

In addition to hemolytic anemia, the patient also had neurologic abnormalities, renal involvement, and thrombocytopenia. The hemolytic anemia and thrombocytopenia were sufficient to raise our suspicion of TTP and to consider initiation of plasma exchange. Only 5% of patients with TTP demonstrate the classic pentad of clinical features,<sup>1</sup> ie, thrombocytopenia, microangiopathic hemolytic anemia, fluctuating neurologic signs, renal impairment, and fever.

In 1991, when plasma exchange was introduced for TTP, the survival rate of patients increased from 10% to 78%.<sup>1,3</sup> Thus, the diagnosis of TTP is an urgent indication for plasma exchange. We normally do plasma exchange daily until the platelet levels improve.

Our patient received methylprednisone

125 mg intravenously every 12 hours and plasma exchange daily. After three cycles of plasma exchange, she regained normal consciousness, and her platelet count had increased to  $20.5 \times 10^9/L$  on the day of discharge from our hospital.

TTP is a life-threatening hematologic disorder. Evidence of microangiopathic hemolytic anemia on a peripheral blood smear is vital to the suspicion of TTP. The diagnosis should be confirmed by ADAMTS13 testing, which should show decreased activity ( $< 10\%$ ) or increased inhibition, or both. Rapid management with plasma exchange and steroids can lead to a satisfactory outcome. ■

---

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT:** We are particularly grateful to Dr. Vivian Arguello (Director of Flow Cytometry, Department of Pathology, Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia) for her kind support with the blood smear image.

### ■ REFERENCES

1. George JN. How I treat patients with thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura: 2010. *Blood* 2010; 116:4060–4069.
2. Sadler JE. Von Willebrand factor, ADAMTS13, and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura. *Blood* 2008; 112:11–18.
3. Rock GA, Shumak KH, Buskard NA, et al. Comparison of plasma exchange with plasma infusion in the treatment

of thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura. *N Engl J Med* 1991; 325:393–397.

---

**ADDRESS:** Supakanya Wongrakpanich, MD, Department of Medicine, Albert Einstein Medical Center, 5501 Old York Road, Philadelphia, PA 19141; WongrakS@einstein.edu

---

## CORRECTION

---

### Pancreatectomy and islet cell autotransplantation

(JUNE 2016)

The article “Total pancreatectomy and islet cell autotransplantation: Definitive treatment

for chronic pancreatitis” (Arce KM, Lin YK, Stevens T, Walsh RM, Hatipoglu BA. *Cleve Clin J Med* 2016; 83:435–442) incorrectly stated that Paul Lacy and David Scharp performed research at the University of Washington at Seattle. They did their work at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri.