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Purpura on the Lower Limb due to Medication

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Abstract

Purpura is a condition of red or purple discolored spots on the skin that do not blanch on applying pressure. The spots are caused by bleeding underneath the skin secondary to platelet disorders, vascular disorders, coagulation disorders, or other causes. They measure 3–10 mm, whereas petechiae measure less than 3 mm, and ecchymoses greater than 1 cm. Purpura is common with typhus and can be present with meningitis caused by meningococci or septicaemia. In particular, meningococcus (Neisseria meningitidis), a Gram-negative diplococcus organism, releases endotoxin when it lyses. Endotoxin activates the Hageman factor, which causes disseminated intravascular coagulation. The DIC is what appears as a rash on the affected individual.

Introduction

Purpura Cases of psychogenic are also described in the medical literature, some claimed to be due to "autoerythrocyte sensitization". Other studies suggest the local activity of tissue plasminogen activator can be increased in psychogenic purpura, leading to substantial amounts of localized plasmin activity, rapid degradation of fibrin clots, and resultant bleeding. Petechial rash is also characteristic of a rickettsial infection. This may occurs when small blood vessels burst, causing blood to pool under the skin. This can create purple spots on the skin that range in size from small dots to large patches. Purpura spots are generally benign, but may indicate a more serious medical condition, such as a blood clotting disorder. In addition to this may affect both children and adults. Children may develop it after a viral infection and can usually recover completely without any intervention. Most children with thrombocytopenic purpura fully recover within several months of the disorder's onset. However, in adults, the causes for purpura are usually chronic and require treatment to help manage symptoms and keep platelet counts within a healthy range.

If your type of purpura is causing severe bleeding, your doctor may give you an intravenous medication called intravenous immunoglobulin. They may also give you if you need to increase your platelet count rapidly before surgery. This treatment is usually effective in increasing your platelet count, but the effect is usually only in the short term. It can cause side effects such as headache, nausea, and fever. Purpura itself is a symptom rather than a condition. To determine the cause, doctors must run a range of tests. These tests will assess the patient's nutrition, platelet levels, inflammation, potential for infection, and blood vessel health.

Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura is a form of purpura with an unknown cause. Patients with ITP experience platelet destruction in the bloodstream. This leaves them more at risk of the bleeding that creates purpura's typical rash. Purpura itself is not a disease but a symptom of another problem. The only effective method for preventing purpura is avoiding the conditions that cause it. As most of these conditions are not due to lifestyle factors, there is little a person can do to reduce the risk of purpura.

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