

# RED LAPI: Committed to improve bleeding disorders care in Latin-America



Cruz MS (1), Rojas G (2), Peña A (3), Lemos F (4), Montaña C (5), Cortez M (6), Duque J (7), Carrera C (8), Pérez P (9), Espinoza F (10), Avedaño O (11)

(1) Salta Haemophilia Foundation - Argentina, (2) Children Hospital Dr. Mario Ortiz Suárez - Bolivia, (3) School Hospital - Honduras, (4) Pereira Rosell Hospital Center - Uruguay, (5) Hemolife Pereira, Pereira Technological University – Colombia, (6) University Hospital Santa Fe de Bogotá - Colombia, (7) Manuel Uribe Ángel Hospital - Colombia, (8) Eugenio Espejo Hospital – Ecuador, (9) Dr. Héctor Nouel Joubert Hospital, and Maracay Central Hospital - Venezuela, (10) San Borja Arriarán Hospital- Chile, (11) Medical Solution - Guatemala

## INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

RED LAPI (Latin-American network in prophylaxis and immune tolerance) is a group of physicians committed to the treatment of people with bleeding disorders since 2010. The main target is to create, support and promote projects and educational events to foster excellent health care and treatment in haemophilia and von Willebrand disease (VWD). Member countries are Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

## METHODS

In twice yearly meetings, goals are agreed upon to tackle specific problems in access to haemophilia and VWD care. Working groups were created to discuss the current situation in Latin-America, and first results were shown at the WFH congress in 2012. Special trainings with physicians were realized in Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay, as well as meetings with local authorities, physicians and patients. These included meetings with the Ministry of Health delegates in Ecuador and Bolivia to provide information on programs in haemophilia (Table 1). Our website ([www.redlapi.com](http://www.redlapi.com)) provides a platform for active communication between members.

Table 1: RED LAPI Activities

<b>Educational and practical support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance in diagnosis and treatment</li> <li>• Clinical cases discussions</li> <li>• Support to families at the Haemophilia Foundation of Salta (Argentina)</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workshops with patients and families in Salta (Argentina)</li> <li>• Workshops for physicians in Quito (Ecuador), and Santa Cruz (Bolivia)</li> <li>• International course for treaters and nurses in Cartagena (Colombia)</li> </ul>
<b>Published abstracts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Montaña et al. Diagnosis and therapeutics situation in Latin America; CLAHT Montevideo, 2011</li> <li>• Montaña et al. Review of the situation of diagnosis and treatment of inhibitors in patients with haemophilia in 13 Latin America countries; WFH Paris, 2012 <sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Cruz M et al. Laboratory diagnosis situation of haemophilia in Latin America - RED LAPI analysis; WFH Paris, 2012 <sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Espinoza F et al. Review of the prophylaxis in patients with haemophilia in 13 Latin American countries; WFH Paris, 2012 <sup>1</sup></li> <li>• Rojas G et al. Haemophilia and cancer in Latin America: A first approach to the issue; WFH Paris, 2012 <sup>1</sup></li> </ul>



## CONCLUSIONS

We believe that government commitment to haemophilia and political guidelines are essential to improve quality of care and life for patients with bleeding disorders in our countries. The support of patient organizations is also key to achieve these goals.

## FUTURE PROJECTS

Haemophilia guidelines for use in emergency rooms.

## REFERENCE

<sup>1</sup> Haemophilia 2012; 18 (s3): 1-208