

The Maltese Zebra: An Investigation of Drug-Induced Immune Thrombocytopenia

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Disclosures

I have no conflicts of interest with ineligible companies to disclose



Learning Objectives

- Describe the presentation and pathophysiology of immune thrombocytopenias (ITP)
- Discuss the initial management of new onset ITP
- Discuss the investigation and management of suspect drug-induced ITP

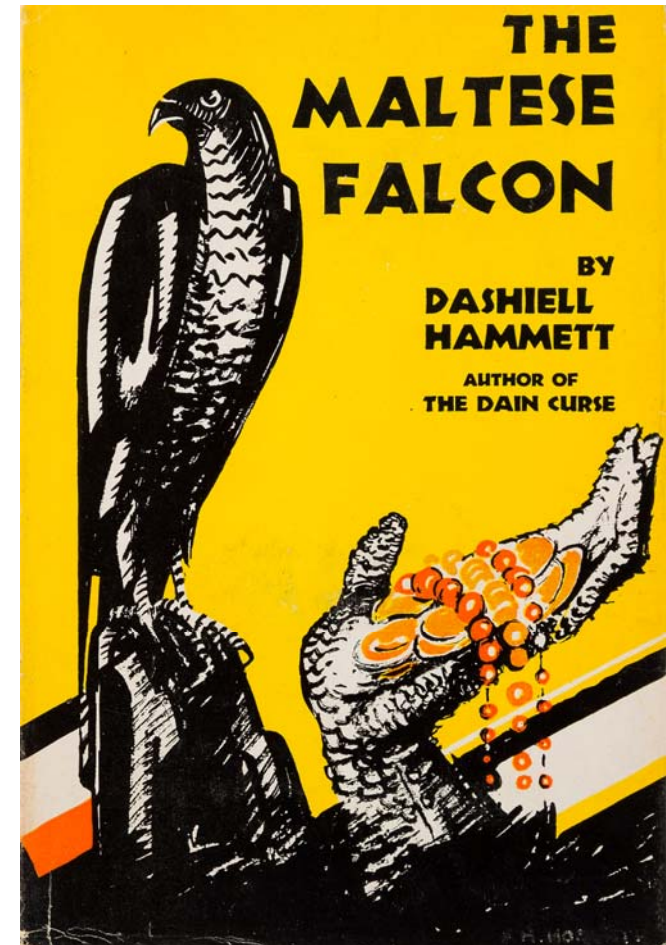


Abbreviations

- AERS: Adverse event reporting system
- BBW: Black Box Warning
- DIC: Disseminated intravascular coagulation
- DITP: Drug-induced immune thrombocytopenia
- ED: Emergency department
- EHR: Electronic health record
- HIT: Heparin-induced thrombocytopenia
- ITP: Immune thrombocytopenia
- IVIG: Intravenous immune globulin
- PLT: Platelets
- TMP/SMX: Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole
- UTI: Urinary tract infection
- WNL: Within normal limits



The Maltese Zebra



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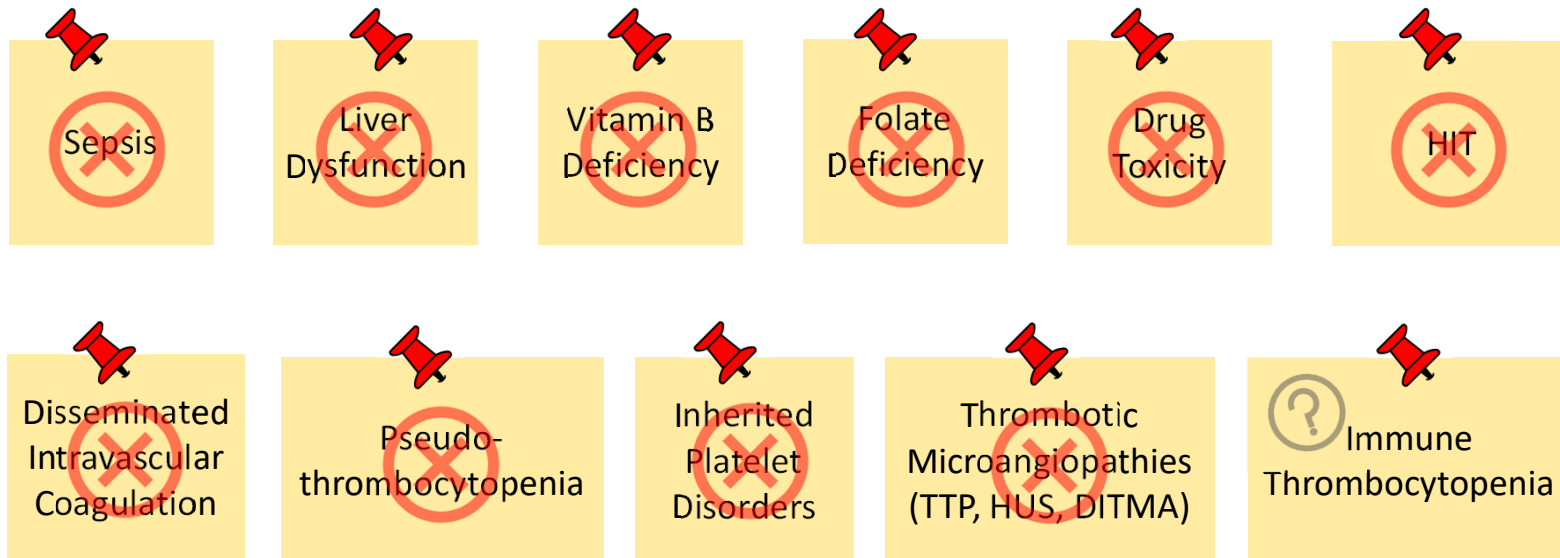
GNT Presents to the ED

