



Emergency Department

Immune Thrombocytopaenic Purpura (ITP)

NB: Must not take medication containing ibuprofen or aspirin (NSAIDS)

Information for parents and carers

What is Immune Thrombocytopaenic Purpura (ITP)?

ITP is a significant reduction in the blood cells, known as platelets, circulating in the blood stream. It happens in 4 in 100,000 children each year.

What are platelets for?

They are needed to help stop bleeding particularly from nose, gum and mouth bleeds, cuts and grazes.

What can happen if there are not enough platelets?

- Small pin prick spots (petechiae) may develop anywhere on the skin, they may first be noticed at skin creases such as elbows, under the arms, back of the knees or where clothes rub on the skin.
- Impressive bruises may develop from even minor bumps and knocks, the injury itself may not be remembered
- Nose bleeds may be heavy and last a long time
- There may be "blood spots" in the mouth which if knocked when eating or feeding from a bottle can bleed
- Cleaning teeth may cause bleeding
- Knocks on the forehead can cause a large lump (unicorn horn) to develop

Why does ITP happen?

There is not always a known cause for platelets to stop circulating. Most commonly it is caused by the body's immune system working a little too efficiently. When trying to fight off and recover from a viral infection the immune system can also damage the platelet factory in the bone marrow. The viral infection may hardly have been noticeable and may have occurred as long ago as 6 to 8 weeks before the symptoms of ITP become obvious. ITP can follow from vaccinations which may prime the immune system to be more active.

Advice about activities

- When the platelet count is extremely low there will be occasions where involvement in sporting activities will be strongly advised against.
- Children with ITP do not bleed any more quickly than others but they are slower to stop.
- Children with ITP (acute & chronic) should be encouraged to participate in all school activities and trips but should avoid contact sports such as rugby and contact type martial arts.

Acute ITP: Most episodes of ITP are quite short lived and have been fully recovered from within two or three months. Some cases resolve quite quickly but when another infection is caught the same symptoms come back.

Chronic ITP: A few children go on to develop chronic ITP, this means that the symptoms last for six months or longer. At this stage treatment options may be looked at and further investigations taken.

What will happen next?

A blood test (FBC) to look at the number of platelets and other blood cells under the microscope will be taken. This is to check that the diagnosis is correct and exclude other causes of low platelets. This blood test will be repeated over the next few months to check the platelet level.

You will be referred to the Paediatric Rapid Access Clinic (PRAC) and they will aim for your child to be seen within 10-14 days. A referral to the haematology nurses will be made so that you can contact them for advice, information and support, if required, before the Paediatric Rapid Access Clinic. The direct phone number for the haematology nurses is **0151 252 5070**. The haematology nurses will contact you in the next working day.

The phone number for the pathway co-ordinator for the Paediatric Rapid Access Clinic is **0151 293 3644** if you have not received an appointment you can contact the co-ordinator.

Symptoms and Tips

Bleeding from nose and mouth: Apply pressure and, where possible cold to the affected area and sit quietly. Sucking on ice pops can be helpful. If there is no reduction in the flow of blood after approximately 15- 20 minutes, or you are concerned, contact the haematology nurses for advice, or out of hours attend the accident and emergency department.

Cuts and grazes: Apply pressure and, where possible, cold to the affected area and sit quietly. If bleeding continues or there is marked swelling and pain, contact the haematology nurses for advice.

Head injuries: Apply a cold pack and sit quietly. If there is loss of consciousness, persistent or severe headache, vomiting or visual disturbances, attend the accident and emergency department. Tell the triage nurse that your child has a low platelets.

Bleeding: If there is any blood in your child's urine or stools you should contact haematology nurses, or out of hours, attend accident and emergency department.

Out Patient Appointments

Out patient appointments are according to condition and symptoms at the time.

Contact Numbers and Advice

Specialist Treatment Centre Direct Line: 0151 252 5070 8.30am-5pm Mon-Fri

Bleeding or similar emergency: Direct to A&E

Useful Websites

itpsupport.org.uk with lots more information and support for children and their parents with a diagnosis of ITP.

There is a UK ITP Registry which you may be asked to participate in to help us understand more about why ITP occurs.

This leaflet only gives general information. You must always discuss the individual treatment of your child with the appropriate member of staff. Do not rely on this leaflet alone for information about your child's treatment. This information can be made available in other languages and formats if requested.

Alder Hey Children's NHS Foundation Trust

Eaton Road

Liverpool

L12 2AP

Tel: 0151 228 4811

www.alderhey.nhs.uk

