Low Neonatal Circumcision Bleeding Rate in Patients Diagnosed with Delta-Storage Pool Deficiency Later in Life

Hebah Al Absi¹ and Stein Dagmar ²

¹Sheikh Khalifa Medical City ²ProMedica Toledo Children's Hospital

September 27, 2021

Abstract

Introduction male circumcision is a common procedure, generally performed during the newborn period. Few reports have described circumcision in patients with bleeding disorders. Aim to determine bleeding rate after circumcision in neonatal male subjects who were diagnosed later in life with delta-storage pool disease (SPD). Methods we retrospectively reviewed the medical records of male subjects (<18 years of age) who were diagnosed with SPD later in life and were circumcised at birth without hemostatic prophylaxis due to lack of family history at that time from 2000-2020. Intraoperative/postoperative bleeding and bleeding severity were the main outcomes evaluated. Results 153 male subjects were included. Circumcision was performed at a median age of 2 days (range, 1 day-4 months). The main indication for circumcision was parental request. Median severity of granule deficiency was 2.76 dense granules/platelet (range, 1.12-3.82 DG/Plt). None of the subjects had intraoperative bleeding. Three subjects (2%) had postoperative bleeding and only one (0.65%) required ER intervention to stop bleeding. Conclusion the overall incidence of bleeding in our subjects with SPD who were undiagnosed and untreated at circumcision, is comparable to that reported for patients without a bleeding disorder.

Hosted file

PBC-Circ.doc available at https://authorea.com/users/437997/articles/539311-low-neonatal-circumcision-bleeding-rate-in-patients-diagnosed-with-delta-storage-pool-deficiency-later-in-life

Hosted file

Table 1.docx available at https://authorea.com/users/437997/articles/539311-low-neonatal-circumcision-bleeding-rate-in-patients-diagnosed-with-delta-storage-pool-deficiency-later-in-life

Hosted file