



Immune Thrombocytopenia

Quick Reference Guide

2026

Table of Contents

1. CLINICAL SNAPSHOT	3
HCC/RAF V28 Mapping	3
2. RECOGNITION AND DIAGNOSIS	5
Medicare Screenings and Surveillance	5
Subtle Early Signs in Older Adults (>65)	6
Geriatric Risk Factors	6
Diagnostic Thresholds and Classification	7
Clues to Dig Deeper	8
Common Oversights	9
Key Differentials in Elderly	10
Comorbidity Screening	10
3. MEAT DOCUMENTATION ESSENTIALS	13
Clinical Documentation Elements	13
Reframing Common Documentation Shortcuts	14
4. TREATMENT AND REFERRAL QUICK GUIDE	15
Therapy Escalation Criteria	15
ASH 2019 Guideline-Aligned Treatment by Line and Patient Profile	16
Non-Pharmacologic Care and Supportive Interventions	17
Medication Safety and Key Interactions	17
When to Refer	18
Follow-Up Timing	19
Comorbidity Management – Primary Care Role	19
Cost-Smart Options	20
Patient Education and Adherence	22
Quality Metrics Tie-In	22
5. CODING REMINDERS AND CASE EXAMPLES	24
Coding Specificity	24
Annual Clinical Review and Confirmation	25
Good Documentation - EHR Tips.....	25
Brief Case Examples	26
REFERENCES	27

1 CLINICAL SNAPSHOT

Definition: Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) is an acquired, immune-mediated disorder defined by isolated thrombocytopenia (platelet count below $100 \times 10^9/L$) in the absence of other identifiable causes.¹ Antibody-mediated platelet destruction and impaired platelet production drive the low count, yet diagnosis rests on clinical exclusion: there is no single confirmatory test, and **antiplatelet antibody assays are positive in only 50-60% of patients** and are **not recommended** in the routine workup.² **Bleeding** is the most **common clinical manifestation of ITP**, with the risk of bleeding and related morbidity increased in elderly patients. "ITP is further classified as primary, when no underlying cause is identified, or secondary, when platelet destruction is driven by an associated condition such as systemic lupus erythematosus, HIV, hepatitis C, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, or *Helicobacter pylori* infection — accounting for roughly 10-20% of all ITP cases."³

IC-10 Codes:

The ITP and specified-coagulation-defect codes that carry risk-adjustment weight are the primary and other primary thrombocytopenia codes **D69.3** (immune/idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura), **D69.41** (Evans syndrome), **D69.42** (congenital/hereditary thrombocytopenic purpura), **D69.49** (other primary thrombocytopenia), **D69.51** (posttransfusion purpura), and **D69.59** (other secondary thrombocytopenia), together with selected qualitative platelet and factor-deficiency codes (**D69.1**, **D68.0-D68.2**, **D68.311**). Avoid **D69.6** (thrombocytopenia, unspecified) and heparin-induced thrombocytopenia codes (**D75.821**, **D75.822**, **D75.829**) because none map to an HCC. Documenting "thrombocytopenia" without an etiology, or coding a drug-induced case as primary ITP, both misrepresent the clinical picture and forfeit accurate complexity documentation.⁴

Prevalence: ITP incidence is approximately **2-4 per 100,000** person-years overall, with a bimodal age distribution: an early peak at ages **20-30** and a larger peak after age 60 with equal sex distribution.⁶ Incidence continues to rise and is highest in patients over 80 years, making ITP disproportionately a disease of the Medicare-age population.⁶ Although only about **5%** of patients present with severe bleeding, bleeding leading to hospitalization within **5 years** develops in roughly **15%**, and that risk is higher in older adults with comorbidities. ITP is widely under-characterized rather than over-diagnosed.²

HCC/RAF V28 Mapping

ICD-10	V28 HCC	CNA RAF	DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENT
D69.3 Immune thrombocytopenic purpura (Primary ITP)	HCC 112 Immune Thrombocytopenia and Specified Coagulation Defects and Hemorrhagic Conditions	0.450	Use ONLY after secondary causes are excluded and documented
D69.41 Evans syndrome	HCC 112 Immune Thrombocytopenia and Specified Coagulation Defects and Hemorrhagic Conditions	0.450	Requires documentation of both autoimmune hemolysis AND thrombocytopenia

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