

INTRODUCTION:

Hemophilia is an inherited bleeding disorder caused by a deficiency of factor VIII or IX. Although the quality of hemophilia care in Vietnam has much been improved in recent years, still there are patients with early death because of many different reasons.

OBJECTIVE:

Giving a detailed insight into characteristics of dead patients with hemophilia, managed in National Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion (NIHBT) from 2004 to 2015.

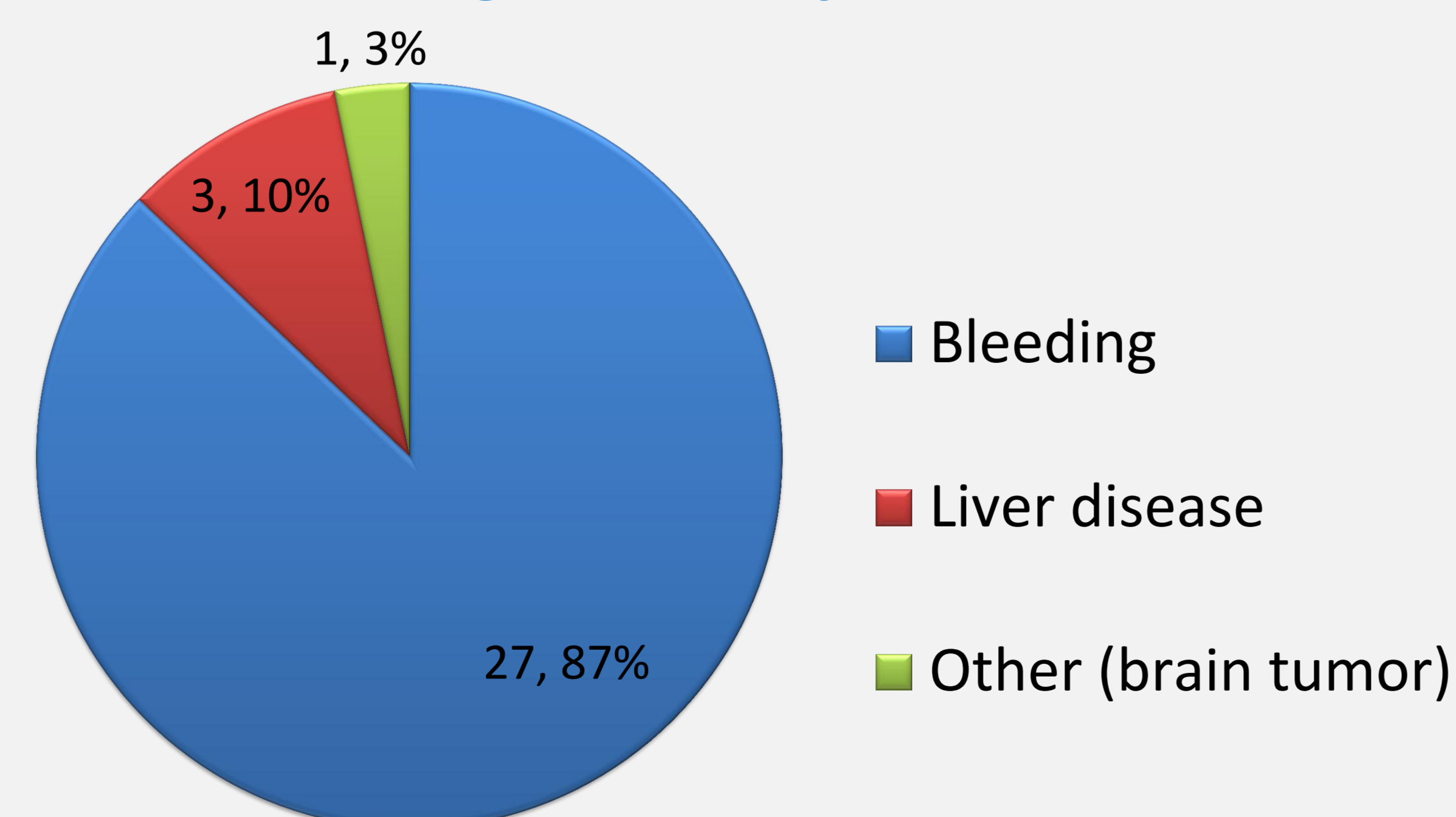
SUBJECTS AND METHODS:

Cross-sectional study and retrospective study among 31 patients with death managed in NIHBT period 2004 – 2015

Among 1,145 patients with hemophilia (hemophilia A: 944, hemophilia B: 201) managed at NIHBT there are 31 patients were dead (2.7%), specifically: hemophilia A - 29 patients (3.1%), hemophilia B - 2 patients (1.0%). There is no difference in mortality rate between hemophilia A and hemophilia B. The number of patients with severe, moderate, mild hemophilia are 19, 3, 9 respectively.