- 34-year-old woman
- Purpuric rash on lower legs
- History of depression, recent UTI
- No known drug allergies
- Vitals WNL
- Platelets = $7 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$
- CBC and BMP otherwise WNL
- Coagulation studies and peripheral blood smear WNL



George Henry Fox. "Purpura". Marked as public domain.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fox_Plate_LXIX.jpg





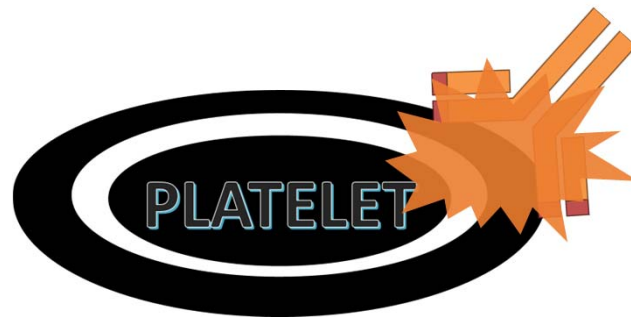
1. Devalia V, et al; *Br J Haematol*. 2014;166(4):496-513
2. Adamski J. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program*. 2014;2014(1):444-449.
3. Sánchez-Fuentes A, et al. *Biomolecules*. 2025;15(6):846.
4. Toh CH and Hoots WK. *J Thromb Haemost*. 2007;5(3):604-606.

Immune Thrombocytopenia



Immune Thrombocytopenia (ITP)

- Acquired thrombocytopenia
- Epidemiology: 2-5 per 100,000
- Autoantibody mediated platelet destruction
- Diagnosis of exclusion
- Variable
 - Symptoms/severity
 - Chronicity
 - Management



5. Neunert C, et al. *Blood Adv.* 2019;3(23):3829-3866.
6. Cines DB, et al. *Blood.* 2009;113(26):6511-6521.



ITP Presentation

- Platelets $< 100 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$
- Asymptomatic
- Mild-moderate bleeding
 - Petechiae and purpura
 - Mucocutaneous bleeding

5. Neunert C, et al. *Blood Adv.* 2019;3(23):3829-3866
6. Cines DB, et al. *Blood.* 2009;113(26):6511-6521



ITP Presentation

- Platelets
- Asymptomatic
- Mild-moderate
 - Petechiae
 - Mucocutaneous



"Purpura", George Henry Fox. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fox_Plate_LXIX.jpg
Marked as public domain.



"Petechia of the lower leg in a person with platelets of 3 due to ITP". James Heilman, MD.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Petechia_lower_leg.jpg Licensed for use [CC BY-SA-4.0](#).

5. Neunert C, et al. Blood Adv. 2019;3(23):3829-3866.
6. Cines DB, et al. Blood. 2009;113(26):6511-6521



ITP Presentation

- Platelets $< 100 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$
- Asymptomatic
- Mild-moderate bleeding
 - Petechiae and purpura
 - Mucocutaneous bleeding
- Severe bleeding
 - Gastrointestinal bleed
 - Intracranial hemorrhage

5. Neunert C, et al. Blood Adv. 2019;3(23):3829-3866.
6. Cines DB, et al. Blood. 2009;113(26):6511-6521



Types of ITP

Primary

- ITP without apparent trigger
- Most prevalent: ~80% of ITP
- Deepest diagnosis of exclusion

Secondary

- Predisposing condition
 - Autoimmune syndromes
 - Immunodeficiency syndromes
 - Infections
 - Lymphoid malignancies
 - Drugs
- Less prevalent
- Under recognized



ITP Initial Management



ITP: Initial Management

- Indications for inpatient management
 - $PLT < 20 \times 10^3/\mu L$
 - Severe bleeding
 - Child with minor mucocutaneous bleeding
- Observation only
 - Adult: $PLT \geq 30 \times 10^3/\mu L$ with only minor or absent bleeding
 - Children: minor or absent bleeding
- Corticosteroids
- IV immune globulin (IVIG) and anti-D immunoglobulin
- Platelet transfusion

5. Neunert C, et al. *Blood Adv.* 2019;3(23):3829-3866.
9. Provan D, et al. *Blood Adv.* 2019;3(22):3780-3817.



ITP: Corticosteroids

- First line pharmacotherapy
- Suppress of phagocytic cell function
- Reduce autoantibody production
- Pulse doses preferred when rapid recovery is required
- Non-pulsed doses preferred for children without severe bleed

5. Neunert C, et al. *Blood Adv.* 2019;3(23):3829-3866.
9. Provan D, et al. *Blood Adv.* 2019;3(22):3780-3817.
10. Mizutani H, et al. *Blood.* 1992;79(4):942-947.



ITP: Corticosteroid Options

	Non-Pulse	Pulse	
	Prednisone* / Prednisolone	Dexamethasone*	Methylprednisolone
Adult Dosing	0.5-2.0 mg/kg/day (max 80 mg daily)	40 mg daily	1 g daily
Adult Duration	2-3 weeks + taper (max 6 weeks total)	4 days	3 days
Pediatric Dosing	2-4 mg/kg/day (max 120 mg daily)	0.6 mg/kg per day (max 40 mg daily)	30 mg/kg/dose daily
Pediatric Duration	5-7 days (max 7 days)	4 days	1-3 days

*Corticosteroids specifically named in guidelines

5. Neunert C, et al. Blood Adv. 2019;3(23):3829-3866.
11. Prednisolone. Lexi-Drugs. UpToDate Lexidrug.
12. Prednisone. Lexi-Drugs. UpToDate Lexidrug.
13. Dexamethasone. Lexi-Drugs. UpToDate Lexidrug.
14. Methylprednisolone. Lexi-Drugs. UpToDate Lexidrug.



