

Consistent with ITP	Not consistent with ITP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platelet morphology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Thrombocytopenia ○ Platelets are larger than normal in patients with moderate thrombocytopenia or normal in size where the platelet count is $>50 \times 10^9/L$ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Platelet morphology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Predominance of consistently giant (the size of RBCs or larger) ○ Agranular ○ Very small (or normal in size where the thrombocytopenia is severe)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal red blood cell morphology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Findings such as microcytosis and hypochromia should be readily explained by iron deficiency or thalassemia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abnormal RBC morphology including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Marked poikilocytosis ○ Schistocytes ○ Polychromatophilia (unless in response to bleeding) ○ Macrocytes ○ Nucleated RBCs ○ RBC inclusions eg malaria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal white blood cell (WBC) morphology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Abnormalities readily explained by recent infection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leukocytosis or leukopenia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Immature or abnormal cells, eg blasts (atypical lymphocytes and eosinophilia may occur in children with ITP) • Leukocyte inclusions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Döhle bodies (together with giant platelets may suggest May-Hegglin Anomaly)