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Data and Demographics
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OBJECTIVE

Identify associated factors related with hemorrhagic events in children with hemophilia in a comprehensive care program

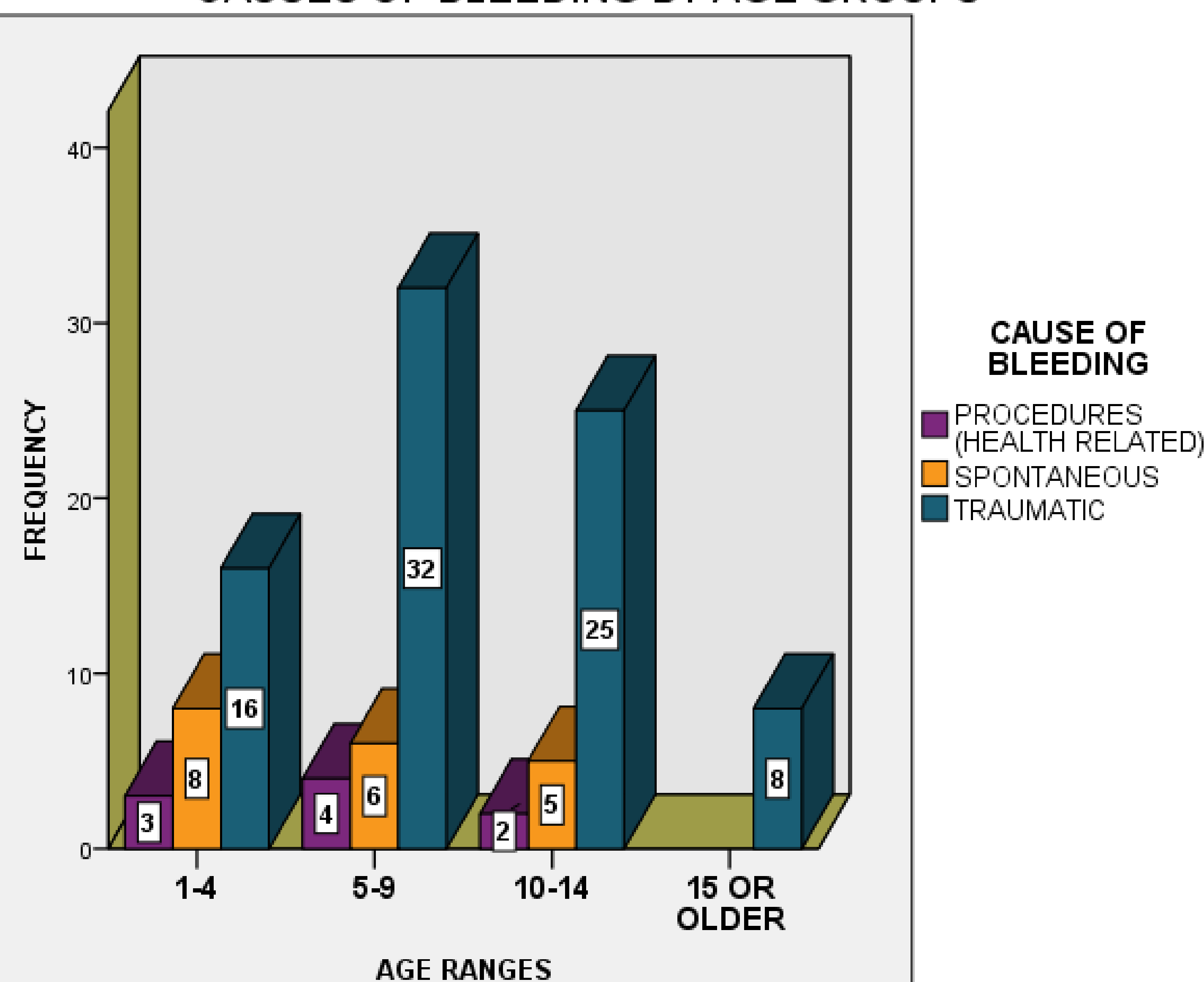
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Descriptive prospective study, in children diagnosed with hemophilia A and B, under 18 years. Follow up of the circumstances surrounding each bleeding, during the period from may 1st to december 31th, 2014.