ITP: IVIG & Anti-D Place in Therapy

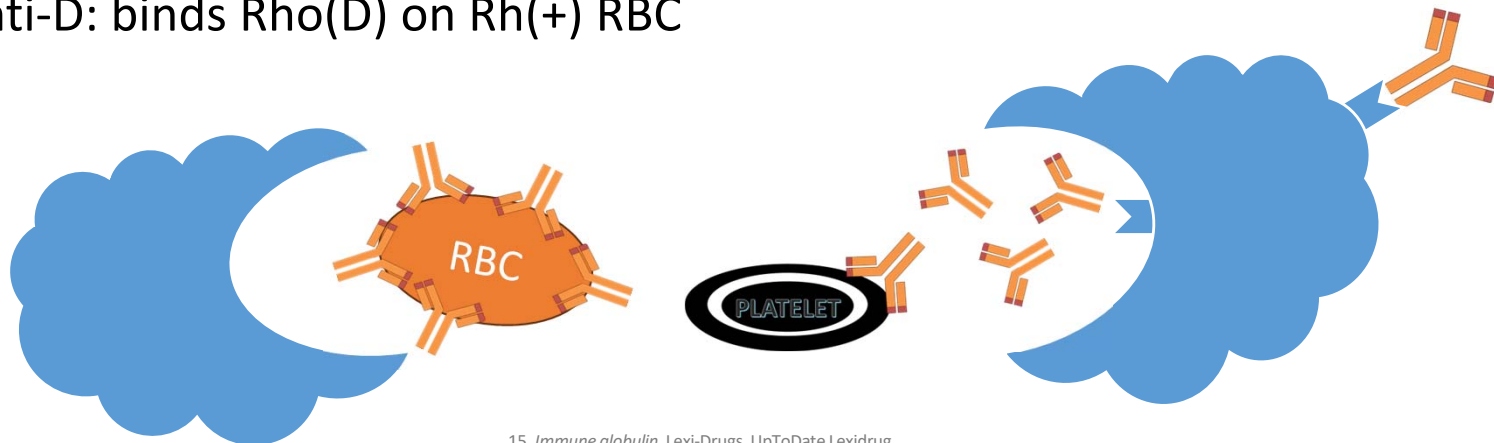
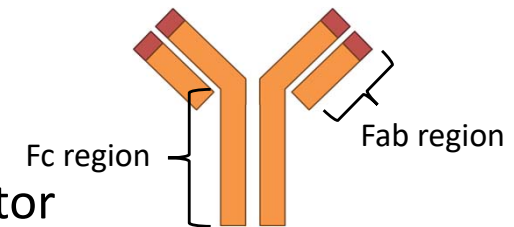
- Alternative when corticosteroids are contraindicated
- Addition to corticosteroid
 - Severe/critical bleed (IVIG only)
 - Urgent recovery required
 - Refractory to corticosteroid

9. Provan D, et al. Blood Adv. 2019;3(22):3780-3817.
5. Neunert C, et al. Blood Adv. 2019;3(23):3829-3866.



ITP: IVIG & Anti-D Mechanisms

- Concentrated immunoglobulin infusion
- Competes with antiplatelet antibody for Fcγ receptor
- Stimulate inhibitory receptor (FcγRIIB)
- Anti-D: binds Rho(D) on Rh(+) RBC



15. Immune globulin. Lexi-Drugs. UpToDate Lexidrug
 16. Jin F, Balthasar JP. *Hum Immunol.* 2005;66(4):403-410
 17. Anti-D immune globulin. Lexi-Drugs. UpToDate Lexidrug.

ITP: IVIG Dose & Pearls

- Dose: 1 g/kg IV
- May repeat dose after 24 hours
- Preferred over anti-D for severe/critical bleed
- BBW: thrombosis & acute renal dysfunction



5. Neunert C, et al. Blood Adv. 2019;3(23):3829-3866.
15. Immune globulin. Lexi-Drugs. UpToDate Lexidrug
18. Lioger B, et al. J Pediatr. 2019;204:225-233.e8
19. Kane I, et al. Br J Haematol. 2010;149(1):79-83.

ITP: Anti-D Dose & Pearls

- Rhophylac[®]: 50 mcg/kg
- WinRho SDF[®]: 25-50 mcg/kg
- IV administration only
- Rh(+) patients only
- BBW: intravascular hemolysis
 - Anemia, DIC, multisystem organ failure, etc
 - Monitor with serial urinalyses
 - Transfuse Rh(-) blood only



5. Neunert C, et al. Blood Adv. 2019;3(23):3829-3866.
17. Anti-D immune globulin. Lexi-Drugs. UpToDate Lexidrug.
18. Lioger B, et al. J Pediatr. 2019;204:225-233.e8
19. Kane I, et al. Br J Haematol. 2010;149(1):79-83.

ITP: Platelet Transfusion

- Pharmacotherapy only prevents platelet destruction
- Only treatment that can increase platelets within 24 hours
 - Life threatening bleed
 - Severe, refractory bleed
 - Urgent surgical procedure
- Priority: platelets → IVIG → corticosteroids



9. Provan D, et al. *Blood Adv.* 2019;3(22):3780-3817.
5. Neunert C, et al. *Blood Adv.* 2019;3(23):3829-3866.
12. Bakchoul T, Marini I. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program.* 2018;2018(1):576-583.

