



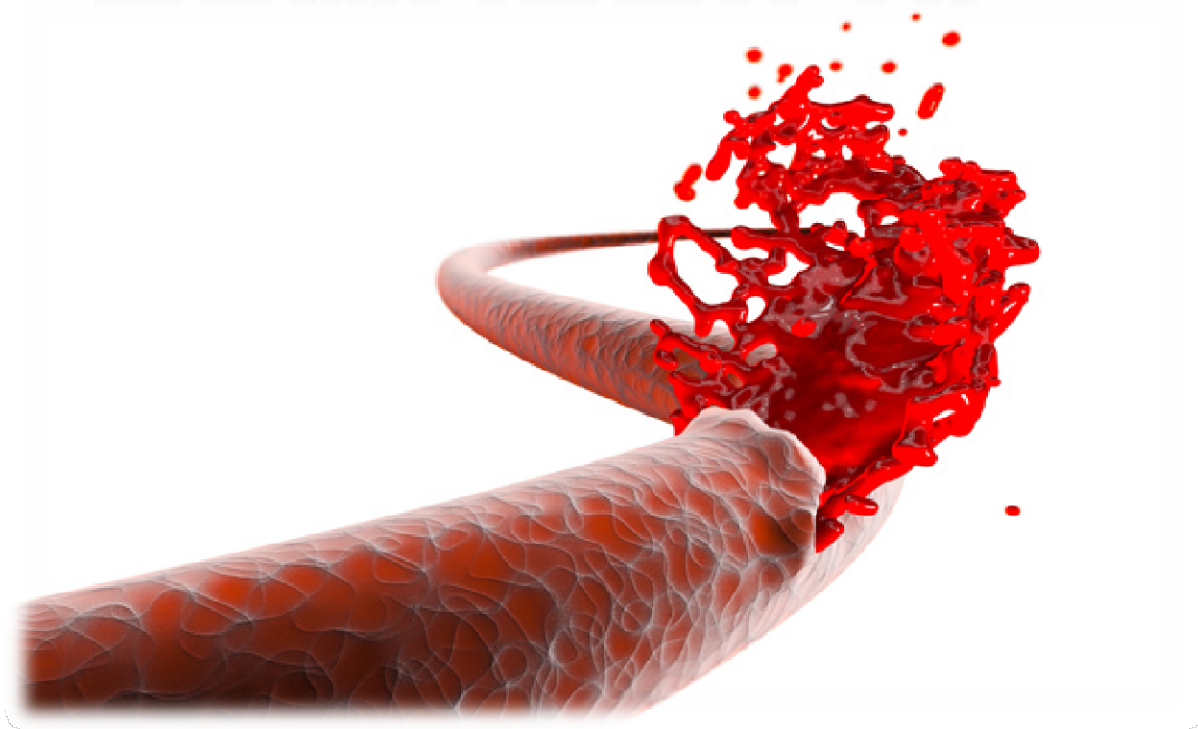
**RAMA**  
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**FACULTY OF NURSING**



# HEMOPHILIA



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## **Definition**

Hemophilia is one of a group of inherited bleeding disorders that cause abnormal bleeding and poor blood clotting.

Factor I	Fibrinogen
Factor II	Prothrombin
Factor III	Thromboplastin
Factor IV	Calcium
Factor V	Proaccelerin, labile factor
Factor VI	(no longer used)
Factor VII	Serum prothrombin conversion accelerator (SPCA), stable factor
Factor VIII	Antihemophilic factor (AHF)
Factor IX	Christmas factor, plasma thromboplastin component (PTC)
Factor X	Stuart Factor, Stuart-Prower factor
Factor XI	Plasma thromboplastin antecedent (PTA)
Factor XII	Hageman factor
Factor XIII	Fibrin stabilizing factor
Profibrinolysin	Plasminogen
Fibrinolysin	Plasmin

# Types

There are 3 main forms of hemophilia include-

- **Hemophilia A-** This is caused by a lack of the blood clotting factor VIII. About 9 out of 10 people with hemophilia have type A disease. This is also referred to as classic hemophilia or factor VIII deficiency.

➤ **Hemophilia B-** This is caused by a deficiency of factor IX.

This is also called ***CHRISTMAS*** disease or factor IX deficiency.

➤ **Hemophilia C-** some doctors use this term to refer to a lack of clotting factor XI.

# Causes

- Deficiency in one of these clotting factors.
- Autoimmune conditions
- Cancer
- Multiple sclerosis
- Genetic

# Diagnostic Evaluation

- **Complete blood count (CBC)**
- **Clotting factors.** To check the levels of each clotting factor.
- **Bleeding times.** To test the speed that blood clots.
- **Genetic or DNA testing.** To check for abnormal genes.



## Sign & Symptoms

- The most common symptom of this disorder is heavy, uncontrollable bleeding.
- **Bruising**-Bruises can occur from even small accidents
- **Bleeds easily**- A tendency to bleed from the nose, mouth, and gums with minor injury

- **Bleeding into a joint-Hemarthrosis** (bleeding into a joint) can cause pain, immobility, and deformity if not treated.
- **Bleeding into the muscles-** Bleeding into the muscles can cause swelling, pain, and redness.
- **Bleeding in the brain from injury or spontaneously-** Bleeding from injury, or spontaneously in the brain, is the most common cause of death in children with hemophilia
- **Other sources of bleeding.** Blood found in the urine or stool may also signal hemophilia.

# Treatment

- Desmopressin
- Clot-preserving medication
- Fibrin sealants (promote clotting)
- Physical therapy (if joints are damaged)
- First aids for minor cuts
- Vaccination- immunize against hepatitis A & B.

# Complications

Complications of hemophilia may include:

- Anemia
- Deep internal bleeding
- Damage to joints
- Infection
- Adverse reaction to clotting factor treatment

**Thank  
you**