**Prof.Godeau:** So, the question 1 is ‘How is ITP diagnostics organized in France?’ In France we have a network of experts in some units. And we have 5 reference centers, one center in Creteil near Paris. It’s the main center. And we have also 4 other centers in some cities in France. And we have a network of competence centers in all the France area. So, it’s interesting to note that in France about more than 90% of patients are treated in less than 5% of hospitals. So, it’s clear that for the more complex cases, the patients with the more severe diseases are treated in a few number of hospitals in France. In France the experts are 50/50. 50% experts are internal medicine specialists, experts. And 50% are hematologists.

Other question ‘Is there any accepted and recommended algorithm for differential diagnostics for ITP in France?’ Yes, we have French guidelines. And these French guidelines are free of charge, it’s possible to load on internet. And these guidelines are published as Protocol national de diagnostic at de soins (PNDS). It’s a guideline written by experts hematologists and internists. This guideline is similar to the international guidelines published in The Blood almost 10 years ago.

So, further differential diagnosis the main diseases, which must be excluded when you suspect ITP in a patient, is mainly MDS – myelodysplastic syndrome. And it’s clear that in patients with more than 50 or 60 years old it’s the main diagnosis that you must exclude, because as you know the treatment of MDS is not similar to the treatment of ITP. But it’s difficult because sometimes in patients with MDS it’s possible to immunological thrombocytopenia. But practice when you have the patients with ITP is to exclude MDS. The question is – the bone marrow aspiration. Because I know that in some countries all the patients with ITP…