

# THINK TTP: SUSPECT, TREAT, CONFIRM, MONITOR

TTP is a rare blood disorder that causes small blood clots in small blood vessels

TTP may have life-threatening consequences such as a stroke, a heart attack or a blood clot in an artery

**T**HROMBOTIC = blood clots form in your blood vessels

**T**HROMBOCYTOPENIC = fewer platelets in your blood because they have clumped together

**P**URPURA = purple bruises from bleeding under your skin

## Acquired TTP (aTTP)

- a rare disease: 2-6 cases per million people
- also called immune-mediated TTP (iTTP)
- ~95% of TTP cases
- caused by a problem in the immune system leading to not enough **ADAMTS13** (an enzyme) in the blood

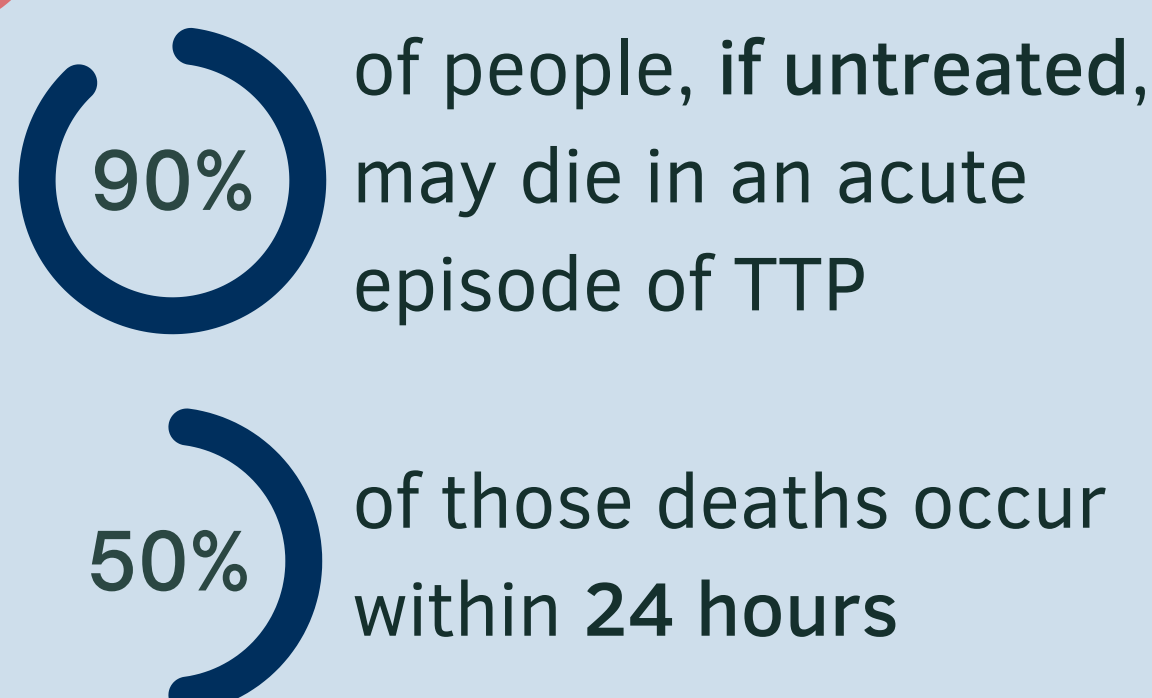
## Hereditary TTP

- ~5% of TTP cases
- caused by a mutation (change) in the **ADAMTS13** gene

### 1 SUSPECT

- Refer to the evidence-based **ISTH** guidelines to support diagnosis and management
- The **PLASMIC** and **French** scores help predict the likelihood of severe **ADAMTS 13** deficiency in suspected TTP
- Urgently test **ADAMTS13** levels

### 2 TREAT IMMEDIATELY



### 3 CONFIRM ADAMTS13 LEVELS

- **ADAMTS13** activity <10% confirms TTP

### 4 MONITOR VIGILANTLY

- TTP can be unpredictable
- Up to 20% of patients die even with plasma exchange (PEX) and immunosuppression
- Up to 42% of aTTP patients do not respond to PEX
- Lifelong risk: up to 84% of patients relapse