorescent method (PLT-F) on Sysmex XN2000 hematology analyzer achieved higher accuracy in low platelet counting.

Am J Clin Pathol; 140: 495

<http://ajcp.ascpjournals.org/content/140/4/495.abstract>

What we see as the essence: The PLT-F method of the XN-2000 demonstrated excellent reproducibility in samples with low platelet counts. Therefore, it is recommended for making decisions about platelet transfusions.

Briggs C et al. (2012)

Performance evaluation of the Sysmex haematology XN modular system.

J Clin Pathol; 65: 1024

<http://jcp.bmj.com/content/65/11/1024.abstract> (Available from Sysmex upon request)

What we see as the essence: The XN showed reduced sample turnaround time and reduced number of blood film reviews compared to the XE-2100 without loss of sensitivity and with more precise and accurate results for both platelets and low WBC counts.

PLT-O

Briggs C *et al.* (2004)

The most accurate platelet count on the Sysmex XE-2100. Optical or impedance?
Clin Lab Haematol; 26: 157

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-2257.2004.00596.x/abstract>

What we see as the essence: The accuracy of the XE-2100 platelet counting on chemotherapy samples with low counts is excellent when the switching algorithm is used. The optical count is not always the most accurate and the overriding of the algorithm is not good practice.

IPF

NEW

Buttarelo M *et al.* (2020)

Reticulated platelets and immature platelet fraction: Clinical applications and method limitations
Int J Lab Hematol; online ahead of print

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ijlh.13177>

What we see as the essence: Thorough review about reticulated platelets and immature platelet fraction including overview of preanalytical and analytical limitations of methods and clinical applications.

NEW

Thorup C *et al.* (2019)

Immature Platelets As a Predictor of Disease Severity and Mortality in Sepsis and Septic Shock - A Systematic Review
Semin Thromb Hemost; 46(3): 320

<https://www.thieme-connect.com/products/ejournals/abstract/10.1055/s-0039-3400256>

What we see as the essence: Based on nine studies the review highlighted that an increased number of immature platelets is associated with increase disease severity and mortality in patients with sepsis and septic shock.

Perl L *et al.* (2019)

Prognostic significance of reticulated platelet levels in diabetic patients with stable coronary artery disease.

Platelets; 17: 1

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09537104.2019.1704712?journalCode=iplt20/>

What we see as the essence: In stable coronary artery disease patients with diabetes the increased levels of immature platelets (IPF) are associated with a higher risk of major adverse cardiovascular events and inversely correlated with the risk of bleeding.

Tantanate C *et al.* (2019)

Analytical performance of automated platelet counts and impact on platelet transfusion guidance in patients with acute leukemia.

Scand J Clin Lab Invest; 79(3): 160

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00365513.2019.1576100?journalCode=iclb20/>

What we see as the essence: In this study the performance of impedance platelet counting using PLT-I, LH-750 (PLT-LH), as well as PLT-F was analysed in patients with acute leukaemia. PLT-F demonstrated an excellent performance for the identification of thrombocytopenia and had the lowest rate of undertransfusion. Additionally, the authors found that a high blast count is associated with inaccurate PLT-LH and PLT-I counts.

Van De Wyngaert Z *et al.* (2019)

Immature platelet fraction (IPF): A reliable tool to predict peripheral thrombocytopenia.

Curr Res Transl Med; 68(1): 37

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2452318619300170?via%3Dihub>

What we see as the essence: This retrospective study found that IPF higher than 13 % is predictive of peripheral thrombocytopenia. In isolated thrombocytopenia bone marrow aspiration could have been avoided in 66% of patients in this study cohort.

Johnson S *et al.* (2019)

A CBC algorithm combined with immature platelet fraction is able to identify JAK2 V617F mutation-positive polycythaemia vera patients.