Back to GNT





Q1: Initial treatment of GNT

- 34-year-old woman
- Purpuric rash
- No mucosal bleed
- No GIB or ICH
- $PLT = 7 \times 10^3/\mu L$
- Blood counts WNL otherwise
- Blood type: AB-
- No known drug allergy

Which treatment is most appropriate for GNT?

- a) Outpatient prescription for prednisone for 14 days
- b) Initiate methylprednisolone
- c) Initiate dexamethasone and anti-D
- d) Initiate STAT platelet transfusion, IVIG, and dexamethasone

Drug-induced Immune Thrombocytopenia (DITP)



Drug-induced Immune Thrombocytopenia

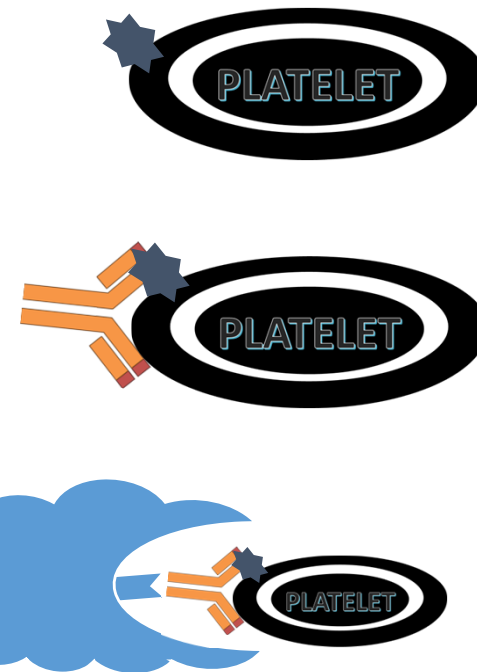
- Suspect whenever $PLT < 20 \times 10^3/\mu L$
- Epidemiology
 - General population: 10 per 1 million
 - TMP/SMX: 26 per 1 million
 - Quinine/quinidine: 38 per 1 million
- Likely underreported



22. Aster RH, Bougie DW. *N Engl J Med*. 2007;357(6):580-587.
23. Reese JA, et al. *Pediatr Blood Cancer*. 2013;60(12):1975-1981.

DITP Pathophysiology

- Drug binds to platelet
- Alters surface protein
- Drug/platelet complex recognized as non-self
- Antiplatelet antibody is drug dependent



21. Baskin R, et al. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program*. 2018;2018(1):576-583.

24. Arnold DM, et al. *Transfus Med Rev*. 2013;27(3):137-145.

DITP vs ITP

	DITP	ITP
Antiplatelet antibodies	Drug dependent	Not drug dependent
Thrombocytopenia	Severe, $PLT < 20 \times 10^3/\mu L$	Variable, $PLT < 100 \times 10^3/\mu L$
Asymptomatic	Rarely asymptomatic	Often asymptomatic
Severe bleed risk	Major bleed: 19%	Variable Correlated with platelet counts

9. Provan D, et al. *Blood Adv.* 2019;3(22):3780-3817.
 21. Bakchoul T, Marini I. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program.* 2018;2018(1):576-583.
 24. Arnold DM, et al. *Transfus Med Rev.* 2013;27(3):137-145.
 25. Warkentin TE. *N Engl J Med.* 2007;356(9):891-893.
 26. George JN, et al. *Ann Intern Med.* 1998;129(11):886-890.
 27. Pedersen-Bjergaard, et al. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol.* 1997;52(3):183-189.



DITP vs ITP

	DITP	ITP
Antiplatelet antibodies	Drug dependent	Not drug dependent
Thrombocytopenia	Severe, $PLT < 20 \times 10^3/\mu L$	Variable, $PLT < 100 \times 10^3/\mu L$
Asymptomatic	Rarely asymptomatic	Often asymptomatic
Severe bleed risk	Major bleed: 19%	Variable Correlated with platelet counts
Platelet trend	Distinct nadir then recovery	Fluctuates
Duration	1 – 2 weeks	Weeks to years

9. Provan D, et al. *Blood Adv.* 2019;3(22):3780-3817.
 21. Bakchoul T, Marini I. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program.* 2018;2018(1):576-583.
 24. Arnold DM, et al. *Transfus Med Rev.* 2013;27(3):137-145.
 25. Warkentin TE. *N Engl J Med.* 2007;356(9):891-893.
 26. George JN, et al. *Ann Intern Med.* 1998;129(11):886-890.
 27. Pedersen-Bjergaard, et al. *Eur J Clin Pharmacol.* 1997;52(3):183-189.



Back to GNT





Q2: Red Herring or Red Handed?

- 34-year-old woman
- Purpuric rash
- No mucosal bleed
- No GIB or ICH
- $PLT = 7 \times 10^3/\mu L$
- Blood counts WNL otherwise
- Blood type: AB-
- No known drug allergy

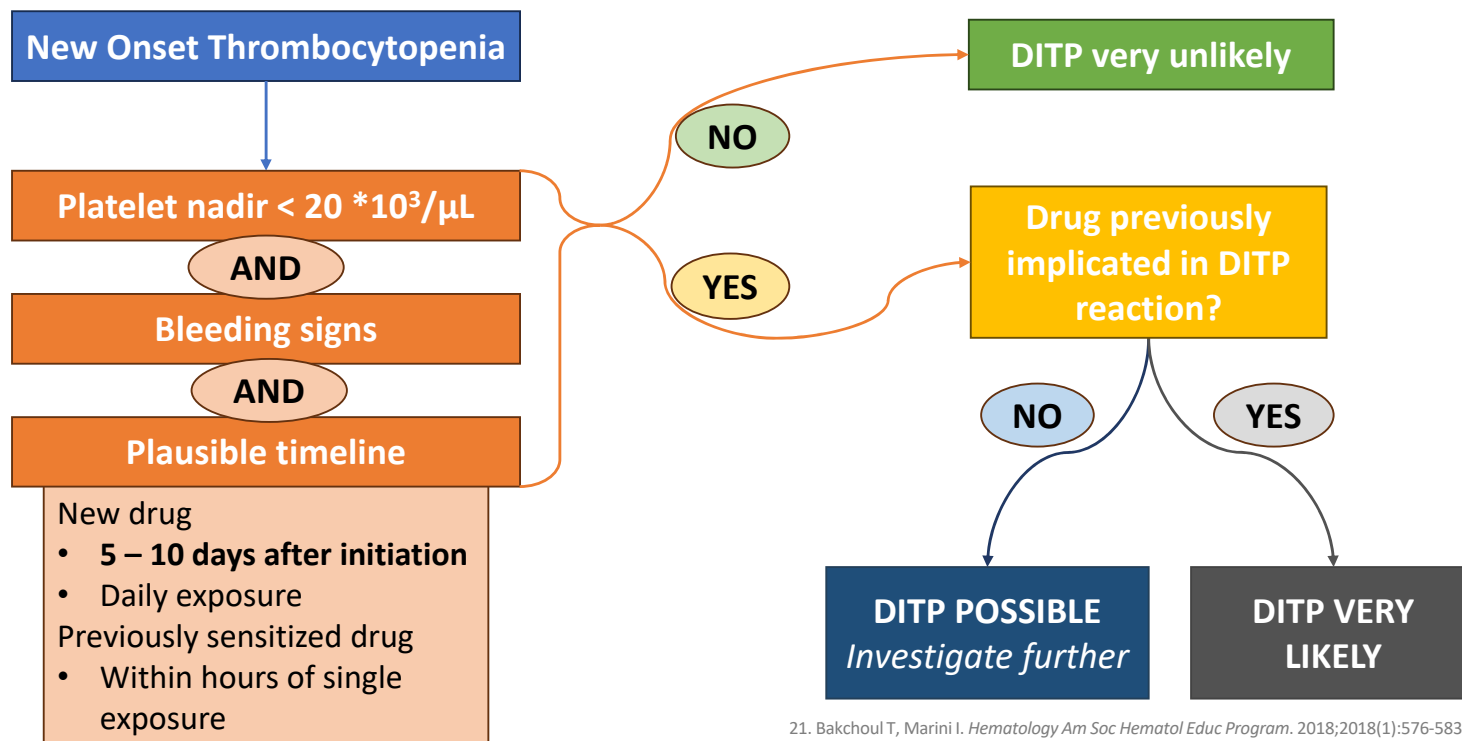
Is DITP a suspect cause of GNT's thrombocytopenia? Why/why not?

- a) No, GNT is not actively bleeding
- b) No, GNT has no known drug allergies
- c) Yes, GNT's $PLT < 20 \times 10^3/\mu L$
- d) Yes, DITP should be suspected for anyone taking medications

Investigating DITP



Investigating DITP



21. Bakchoul T, Marini I. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program*. 2018;2018(1):576-583.

24. Arnold DM, et al. *Transfus Med Rev*. 2013;27(3):137-145.

33. George JN, Aster RH. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program*. 2009;153-158.



Unique DITP Presentations

GP IIb/IIIa Inhibitors

- Tirofiban, eptifibatide, abciximab
- Intended to bind to platelets
- Elicit DITP reaction in hours

Drug Independent Antibodies

- Gold, levodopa, procainamide
- Mechanism largely unknown

- 24. Arnold DM, et al. *Transfus Med Rev.* 2013;27(3):137-145.
- 21. Bakchoul T, Marini I. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program.* 2018;2018(1):576-583.



Unique DITP Presentations

Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors (ICIs)

- Atezolizumab, durvalumab, ipilimumab
- Unclear mechanism
 - Immune dysregulation
 - Possible drug-dependent antibody involvement
- 70% tolerate rechallenge

