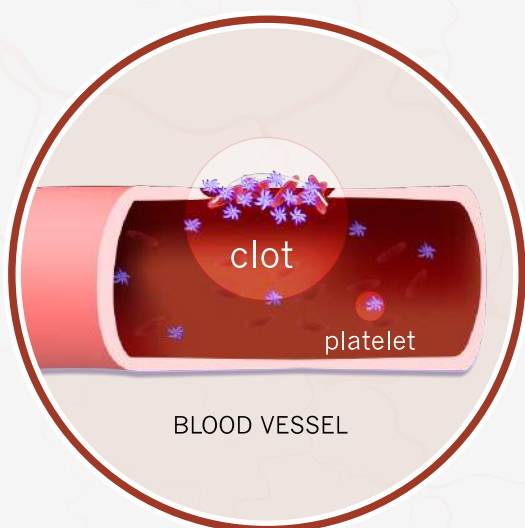


UNDERSTANDING CHRONIC ITP IN CHILDREN

IMMUNE THROMBOCYTOPENIA (ITP)
is a rare blood disorder.

FOR THOSE LIVING WITH ITP,
blood clots do not form properly
due to a low number of certain
blood cells (platelets).

Blood clots help prevent bleeding
& bruising following a cut or wound.

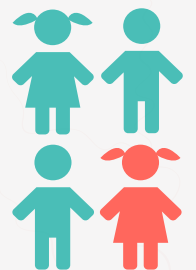


Because people with ITP have
a low platelet count, they may
experience bleeding that is
hard to stop.

ITP
AFFECTS AS MANY AS
5 in 100,000
children
2 in 100,000
adults
EACH YEAR.

Many children with ITP recover,
as the disorder resolves on its own.

BUT FOR ABOUT
1 IN 4
CHILDREN
WITH ITP



the condition becomes chronic.

Approximately
40%
of all children with ITP are
younger than 10 years of age.
Peak prevalence occurs
in children aged 2-4 years.



ITP is recognized as a rare disease
in the **United States and Europe.**

KEY SYMPTOMS

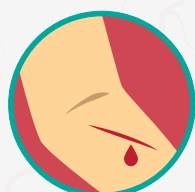
While ITP often arises after a viral infection,
in the majority of cases the cause is unknown.



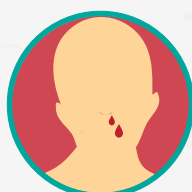
Easy
bruising



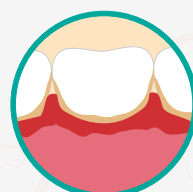
Visible red or
purple dots



Prolonged bleeding
from wounds



Spontaneous
nose bleeds



Bleeding gums,
often during
dental work



Certain cases of
chronic ITP may
require treatment.

A child's physician is the best resource
for information about treatment
options and tips on creating a
safe environment.

References

1. Immune Thrombocytopenia. U.S. National Institutes of Health website. <http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/book/export/html/4917>. Accessed May 19, 2015.
2. Neunert C, Lim W, Crowther M, et al. The American Society of Hematology 2011 evidence-based practice guideline for immune thrombocytopenia. *Blood*. 2011;117(16):4190-4207.
3. Fogarty PF, Segal JB. The epidemiology of immune thrombocytopenic purpura. *Curr Opin Hematol*. 2007;14(5):515-519.
4. El-Bostany E, El-Ghoroury E, and El-Ghafar E. Anti-Beta 2 Glycoprotein I in childhood immune thrombocytopenic purpura. *Blood Coagulation and Fibrinolysis*. 2008;19(1):26-31.
5. Silverman, MA. Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura. eMedicine website. <http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/779545-overview>. Accessed May 19, 2015.