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 stop bleeding & bruising following a cut or wound.

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.

ITP AFFECTS AS MANY AS
5 in 100,000 children
2 in 100,000 each year.

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

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: