

Low Platelets, High Stakes

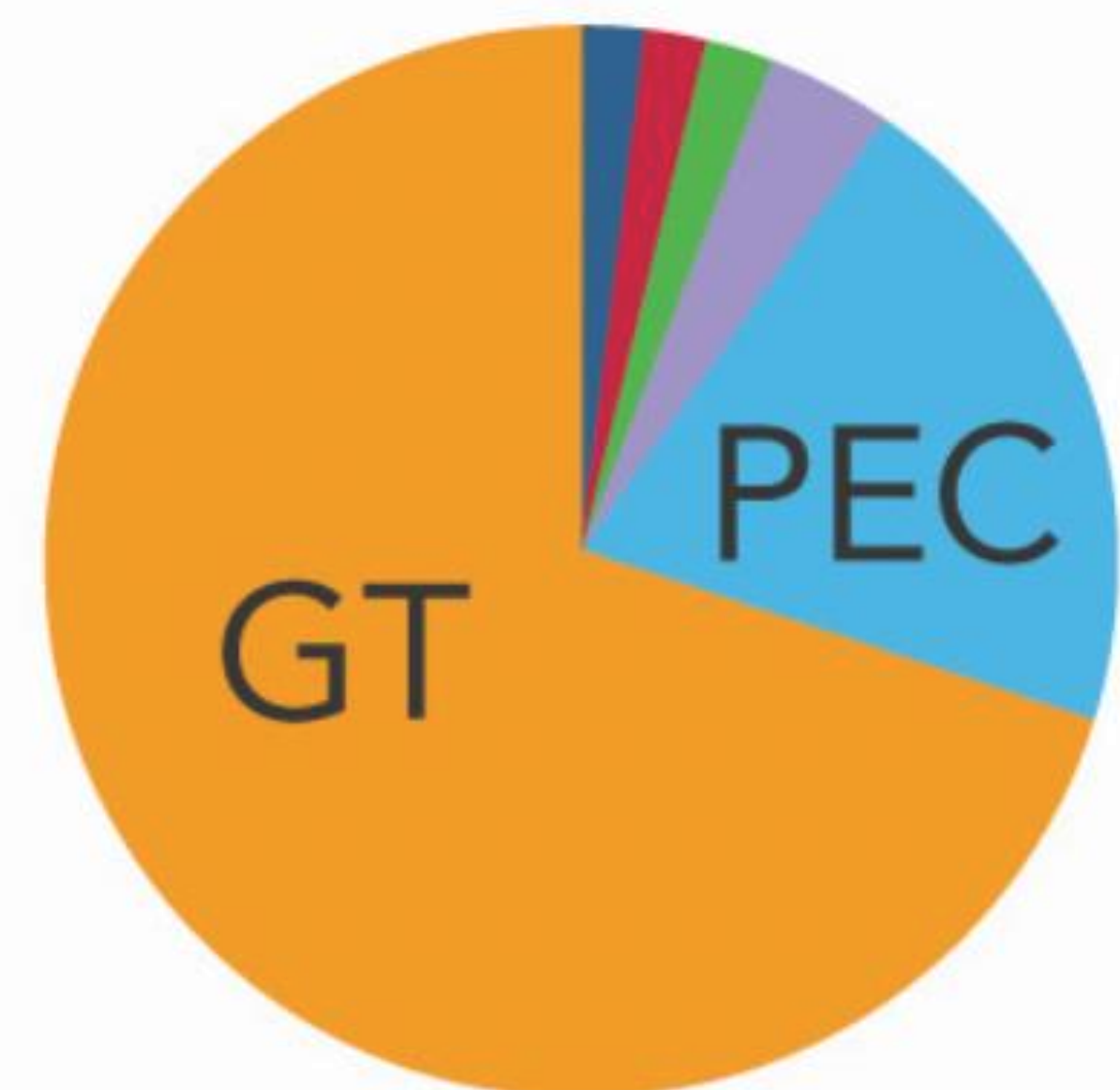
Pregnancy-Associated TTP Presenting as Severe Thrombocytopenia With Fetal Compromise

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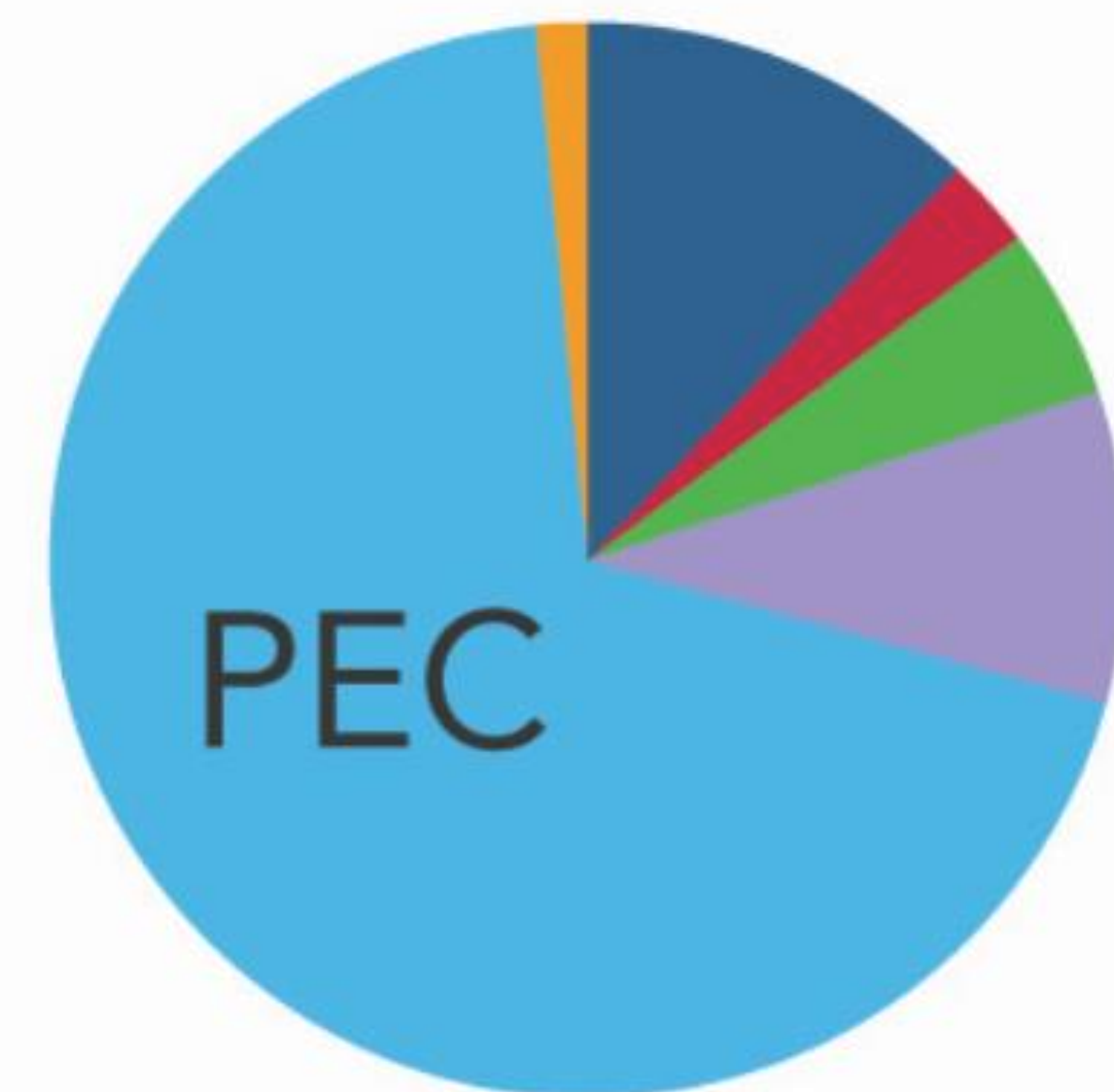
Background

- Thrombocytopenia in pregnancy develops in 5-10% of healthy women by the 3rd trimester
- Most common etiologies in 3rd trimester vary by platelet count:

Platelets > 100 x 10⁹/L



Platelets < 50 x 10⁹/L



■ ITP ■ HT ■ TTP/HUS ■ Other ■ PEC ■ GT

Case Presentation

- 43yo otherwise healthy G1P0 at 30w2d
- Presented to triage with decreased fetal movement, 1-2 days of petechiae, and “highlighter orange” urine
- BPP 2 out of 8 for +amniotic fluid

7/16/25
11:20

8/4/25
14:11

231

8

PLT



Case Progression

15:06

Plt 8; hematology consulted,
decision to treat for
presumptive ITP while
additional workup expedited



16:25

GA induced, liveborn male
w/APGARS 3, 8, & 9



17:09

Significant oozing noted in
field and with attempted
OGT placement, additional
1u Plt administered



17:29

Haptoglobin <10
LDH 807
Retic Index 1.47



15:58

Betamethasone and
magnesium completed, 1u Plt
administered, TXA started



16:56

IVIg administered



17:20

Upon extubation,
hematology reported
schistocytes on peripheral
smear, c/f TTP



19:21

Plasmic Score 7-> 72% risk
of severe ADAMTS13
deficiency,
transferred to SICU for
plasma exchange therapy



Key Takeaways

- Thrombocytopenia features often overlap, but management can vary significantly
- A clear diagnostic framework enables rapid identification and target management

Feature	ITP	TTP
Platelets	Variable (can be <10K) <30K (often severe)	
MAHA/Schistocytes	Absent	+++
LDH/Hemolysis	Normal	Markedly ↑
Liver Enzymes	Normal	Normal
Coagulation	Normal	Normal
Renal Injury	Absent	Mild or Absent
ADAMTS-13	Normal	<10%
Treatment	IVIg/Steroids, plts/TXA prn	Plasma exchange, AVOID plts/TXA