Int J Lab Hematol; 41(2): 271

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ijlh.12967>

What we see as the essence: The study proposes an algorithm based on CBC and IPF# parameters that allows to identify a cohort of high-likelihood polycythaemia vera (PV) patients and refer them for haematological review. IPF# > 20 ×10⁹/L in combination with positive CBC criteria can identify JAK2 V617F mutation-positive PV patients.

Hannawi B et al. (2018)

Reticulated Platelets - Changing Focus from Basics to Outcomes.
Thromb Haemost; 118(9): 1517

<https://www.thieme-connect.com/DOI/DOI?10.1055/s-0038-1667338>

What we see as the essence: The authors discussed the role of reticulated platelets in coronary artery disease and in hypo responsiveness to the commonly used anti-platelet drugs. Reticulated platelets may be a useful marker for predicting worse cardiovascular outcome.

Pedersen OH et al. (2017)

Recurrent Cardiovascular Events Despite Antiplatelet Therapy in a Patient with Polycythemia Vera and Accelerated Platelet Turnover.
Am J Case Rep; 18: 945

<https://www.amjcaserep.com/abstract/index/idArt/904148>

What we see as the essence: The case report illustrates that insufficient platelet inhibition with clopidogrel monotherapy in a patient with thrombocytosis may be associated with recurrent arterial thrombosis. A plausible explanation may be an accelerated platelet turnover reflected by an increased number of immature platelets.

Anetsberger A et al. (2017)

Immature platelets as a novel biomarker for adverse cardiovascular events in patients after non-cardiac surgery.
Thromb Haemost; 117(10): 1887

<https://www.thieme-connect.com/DOI/DOI?10.1160/TH16-10-0804>

What we see as the essence: IPF with optimal cut-off of > 5.4% is an independent predictor of major adverse cardiovascular events, deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism (modMACE) after non-cardiac surgery and improve risk stratification of surgical patients.

Buoro S et al. (2018)

Innovative haematological parameters for early diagnosis of sepsis in adult patients admitted in intensive care unit.
J Clin Pathol; 71(4): 330

<http://jcp.bmj.com/content/71/4/330.long>

What we see as the essence: The combination of an increased value of IPF# and a decreased value of RET% 24 hours before the onset of sepsis in ICU patients may be considered an early, rapid, inexpensive and widely available measure of sepsis prediction.

Sakuragi M *et al.* (2018)

Immature platelet fraction (IPF) as a predictive value for thrombopoietic recovery after allogeneic stem cell transplantation.

Int J Hematol; 107(3): 320

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs12185-017-2344-8>

What we see as the essence: IPF was able to predict platelet recovery in patients after allogeneic haematopoietic stem cell transplantation in 5 out of 11 patients, while IPF# was able to predict recovery in 7 out of 11 patients. Cut-offs of 5.8 % and 200/ μ L were used, respectively.

Ferreira FLB *et al.* (2017)

Evaluation of the immature platelet fraction contribute to the differential diagnosis of hereditary, immune and other acquired thrombocytopenias.

Sci Rep; 7(1): 3355

Free online: <http://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-017-03668-y>

What we see as the essence: The authors evaluated the use of IPF in the differential diagnosis between ITP and hereditary macrothrombocytopenia (HM). The IPF values were higher in HM than in ITP as already demonstrated by other studies.

Freyhofer MK *et al.* (2017)

Platelet turnover predicts outcome after coronary intervention.

Thromb Haemost; 117(5): 923

Free online: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5442606/>

What we see as the essence: An elevated platelet turnover independently predicts major adverse cardiovascular events after percutaneous coronary intervention. The optimal cut-off value was at IPF = 3.35 %.

MacQueen BC *et al.* (2017)

The immature platelet fraction: creating neonatal reference intervals and using these to categorize neonatal thrombocytopenias.

J Perinatol; 37(7): 834

<http://www.nature.com/articles/jp201748>

What we see as the essence: Neonatal reference intervals for IPF and IPF# were reported according to gestational age, and during the first 90 days after birth. Moreover, neonates with hyporegenerative thrombocytopenias had lower IPF and IPF# than neonates with consumptive ones.

