

LOW DOSES PROPHYLAXIS TREATMENT IN ADULT HEMOPHILIA

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INTRODUCTION & OBJECTIVES :

Low doses prophylaxis was initially used in children in our center, with good results. The experience was spread to adults. The aim of our study is to demonstrate the benefit of low doses prophylaxis in adult patients with hemophilia (PWH).

SUBJECTS AND METHODS:

Assessment of joint status was performed by hemophilia joint health score version 2.1 (HJHS) in 32 adults with hemophilia. Data were extracted from the medical files and patient diary. Statistical analysis was performed with the SPSS 11.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

	ON DEMAND THERAPY	LOW DOSE PROPHYLAXIS (LDP)
Number of PWH	10	22
Means age	26.86 ± SD 7.73	29.1 ± SD 6.96
Means HJHS	30.2 ± SD 13.85	21.09 ± SD 21.73

HJHS was less than 10 in only 5 PWH, from which 4 were on low doses prophylaxis since 7 years before the onset of arthropathies and one was on demand therapy with a moderate phenotype of hemophilia.

Non parametric test shows a statistical difference ($p=0.0001$) between the two groups.

CONCLUSION: Low doses prophylaxis obviously reduce bleeding and when initiated early and regularly, it was associated with lower HJHS, leading us to introduce low doses prophylaxis more frequently in adults as it was done for children with hemophilia in our center.

Group of PWH on LDP

ANNUAL BLEEDING RATE BEFORE PROPHYLAXIS	ANNUAL BLEEDING RATE AFTER LDP
25.8 ± SD 13.45	0.66 ± SD 0.72

A significant reduction of the number of bleeding after prophylaxis was observed. Doses of 1000 to 1500 UI/week were used twice or thrice a week

