Hemophilia

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Introduction

Hemophilia is across when your blood does not clot normally. That means your body has problems stopping bleeding, both outside and inside your body, and it comes from your genes. You can inherit it from your parents.

Types of Hemophilia

1- Hemophilia(A): is a genetic disorder caused by missing or defective factor VIII, a clotting protein.

2- Hemophilia(B): is a genetic disorder caused by missing or defective factor IX, a clotting protein.

Symptoms of Hemophilia

1- People with hemophilia bleed longer than other people.

2- Bleeds can occur internally, into joints and muscles, or externally, from minor cuts, dental procedures, or trauma.

3- Women with hemophilia often experience menorrhagia, heavy menstrual periods, and can hemorrhage after childbirth.

Diagnosis

Determine if other relatives have been diagnosed with a bleeding disorder . Tests that evaluate clotting time and a patient's ability to form a clot may be ordered. A clotting factor test will determine the type of hemophilia and its severity.

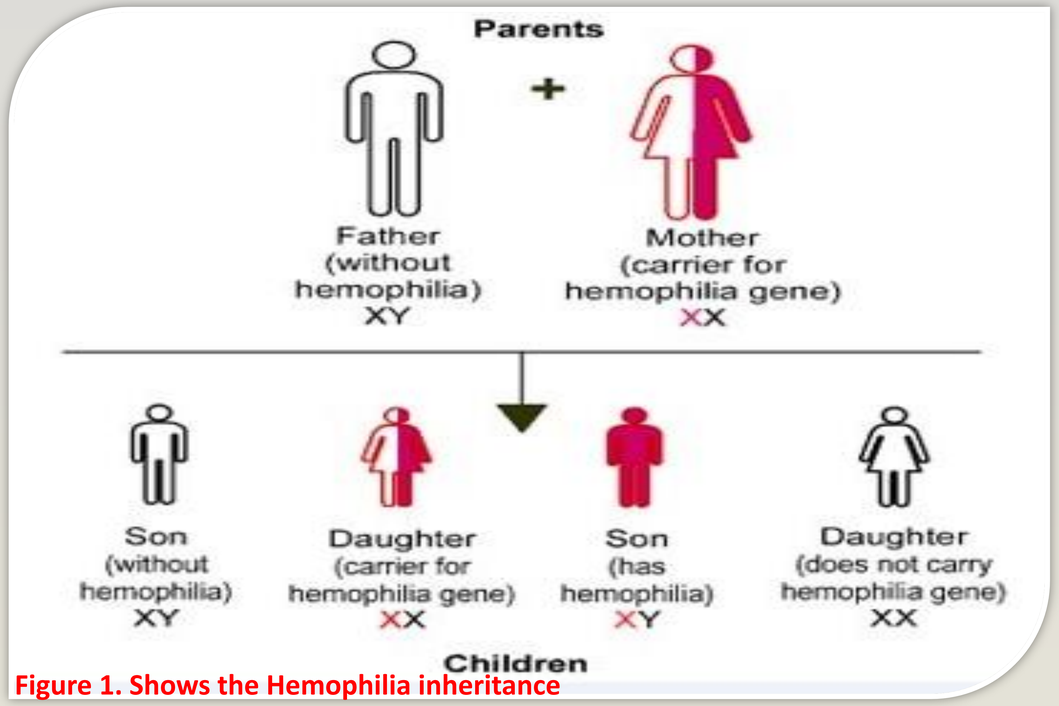

Figure 1. Shows the Hemophilia inheritance

Treatment

1- FVIII product, These factor therapies are infused through a vein in the arm or a port in the chest.

2- Routine treatment regimen, to maintain enough clotting factors in their bloodstream to prevent bleeding.

3- Aminocaproic acid prevents the breakdown of blood clots.

References

- Stonebraker JS, Bolton-Maggs PH, Soucie JM,Walker I, Brooker M. Haemophilia 2010.
- https://www.hemophilia.org/Bleeding-Disorders/Types-of-Bleeding-Disorders/Hemophilia-A