Stratz C *et al.* (2016)

Comparison of Immature Platelet Count to Established Predictors of Platelet Reactivity During Thienopyridine Therapy.

J Am Coll Cardiol; 68(3): 286

Free online: <http://www.onlinejacc.org/content/68/3/286>

What we see as the essence: IPF# is a strong independent platelet-derived predictor of antiplatelet response to clopidogrel and prasugrel treatment.

Jaing TH *et al.* (2016)

Assessment of platelet activation and immature platelet fraction as predictors of platelet engraftment after hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

Cell Transplant; 25: 1259

<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/cog/ct/2016/00000025/00000007/art00005>

What we see as the essence: The study showed that IPF (XE-2100) can be used to assess thrombopoietic recovery after stem cell transplantation. Patients in the cord blood group had a higher IPF than the peripheral blood group on day 56 and day 97 post-transplantation.

Moraes D *et al.* (2016)

Immature platelet fraction in hypertensive pregnancy.

Platelets; 27(4): 333

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26587995>

What we see as the essence: IPF% measured on the XE-5000 in pregnant women suffering hypertensive disorders was higher than in control group (3.8, 2.4–5.1 %; 8.6, 5.8–10.6 %; 7.3, 4.2–10.2%; $p < 0.001$ for control group, preeclampsia syndrome and non-proteinuric hypertension, resp.).

Cremer M *et al.* (2016)

Thrombocytopenia and platelet transfusion in the neonate.

Seminars in Fetal & Neonatal Medicine; 21(1): 10

Free online: [http://www.sfnjournal.com/article/S1744-165X\(15\)00128-6/fulltext](http://www.sfnjournal.com/article/S1744-165X(15)00128-6/fulltext)

What we see as the essence: The review summarises the pathophysiology and current management (including platelet transfusion thresholds) of neonatal thrombocytopenia. Novel index score for bleeding risk in thrombocytopenic neonates is proposed (including IPF#).

Hong H et al. (2015)

Absolute immature platelet count dynamics in diagnosing and monitoring the clinical course of thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura.

Transfusion; 55(4): 756

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/trf.12912/abstract>

What we see as the essence: The absolute IPF (from XE-5000) is useful to diagnose and to monitor the clinical course of therapeutic plasma exchange in TTP patients. Routine analysis of the absolute IPF is recommended for diagnosis and to better assess the need for adjustment of treatment.

Morkis IVC et al. (2015)

Assessment of immature platelet fraction and immature reticulocyte fraction as predictors of engraftment after hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

Int J Lab Hematol; 37(2): 259

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ijlh.12278/abstract>

What we see as the essence: Both IRF% and IPF% can be used to predict neutrophil and platelet recovery, respectively. Work was done on XE-5000.

Mao W et al. (2015)

Immature platelet fraction values predict recovery of platelet counts following liver transplantation.

Clin Res Hepatol Gastroenterol; 39(4): 469

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2210740114002940>

What we see as the essence: IPF% value predict recovery of PLT counts after liver transplantation. PLT counts reached the pre-transplant levels at 3-4 days after the IPF% peak value.

Greene LA et al. (2015)

Beyond the platelet count: immature platelet fraction and thromboelastometry correlate with bleeding in patients with immune thrombocytopenia.

Br J Haematol; 166(4): 592

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/bjh.12929/abstract>

What we see as the essence: The IPF# demonstrated stronger correlation with acute bleeding score than platelet counts. The strongest correlation was seen for paediatric patients with platelet counts $<30 \times 10^9/L$. High IPF# was associated with low bleeding score.

Miyazaki K et al. (2015)

Immature platelet fraction measurement is influenced by platelet size and is a useful parameter for discrimination of macrothrombocytopenia.

