

## **Abstract**

**Introduction:** Tuberculosis is the second leading cause of death from an infectious pathology worldwide. Extrapulmonary tuberculosis is a diagnostic challenge due to its varied presentations. Although there is a multitude of haematological manifestations of disseminated tuberculosis, isolated thrombocytopenia is uncommon. Immune thrombocytopenic purpura secondary to tuberculosis is an association that is rarely reported.

**Case presentation:** A 23-year-old previously healthy male, presenting with chest pain, severe headache and constitutional symptoms was found to have extrapulmonary tuberculosis involving the pericardium and central nervous system, with isolated severe thrombocytopenia, secondary to tuberculosis-associated immune thrombocytopenic purpura.

**Conclusions:** Tuberculosis is an important aetiological agent in cases of immune thrombocytopenic purpura and should be considered especially in endemic regions. Early diagnosis and treatment is essential for successful resolution of thrombocytopenia.