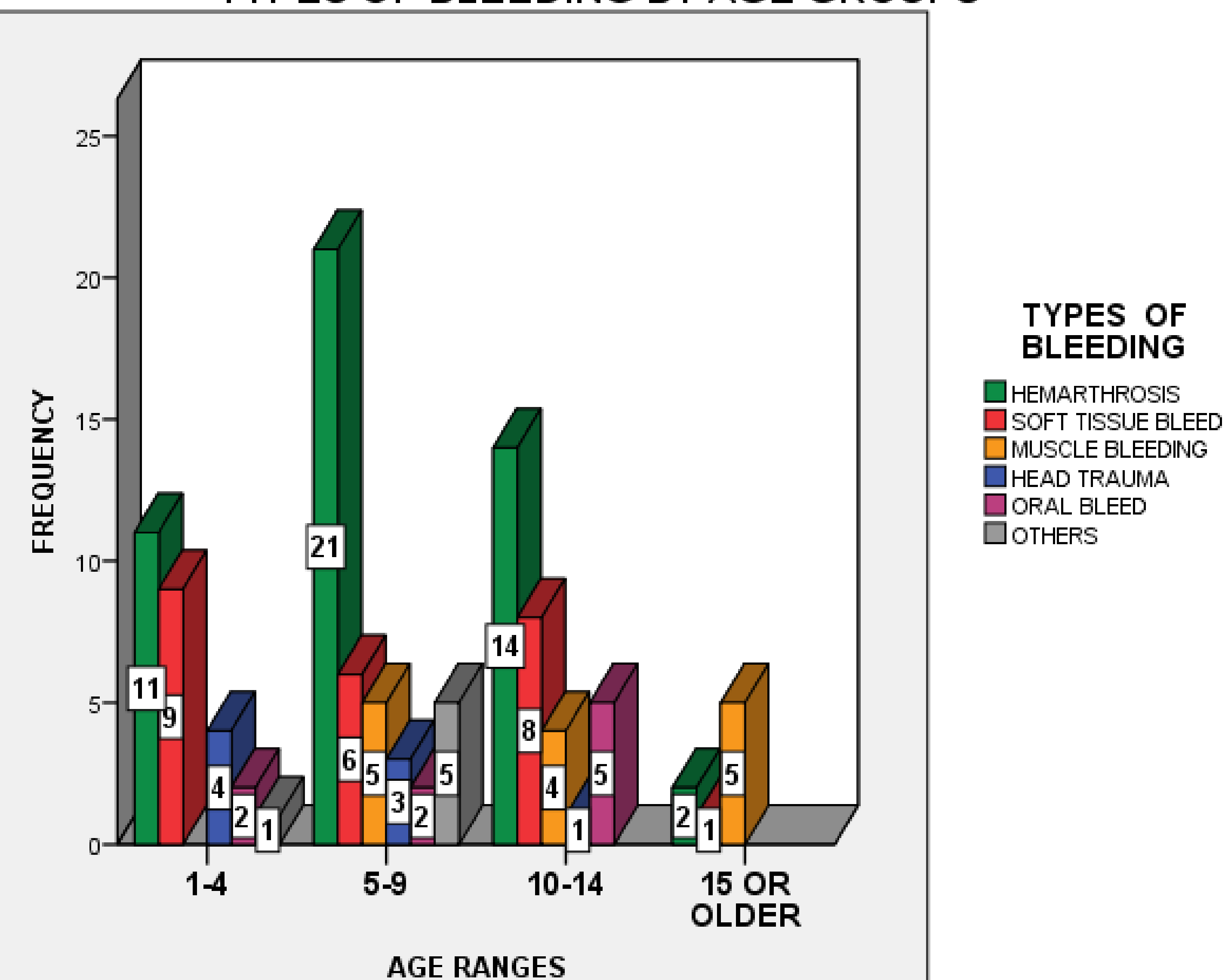
RESULTS

51 patients were included, 33/51 patients bled, 109 total bleeding episodes. 21 patients with severe hemophilia, 19 moderate and 11 patients with mild disease. Three patients have inhibitors, with 30 events vs 79 episodes in 48 patients without inhibitors. All severe patients were receiving continuous prophylaxis, and four with moderate hemophilia. According to severity, bleeding occurred in: 17/21 severe patients, 11/19 moderate and in 5/11 of mild patients. 18/51 patients had arthropathy, in this group 14 bled, with 74 events. Of the 33 patients without arthropathy, 19 (57%) bled, with 35 total episodes of bleeding.