Hematology; 20(10): 587

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1179/1607845415Y.0000000021?journalCode=yhem20>

What we see as the essence: The IPF% values were about five times higher in May-Hegglin disorders (IPF 48.6 ± 1.9 %) and about twice as high in other macrothrombocytopenias (IPF 18.4 ± 2.1 %) than in ITP patients with similar platelet counts (IPF 9.2 ± 0.3 %).

Sakuragi M et al. (2015)

Clinical significance of IPF% or RP% measurement in distinguishing primary immune thrombocytopenia from aplastic thrombocytopenic disorders.

Int J Hematol; 101(4): 369

<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs12185-015-1741-0>

What we see as the essence: IPF% from the XN-1000 and RP% obtained by immuno flow cytometry had a comparable diagnostic value for the distinction between controls, immune thrombocytopenia (due to platelet destruction) and aplastic thrombocytopenia.

Adly AA et al. (2015)

Evaluation of the immature platelet fraction in the diagnosis and prognosis of childhood immune thrombocytopenia.

Platelets; 26(7): 645

<http://informahealthcare.com/doi/abs/10.3109/09537104.2014.969220>

What we see as the essence: IPF% obtained from the XE-2100 was increased in immune thrombocytopenia patients but not in patients with haematological malignancies. Therefore, IPF% may be used to evaluate the thrombopoietic state of the bone marrow.

Dadu T et al. (2014)

Evaluation of the IPF as an indicator of PLT recovery in dengue patients.

Int J Lab Hematol; 36(5): 499

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25356498>

What we see as the essence: IPF can be used to monitor the thrombocytopenia in patients with dengue fever. Furthermore, it can predict the recovery of PLT and so avoid unnecessary blood transfusions.

Everett TR *et al.* (2014)

Immature platelet fraction analysis demonstrates a difference in thrombopoiesis between normotensive and preeclamptic pregnancies.

Thromb Haemost; 111(6): 1177

<http://th.schattauer.de/en/contents/archive/issue/1870/manuscript/20753.html>

What we see as the essence: The study illustrates the potential utility of IPF as a parameter to distinguish between normotensive and preeclamptic pregnant women. The authors suggest that IPF is a far better parameter than MPV, which has previously been suggested for this purpose, and can distinguish between the two groups even at normal platelet counts.

Van der Linden N *et al.* (2014)

Immature platelet fraction (IPF) measured on the Sysmex XN haemocytometer predicts thrombopoietic recovery after autologous stem cell transplantation.

Eur J Haematol; 93(2): 150

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ejh.12319/abstract>

Quote: "IPF is a promising predictor of platelet recovery in patients after autologous SCT." "The proposed cut-off value of 5.3% can theoretically be used to decide whether or not to give a platelet transfusion."

Ibrahim H *et al.* (2014)

Association of Immature Platelets With Adverse Cardiovascular Outcomes.

J Am Coll Cardiol; 64: 2122

Free online: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0735109714062147>

What we see as the essence: IPF# (XE-2100) allows for stratification of patients with coronary artery disease in terms of risk for future adverse events. Patients with an IPF# level $\geq 7,632$ / μL were more likely to experience an adverse event (hazard odds ratio: 4.65; $p < 0.002$).

Bat T *et al.* (2013)

Measurement of the absolute immature platelet number reflects marrow production and is not impacted by platelet transfusion.

Transfusion; 53(6): 1201

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1537-2995.2012.03918.x/abstract>

What we see as the essence: Absolute IPF is a good parameter to assess the megakaryocytic activity of the bone marrow in transfusion-dependent thrombocytopenic patients.

Cesari F *et al.* (2013)

Reticulated platelets predict cardiovascular death in acute coronary syndrome patients. Insights from the AMI-Florence 2 Study.

Thrombosis and Haemostasis; 109: 846

Free online: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1160/TH12-09-0709>

What we see as the essence: Reticulated (immature) platelets may be independent predictors of cardiovascular death and may potentially be useful in improving risk stratification for acute coronary syndrome patients.

Cremer M *et al.* (2013)

Low immature platelet fraction suggests decreased megakaryopoiesis in neonates with sepsis or necrotizing enterocolitis.