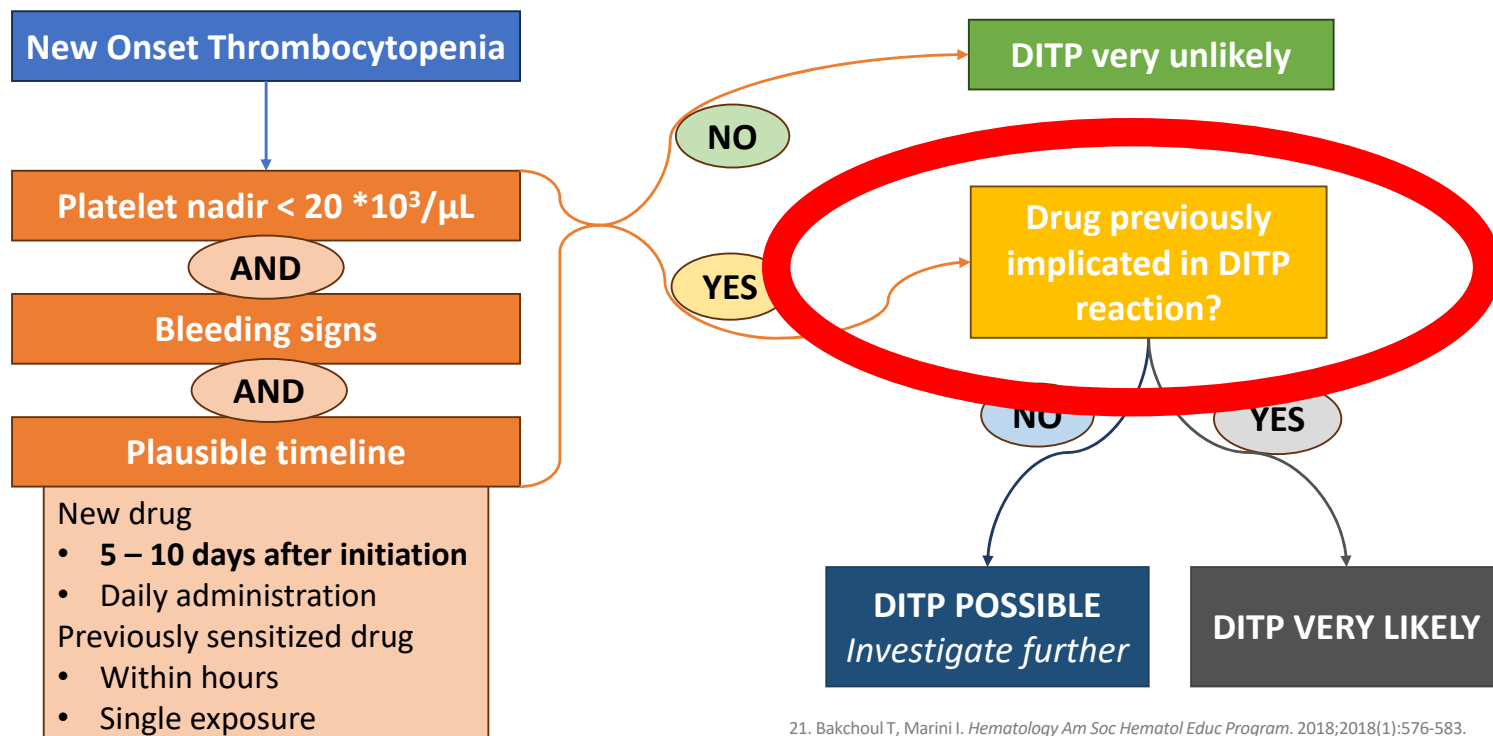
HIT Type-II

- Heparin, enoxaparin, protamine
- HIT-antibodies bind platelets
- Mark for destruction → thrombocytopenia
- Activate platelets → thrombosis
- Mean platelets $\sim 60 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$

- 28. Leaf RK, et al. *Blood*. 2026;147(12):1351-1364.
- 29. Rodeghiero F, et al. *Blood*. 2009;113(11):2386-2393.
- 30. Greinacher A. *J Thromb Haemost*. 2009;7 Suppl 1:9-12.
- 31. Lee GM, et al. *Blood*. 2013;121(15):2828-2835.



Investigating DITP



21. Bakchoul T, Marini I. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program*. 2018;2018(1):576-583.

24. Arnold DM, et al. *Transfus Med Rev*. 2013;27(3):137-145.

33. George JN, Aster RH. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program*. 2009;153-158.



“Identifying Drugs That Cause Acute Thrombocytopenia: an Analysis Using 3 Distinct Methods”

Reese JA, et al. *Blood*. 2010;116(12):2127-2133.



Design

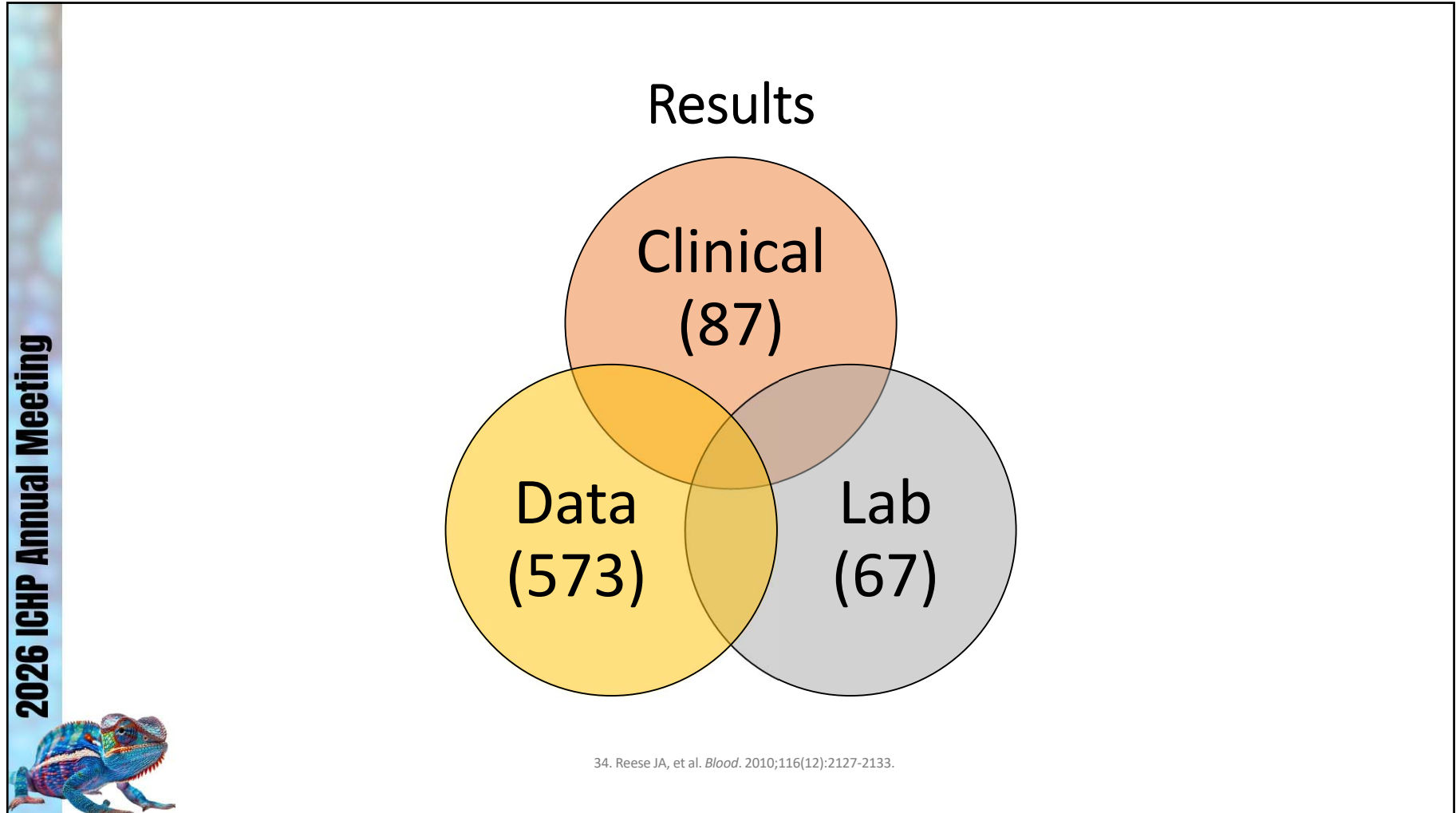
Clinical	Lab	Data Mining
• Systemic review of case reports • Establishment of causal relationship	• Data from BloodCenter of Wisconsin • Drug-dependent, platelet reactive antibodies	• Data mining FDA's AERS database • Statistical association with thrombocytopenia