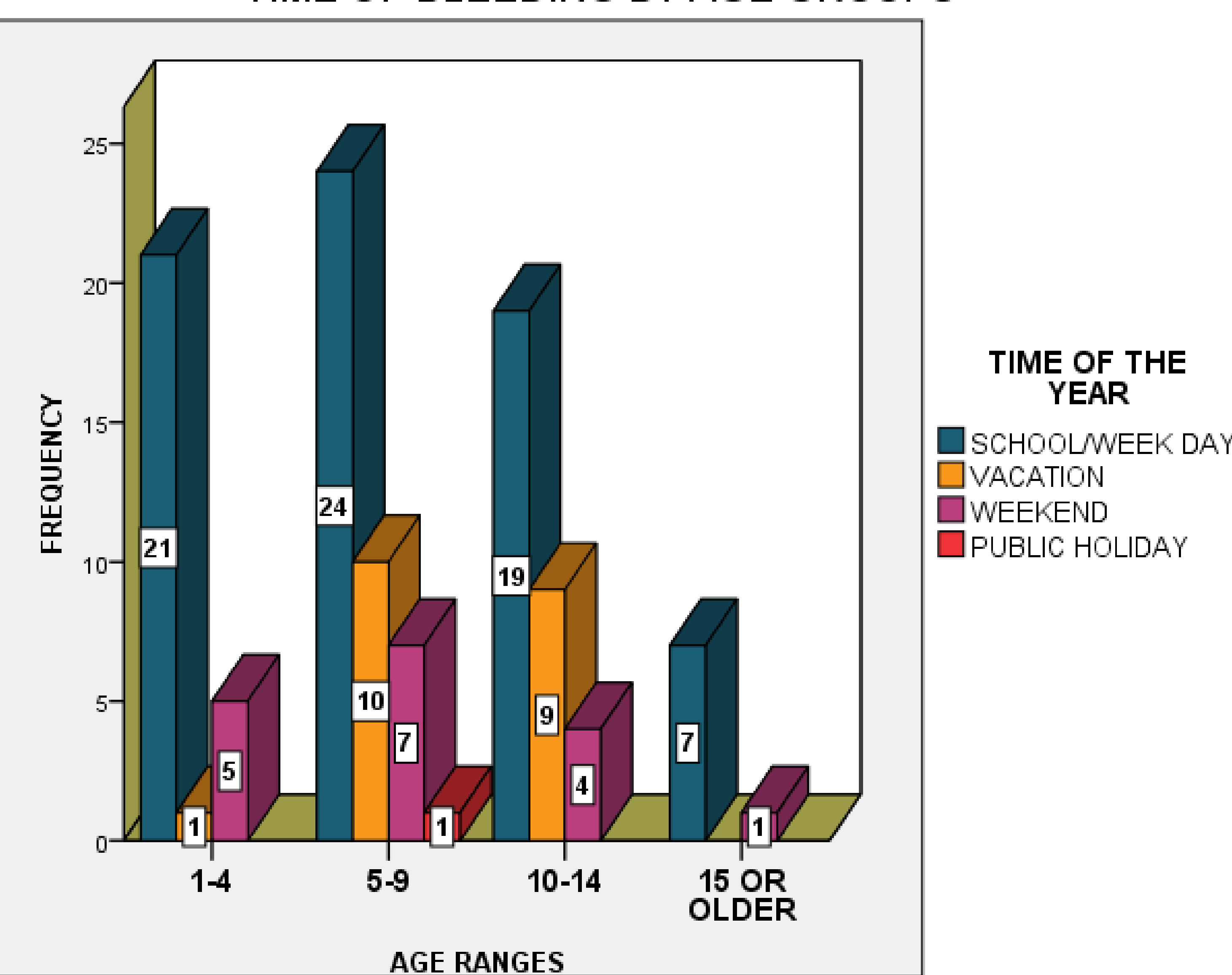
CAUSES OF BLEEDING BY AGE GROUPS



TYPES OF BLEEDING BY AGE GROUPS



TIME OF BLEEDING BY AGE GROUPS



CONCLUSIONS:

Bleeding events occurred more frequently in children with severe hemophilia, those with joint disease and children with inhibitors. The age group with the highest frequency of bleedings was between 5-9 years. Most of events were traumatic hemarthrosis. At the moment of bleeding episodes, 76 patients were accompanied by family members, in 25 by friends and in 8 episodes were alone. Finally, bleeding episodes were most common in school days, not in vacation or holidays and patients were accompanied in the majority of episodes.

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