Hemophilia

Introduction

haemophilia is a disease that causes problems with blood clotting.it makes people's blood clot much more slowly than usual . when blood does not clot properly it can lead to bleeding inside the body too-For instance following a fall or a crush injury

Definition

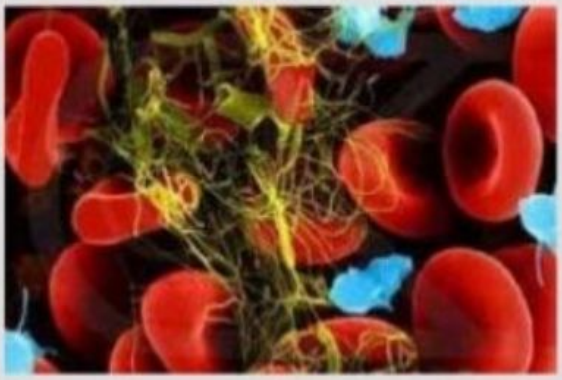
haemophilia is a inherited disorder in which blood does not clot normally

Incidence

- Haemophilia A affect 1in 5,000 male births . About 400 babies are born with haemophilia A each year . haemophilia A is about 4 times as common as haemophilia B . The number of people with haemophilia in the United States is estimated to be about 20,000 individual.

types

1. Hemophilia A
2. Hemophilia B
3. Hemophilia C



CONTI…

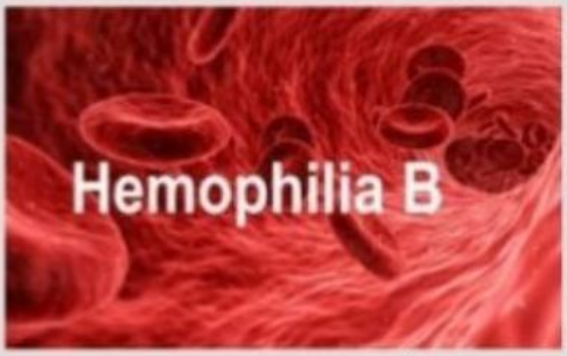
➢ ***Haemophilia A***

- caused by a lack of the blood clotting factor III .Approximately 80%of haemophilia have A type

CONTI...

➢ ***Haemophilia B***

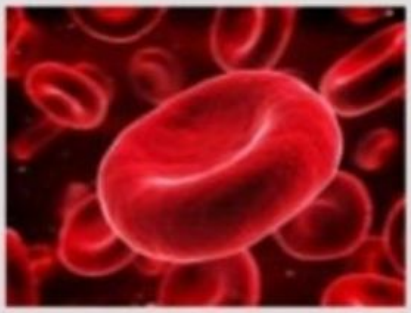
- caused by a deficiency of clotting factor IX



CONTI…

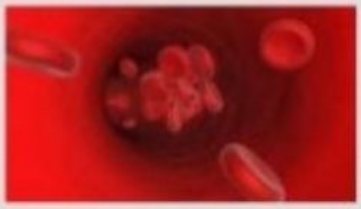
➢***Haemophilia C***

caused by lack of clotting factor XI



Causes

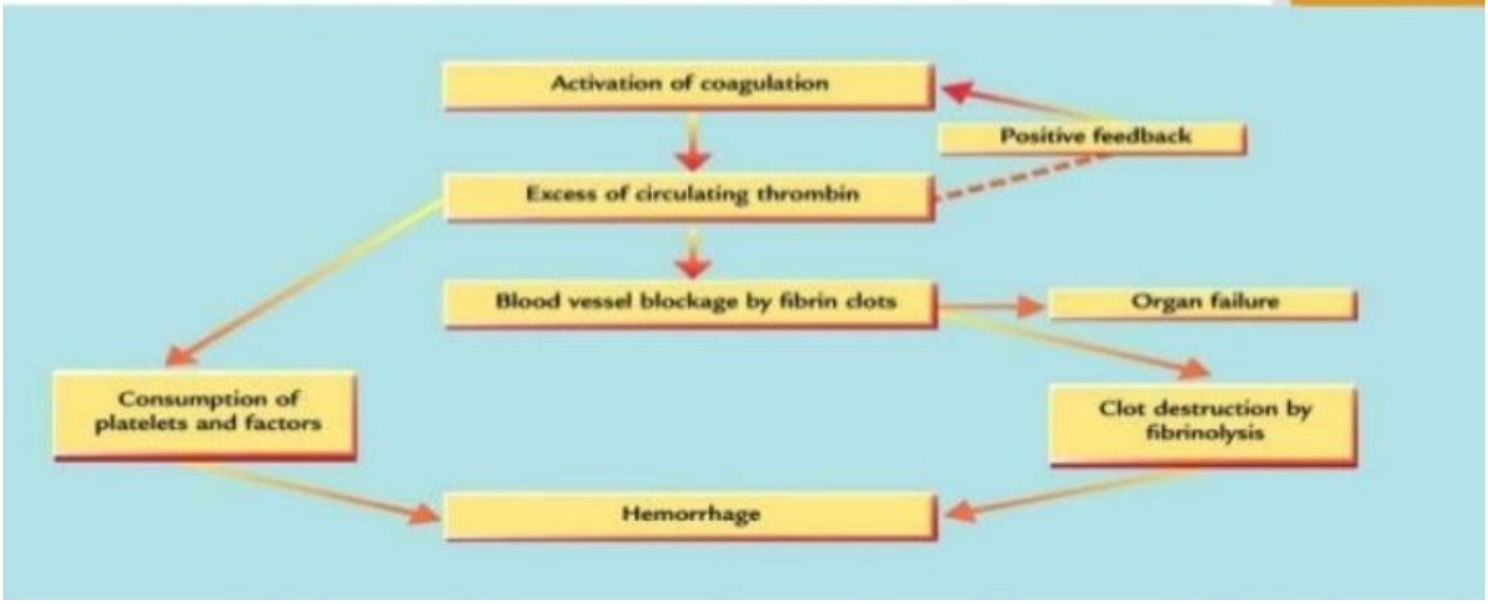
mutation or change in one of the genes that provides instructions for making the clotting factor proteins needed to form a blood clot.



Risk factor

- family history
- male sex
- malignancy
- pregnancy
- auto immune disorder (rheumatoid arthritis)
- infections (hepatitis,AIDS)
- drugs
- dermatological conditions (psoriasis)

Pathophysiology



Clinical Manifestation

- ✓large or deep bruises,
- ✓joint pain & swelling,
- ✓blood in urine
- ✓blood in stool
- ✓nose bleeds
- ✓heavy or prolonged periods,
- ✓internal bleeding

Complications

- ✓deep internal bleeding
- ✓damage to joint
- ✓infection
- ✓adverse reaction to clotting factor treatment