**INTRODUCTION**

- **ITP** is an acquired autoimmune disease characterized by thrombocytopenia, which negatively affects all aspects of patients’ QoL, including emotional, social, and work-related aspects.
- Only three- or half of patients with ITP achieve long-term remission. Consequently, most patients require chronic management approaches that can easily lead to patient withdrawal and non-compliance due to the increased risk of side effects. It is unclear how management may change in the future.
- The use of ITP treatments for patients with a stable response could reduce the management burden.
- ITP management approaches have been significantly altered since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, and perception and satisfaction studies according to the increased risk of side effects among patients treated with ITP treatments are lacking. The study concluded that there is a need for better understanding of the impact of ITP treatments on the quality of life of COVID-19 patients.

**METHOD**

- The investigation included 844 patients from 18 countries across 10 countries. The study concluded that there is a need for better understanding of the impact of ITP treatments on the quality of life of COVID-19 patients.

**RESULTS**

- **Fatigue**: 54% (549/1018) of patients reported that ITP impacted their ability to concentrate on daily tasks. 421/936 patients felt like a burden, and 40% (366/916) wished they were able to contribute more to society.
- Many patients (40%, 348/863) worried when they were unable to work or contribute financially, 45% (441/978) felt like a burden, and 37% (352/954) thought they do (n/N=335/954).
- **Effect of COVID-19 on ITP management**: There was a discrepancy between patient and physician perceptions of how frequently fatigue is assessed and how it was managed.
- **Impact of COVID-19 on ITP management**: Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, less than half of physicians planned to continue treatment after discontinuation could be highlighted to alleviate worry about side effects and find their daily life is disrupted by treatments for ITP.

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**REFERENCES**

- **P1589** was a cross-sectional survey that investigated patient and physician experiences of ITP further in I-WISh 1.0, including additional topics and countries.
- Data were collected under eight sections: demographics, fatigue, ITP treatment (including treatment discontinuation and perception of immunosuppression), impact of COVID-19 on ITP treatment, impact of ITP on pregnancy, re-purposed ITP and the impact of ITP treatments.
- **I-WISh 2.0** was a survey of over 700 patients and 350 physicians who managed at least three patients with ITP or were involved in the treatment of patients with ITP in the previous I-WISh 1.0 survey.
- Patients were recruited by the physician or patient advocacy group, and physicians were recruited by fellowship committee.
- The surveys were developed by a steering committee (supported by Novartis) comprising expert physicians and patient advocates.
- Some responses were quantified on a 1 to 7 Likert scale (1 = strongly agreed/strongly disagree) and submitted to the Modified Fatigue Impact Scale (MFI-15, 1=not at all, 7=very much), and expression was assessed using the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9).