J Perinatol; 33(8): 622

<http://www.nature.com/jp/journal/vaop/ncurrent/full/jp201321a.html>

What we see as the essence: Low absolute IPF values during the course of neonatal sepsis/necrotising enterocolitis suggest suppression of megakaryopoietic activity.

Funck-Jensen K *et al.* (2013)

Increased platelet aggregation and turnover in the acute phase of ST-elevation myocardial infarction. Platelets; 24(7): 528

<http://informahealthcare.com/doi/abs/10.3109/09537104.2012.738838>

What we see as the essence: Increased platelet turnover, indicated by IPF and MPV, was observed in the acute phase of ST-elevated myocardial infarction and may partly explain reduced efficacy of oral antiplatelet drugs.

Ko Y *et al.* (2013)

Establishment of reference interval for immature platelet fraction.

Int J Lab Hematol; 35(5): 528

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ijlh.12049/abstract>

What we see as the essence: The study provides reference intervals for PLT, IPF% and absolute IPF from more than 2,000 healthy individuals and from umbilical cord blood, according to the CLSI guideline. These results could be used as fundamental data for clinical use as well as future researches.

Sinclair L (2012)

The immature platelet fraction: where is it now?
Aust J Med Sci; 33(1): 10

<http://search.informit.com.au/documentSummary;dn=122594560112708;res=IELHEA>

What we see as the essence: A clear and concise review of 53 original publications concerning the clinical value of IPF. The diagnostic and prognostic potential of IPF in various conditions, and also advantages and limitations of IPF are described.

Sinclair L (2012)

The immature platelet fraction: an assessment of its application to a routine clinical laboratory.
Aust J Med Sci; 33(2): 48

<http://search.informit.com.au/documentSummary;dn=548339320391320;res=IELHEA>

What we see as the essence: The purpose of the review is to assess the suitability of the IPF% as a routine test. Productivity rather than clinical value is discussed. Reference ranges are given.

Psaila B et al. (2012)

In vivo effects of eltrombopag on platelet function in immune thrombocytopenia: no evidence of platelet activation.
Blood; 119: 4066

Free online: <http://bloodjournal.hematologylibrary.org/cgi/pmidlookup?view=long&pmid=22294727>

What we see as the essence: IPF% was higher in patients with ITP than the controls, reflecting the increased platelet production. Treatment with eltrombopag led to increased platelet counts, platelet size, and absolute IPF, but no significant change in IPF%.

Parco S et al. (2012)

Application of reticulated platelets to transfusion management during autologous stem cell transplantation.
OncoTargets and Therapy; 5: 1

Free online: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3278260/pdf/ott-5-001.pdf>

What we see as the essence: Using IPF-rich platelet transfusions reduces the number of transfusions and bleedings after stem cell transplantation in paediatric patients.

Zucker ML *et al.* (2012)

Mechanism of thrombocytopenia in chronic hepatitis C as evaluated by the immature platelet fraction.
Int J Lab Hematol; 34: 525

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1751-553X.2012.01429.x/abstract>

What we see as the essence: IPF% can support the differentiation between platelet destruction and bone marrow failure in hepatitis C patients.

Barsam SJ *et al.* (2011)

Platelet production and platelet destruction: assessing mechanisms of treatment effect in immune thrombocytopenia.

Blood 117; 5723

Free online: <http://bloodjournal.hematologylibrary.org/content/117/21/5723.full.pdf+html>

What we see as the essence: The absolute immature platelet count (IPF#) can be used to assess the effect of different treatments of immune thrombocytopenia and could in such cases be more useful than IPF%.

Goncalo A *et al.* (2011)

Predictive value of immature reticulocyte and platelet fractions in hematopoietic recovery of allograft patients.

