**Supplemental Table 1** Summary of Zika virus-associated cases of severe thrombocytopenia or immune thrombocytopenic purpura.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Case number** | **Age, Sex** | **Country where infection occurred** | **Received steroids?** | **Received IVIG?** | **Duration of illness (days)** | **Nadir platelet count (/mm3)** | **Days from illness onset to nadir platelet count** | **Evidence of prior flavivirus infection?** | **Outcome** | **Reference** |
| 1–4 | UNK | French Polynesia | UNK | UNK | UNK | UNK | UNK | UNK | Survived | [1] |
| 5 | 54, F | Suriname | No | Yes | UNK | 10,000 | 29 | Yes | Survived | [2] |
| 6 | 2, F | Colombia | UNK | UNK | 5 | <14,000 | UNK | UNK | Died | [3] |
| 7 | 30, F | Colombia | UNK | UNK | 12 | <14,000 | UNK | UNK | Died | [3] |
| 8 | 72, F | Colombia | UNK | UNK | 2 | <14,000 | UNK | UNK | Died | [3] |
| 9 | 72, M | Puerto Rico | No | No | 6 | 1,000 | 5 | Yes | Died | This manuscript |
| 10 | 37, M | Puerto Rico | Yes | Yes | 11 | 2,000 | 6 | Yes | Survived | This manuscript |

IVIG = intravenous immunoglobulin; M = male; F = female; UNK = unknown

REFERENCES

1. Ioos S, Mallet HP, Leparc Goffart I, Gauthier V, Cardoso T, Herida M. Current Zika virus epidemiology and recent epidemics. Medecine et maladies infectieuses **2014**; 44(7): 302-7.

2. Karimi O, Goorhuis A, Schinkel J, et al. Thrombocytopenia and subcutaneous bleedings in a patient with Zika virus infection. Lancet **2016**; 387(10022): 939-40.

3. Sarmiento-Ospina A, Vasquez-Serna H, Jimenez-Canizales CE, Villamil-Gomez WE, Rodriguez-Morales AJ. Zika virus associated deaths in Colombia. The Lancet infectious diseases **2016**.

**Supplemental Table 2** Arbovirus diagnostic test results of two cases of Zika virus-associated severe thrombocytopenia.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **DPO of specimen collection** | **rRT-PCR**2 | | | **IgM ELISA** | | **Anti-DENV IgG ELISA**4 | **Plaque Reduction**  **Neutralization Test**5 | | |
| ZIKV | DENV | CHIKV | Anti-ZIKV2 | Anti-DENV3 | ZIKV | DENV-1 | DENV-2 |
| **Case 1** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Serum | 3 | Pos\* | Neg† | Neg | Pos | Pos | Pos | NP | NP | NP |
| **Case 2** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Serum | 5 | Neg | Neg | Neg | Pos | Neg | NP | 2,560 | >20,480 | 5,120 |
| Serum | 46 | Neg | Neg | Neg | Pos | Neg | NP | 10,240 | >20,480 | 5,120 |
| Saliva | 46 | Neg | Neg | Neg | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP |
| Urine | 46 | Neg | Neg | Neg | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP | NP |

DPO = day post-illness onset; rRT-PCR = real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction; IgM ELISA = immunoglobulin M enzyme linked immunosorbent assay; IgG ELISA = immunoglobulin G enzyme linked immunosorbent assay; ZIKV = Zika virus; DENV = dengue virus; CHIKV = chikungunya virus; Pos = positive; Neg = Negative; NP = not performed; \*MonoPlex1 (cycle threshold [CT] = 30) and TrioPlex2 real-time RT-PCR (CT = 29); †DENV type-specific real-time RT-PCR and TrioPlex2 real-time RT-PCR.

1United States Food and Drug Administration. Fact Sheet for Health Care Providers: Interpreting Trioplex Real-Time RT-PCR Assay (Trioplex rRT-PCR) Results. 2016. (Accessed March 30, 2016, at <http://www.fda.gov/downloads/medicaldevices/safety/emergencysituations/ucm491588.pdf.>

2Lanciotti RS, Kosoy OL, Laven JJ, et al. Genetic and serologic properties of Zika virus associated with an epidemic, Yap State, Micronesia, 2007. Emerging infectious diseases 2008;14:1232-9.

3Anti-DENV IgM antibody-capture (MAC) ELISA, InBios International, Inc., Seattle, WA, USA.

4 Miagostovich MP, Nogueira RM, dos Santos FB, Schatzmayr HG, Araujo ES, Vorndam V, 1999. Evaluation of an IgG enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for dengue diagnosis. J Clin Virol 14: 183–189.

5Russell PK, Nisalak A, Sukhavachana P, Vivona S, 1967. A plaque reduction test for dengue virus neutralizing antibodies. J Immunol 99: 291–296.

**Supplemental Figure 1.** Laboratory values collected during the clinical course of Case 2 and pertinent clinical interventions. Red arrows indicate platelet transfusions. The black asterisk indicates initiation of administration of methylprednisone. The blue arrow indicates initiation of intravenous immunoglobulin.



**Supplemental Figure 2** The oral cavity of Case 2 demonstrating bloody oral mucosa.

