

Lingual Purpura from Thrombocytopenia in Acute Myeloid Leukemia

Deevyashali Parekh*

Department of Medicine, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY, USA

*Corresponding author:

Deevyashali Parekh,
Department of Medicine, SUNY Upstate
Medical University, Syracuse, NY, USA

Received: 03 Sep 2025

Accepted: 01 Oct 2025

Published: 07 Oct 2025

J Short Name: ACMCR

Copyright:

©2025 Deevyashali Parekh. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and build upon your work non-commercially

Citation:

Maria Spanoudaki, Lingual Purpura from Thrombocytopenia in Acute Myeloid Leukemia. Jour of Clin and Medi Images® 2025; V9(1): 1-1

1. Clinical Image

67-year-old female who had originally presented two years prior with pancytopenia. The pancytopenia persisted and she had a bone marrow biopsy a year later which showed acute myeloid leukemia with a MECOM genetic rearrangement. She received six cycles of azacitadine and venetoclax. A subsequent bone marrow biopsy showed persistence of the acute myeloid leukemia. In discussion with her hematologist, she declined pursuing

a stem cell transplant or '7+3' treatment and was instead initiated on a hedgehog pathway inhibitor, glasdegib, with low-dose cytarabine treatment. She presented with the lesions in the image 3 days after initiation of this treatment, reporting that it started pin point and painless and progressed to the above size in 24 hours and was now painful. Labs showed a platelet count of $17 (10^3/uL)$. This was deemed to be lingual purpura secondary to thrombocytopenia and she was planned for a platelet transfusion.