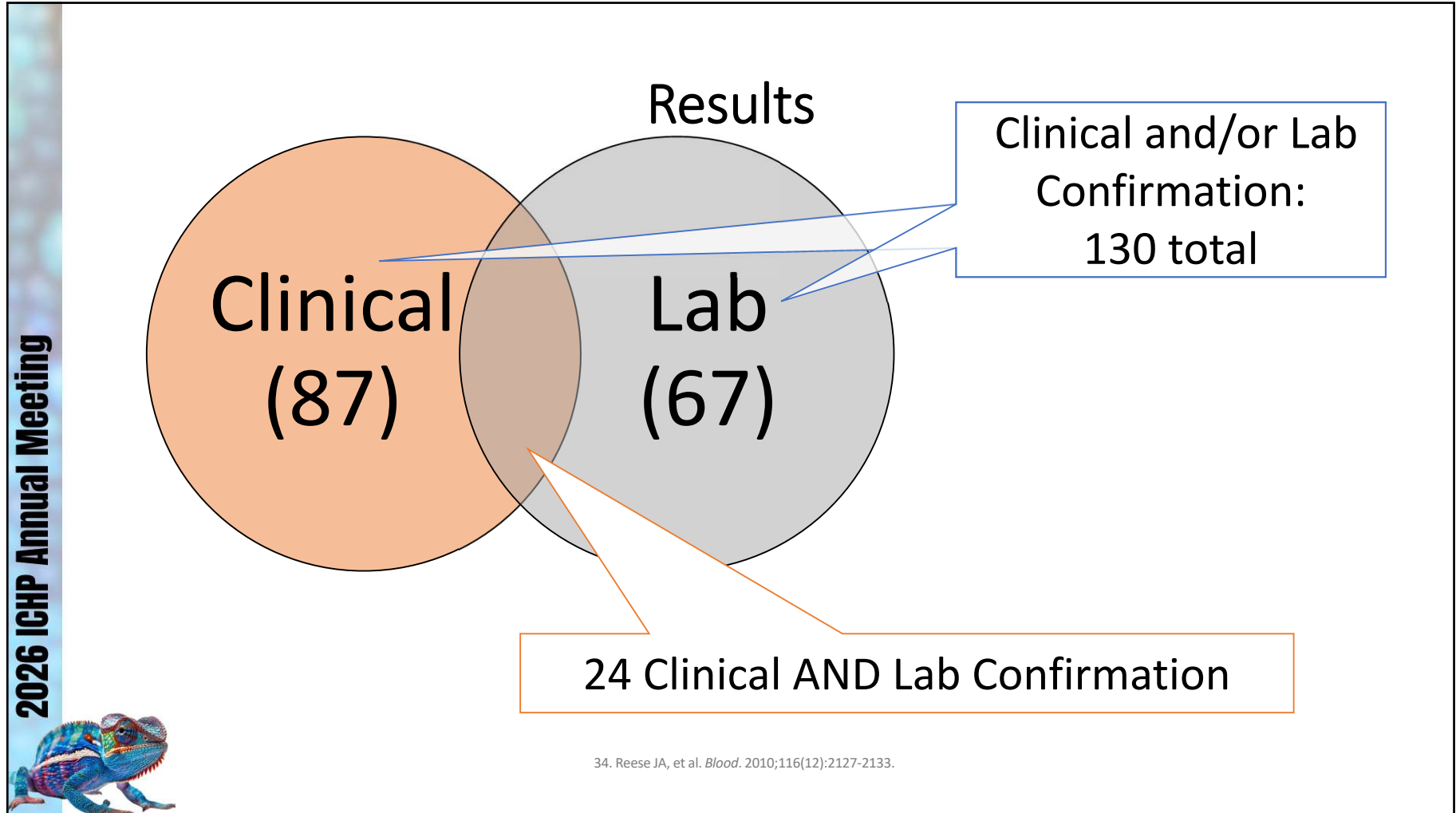
Excluded

- Marrow-suppressive thrombocytopenias
- Heparin + heparin analogues

34. Reese JA, et al. *Blood*. 2010;116(12):2127-2133.







DITP: Most Wanted

Both Clinical and Lab Confirmation

Abciximab	Phenytoin
Acetaminophen	Piperacillin
Amiodarone	Quinidine
Ampicillin	Quinine
Carbamazepine	Ranitidine
Eptifibatide	Rifampin
Ethambutol	Simvastatin
Haloperidol	Sulfisoxazole
Ibuprofen	SMX-TMP
Irinotecan	Tirofiban
Naproxen	Valproic acid
Oxaliplatin	Vancomycin

≥10 Lab Reports + Clinical Confirmation

Abciximab	Quinine
Carbamazepine	Rifampin
Eptifibatide	SMX-TMP
Phenytoin	Tirofiban
Piperacillin	Vancomycin
Quinidine	

≥10 Lab Reports + ≥10 Case Reports

Abciximab
Carbamazepine
Quinidine
Quinine
Rifampin
SMX-TMP



DITP: Quinine

- BBW: Thrombocytopenia
- Known cause of purpura for >150 years
- Non-drug sources
 - Tonic water, gin and tonics, bitter lemon
 - Fluorescent cocktails aka “Shocktails”
 - Natural leg cramp remedies



17. Vipani, W. H. "Quinine as a cause of purpura." *The Lancet* 86.2184 (1865): 37.
35. *Quinine*. Lexi-Drugs. UpToDate Lexidrug.



DITP: Food, Alternative Meds, etc.



Walnuts



Lupin Beans



Tahini



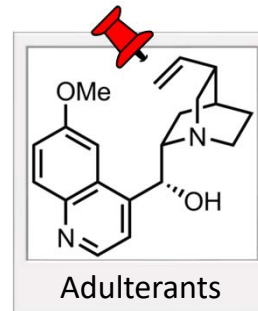
Cranberry Juice



Cow's Milk



Jui, Herbal Tea



Adulterants

Image attributions are listed by title at the end of this presentation.

- 36. Royer DJ, et al. *Eur J Haematol*. 2010;84(5):421-429.
- 37. Achterbergh R, et al. *Lancet*. 2012;379(9817):776.
- 38. Christie DJ, et al. *Arch Intern Med*. 1983;143(6):1174-1175.
- 39. Phillips KA, et al. *J Gen Intern Med*. 2012;27(12):1722-1725.
- 40. Azuno Y, et al. *Lancet*. 1999;354(9175):304-305.

GNT Medication History



Q3: Ms GNT, Just One More Thing...

- Citalopram daily for 7 years. Last taken last night
- Cephalexin daily for 10 days. Last taken ~2 weeks ago
- Acetaminophen prn. Typically, every few months. Single dose 4 days ago.
- “Vertigo Glowing Vodka Tonic” past 6 evenings

Which of the following is the most likely cause of suspect DITP?

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a) Citalopram | c) Acetaminophen |
| b) Cephalexin | d) Quinine |



DITP Treatment and Recovery



DITP Treatment and Recovery

- Definitive treatment: **stop offending agent**
- Treat ITP as appropriate
- Stop all drugs started in past 2 weeks