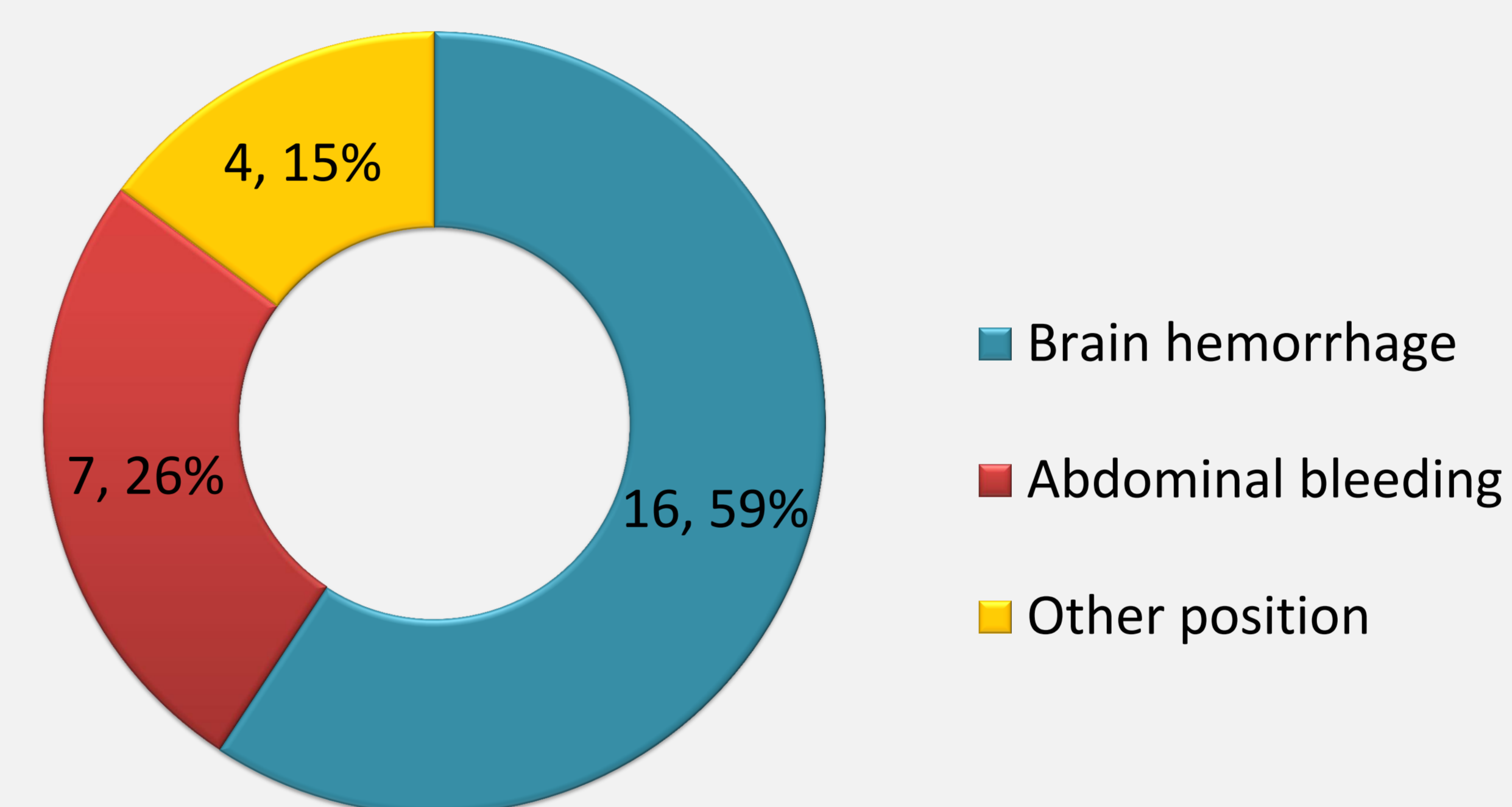
The average age at time of death is 32.3 ± 19.2 years, ranging from 4 to 74 years old. Among those, there were 4 patients with inhibitors (5.4%) and 14 patients with no inhibitor (1.4%). Mortality risk in patients with inhibitors was 3.71 times higher compared to ones without inhibitors.

Chart 1: Distribution of dead patients according to cause of death



RESULTS:

Chart 2: Distribution of dead patients according to bleeding position



27 patients were dead as the result of bleeding (87%), 3 from liver disease (liver cancer: 2 patients, cirrhosis: 1 patient) which accounts for 10%, 1 from brain tumor accounting for 3%. Among those who died of bleeding, there were 16 patients suffered from brain hemorrhage (59%), 7- abdominal bleeding (25%), 4 bleeding in other positions (16%).

Classified by the cause of bleeding, there were 17 patients (63%) died of spontaneous bleeding, 7 patients (29.6%) due to trauma (4: traffic accident, 3: domestic accident), 1 patient (3.7%) due to suicide and 2 patients with no information.

CONCLUSION:

The mortality rate among patients with hemophilia from 2004 – 2015 was 2,7%, no different between hemophilia A and B. Mortality risk in patients with inhibitors was 3.71 times higher compared to ones without inhibitors. Spontaneous bleeding was the major cause of death among patients with hemophilia and brain hemorrhage and abdominal bleeding were the most common.



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Outcome Assessment
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