Transplant Proc; 43: 241

[http://www.transplantation-proceedings.org/article/S0041-1345\(10\)01945-7/abstract](http://www.transplantation-proceedings.org/article/S0041-1345(10)01945-7/abstract)

What we see as the essence: The immaturity fractions IPF and IRF offer an easy and early evaluation method of post-transplantational recovery of the bone marrow.

Strauss G *et al.* (2010)

Immature Platelet Count: A Simple Parameter for Distinguishing Thrombocytopenia in pediatric acute lymphocytic leukemia from immune thrombocytopenia.

Pediatr Blood Cancer; 57(4): 641

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/pbc.22907/abstract>

What we see as the essence: "Both IPF% and IPF# parameters should become a standard for evaluating the respective pathophysiology's underlying both congenital and acquired thrombocytopenias."

Cesari F *et al.* (2010)

High platelet turnover and reactivity in renal transplant recipients patients.
Thrombosis and Haemostasis; 104: 804

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1160/TH10-02-0124>

What we see as the essence: Renal transplant recipients showed significantly higher values of reticulated platelets (IPF) than healthy control subjects, especially in those not on aspirin treatment. An elevated IPF% could be an additional hint for a mechanism involved in the increased cardiovascular risk profile of those patients.

Yamaoka G *et al.* (2010)

The immature platelet fraction is a useful marker for predicting the timing of platelet recovery in patients with cancer after chemotherapy and hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.
Int J Lab Hematol; 32: e208

Free online: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1751-553X.2010.01232.x/pdf>

What we see as the essence: An IPF% of above 10% is a useful marker for predicting the timing of platelet recovery after chemotherapy and haematopoietic stem cell transplantation and has the potential to facilitate optimal platelet transfusion.

Cremer M *et al.* (2009)

Immature platelet fraction as novel laboratory parameter predicting the course of neonatal thrombocytopenia.
Br J Haematol; 144: 619

Free online: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-2141.2008.07485.x/pdf>

What we see as the essence: If the IPF is high, thrombocytopenic neonates are likely to recover on their own.

Takami A *et al.* (2007)

Immature platelet fraction for prediction of platelet engraftment after allogeneic stem cell transplantation.
Bone Marrow Transplant; 39: 501

Free online: <http://www.nature.com/bmt/journal/v39/n8/pdf/1705623a.pdf>

What we see as the essence: IPF counting can provide an accessible marker of engraftment after transplantation, especially of thrombopoietic activity.

Abe Y et al. (2006)

A simple technique to determine thrombopoiesis level using immature platelet fraction (IPF).
Thromb Res; 118: 463

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0049384805003853>

What we see as the essence: The results show that the IPF reflects the pathology of thrombocytopenic disorders (i.e. consumptive versus productive). Measurement of the IPF is useful for the differential diagnosis and analysis of platelet kinetics and significantly more so than the mean platelet volume (MPV).

Briggs C et al. (2006)

Immature platelet fraction measurement: a future guide to platelet transfusion requirement after haematopoietic stem cell transplantation.
Transfus Med; 16: 101

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-3148.2006.00654.x/abstract>

What we see as the essence: The automated IPF is a useful parameter in the clinical evaluation of the thrombocytopenic patient and has the potential to allow optimal transfusion of platelet concentrates.

Kickler T et al. (2006)

A clinical evaluation of high fluorescent platelet fraction percentage in thrombocytopenia.
Am J Clin Pathol; 125: 282

Free online: <http://ajcp.ascpjournals.org/content/125/2/282.long>

What we see as the essence: The IPF (here named HFPF for 'high fluorescence platelet fraction') was predictive in the evaluation of thrombocytopenia. An elevated IPF is found with increased platelet production, particularly associated with platelet destruction, and in disorders associated with decreased platelet production the IPF is normal.

Briggs C et al. (2004)

Assessment of an immature platelet fraction (IPF) in peripheral thrombocytopenia.
Br J Haematol; 126: 93

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1365-2141.2004.04987.x/abstract>

What we see as the essence: Automated IPF% measurement should become a standard parameter in evaluating the thrombocytopenic patient.