- Investigate possible offending agent
- Expected platelet recovery
 - Starts after 4-5 half-lives of offending drug
 - Complete ~1 week



24. Arnold DM, et al. *Transfus Med Rev.* 2013;27(3):137-145.
21. Bakchoul T, Marini I. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program.* 2018;2018(1):576-583.
33. George JN, Aster RH. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program.* 2009;153-158.

DITP Treatment and Recovery

- Drug-dependent antibodies linger for years
 - Counsel on avoidance
 - Non-drug sources
- Case report of a definite or probable reaction
 - If few exist for offending drug
 - Management relies on historical association



34. Reese JA, et al. *Blood*. 2010;116(12):2127-2133.

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1. Devalia V, Hamilton MS, Molloy AM; British Committee for Standards in Haematology. Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of cobalamin and folate disorders. *Br J Haematol*. 2014;166(4):496-513. doi:10.1111/bjh.12959
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3. Sánchez-Fuentes A, Pérez-Botero J, Bastida JM, Rivera J. Diagnosis of Inherited Platelet Disorders: Clinical Evaluation and Functional and Molecular Assays. *Biomolecules*. 2025;15(6):846. Published 2025 Jun 10. doi:10.3390/biom15060846
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9. Provan D, Arnold DM, Bussel JB, et al. Updated international consensus report on the investigation and management of primary immune thrombocytopenia. *Blood Adv*. 2019;3(22):3780-3817. doi:10.1182/bloodadvances.2019000812
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15. Immune globulin. Lexi-Drugs. UpToDate Lexidrug. UpToDate Inc. Riverwoods, IL. Accessed February 18th, 2026. <http://online.lexi.com>
16. Jin F, Balthasar JP. Mechanisms of intravenous immunoglobulin action in immune thrombocytopenic purpura. *Hum Immunol*. 2005;66(4):403-410. doi:10.1016/j.humimm.2005.01.029
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22. Aster RH, Bougie DW. Drug-induced immune thrombocytopenia. *N Engl J Med*. 2007;357(6):580-587. doi:10.1056/NEJMra066469
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The Maltese Zebra: An Investigation of Drug-Induced Immune Thrombocytopenia

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