

Clinical, Family and Environmental Characterization of in a low income population of person with Hemophilia (PWH) at FUNDOVIDA-Colombia



Alviz A¹., Fontalvo R²., Colon G²., Ramos D²

1. Pharmacist MSc, University of Cartagena and FUNDOVIDA IPS 2. Doctor Esp Hematologist, FUNDOVIDA IPS
3. Social Worker., FUNDOVIDA IPS 4. Nurse., FUNDOVIDA IPS

INTRODUCCION AND OBJECTIVES: Comprehensive care of hemophiliac patients fosters physical and psychosocial health by reducing morbidity and mortality and increasing quality of life. The aim of this study is to describe clinical, family and environmental aspects of the PWH at **Fundovida** as indicators in comprehensive care plans.

METHODS: A descriptive, longitudinal and cross-sectional study was conducted, using medical history information, and by applying the **Biopsychosocial Family and Environmental Characterization Instrument** developed at Fundovida, validated by a group of professionals in the area of health: **Hematology, Nursing, Psychology, Social work**. That included the creation of a **genogram** as well as an environmental assessment survey.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

1. Clinical Informations: in the figures 1,2,3 and 4 Clinical variables have hemophilia type, severity, treatments and antihemophilic drugs respectively

Figure 1. Hemophilia Type

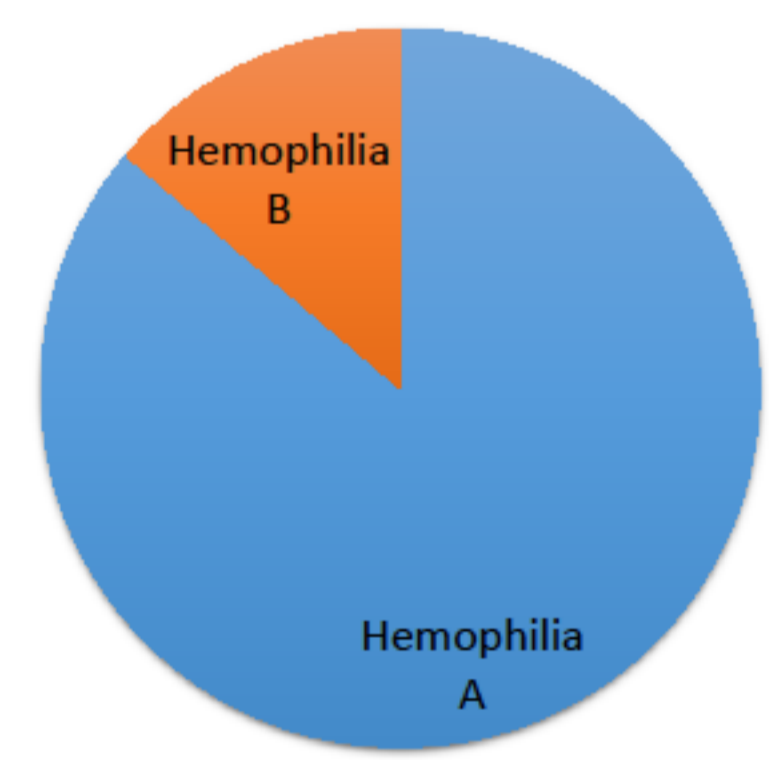


Figure 2. Treatment

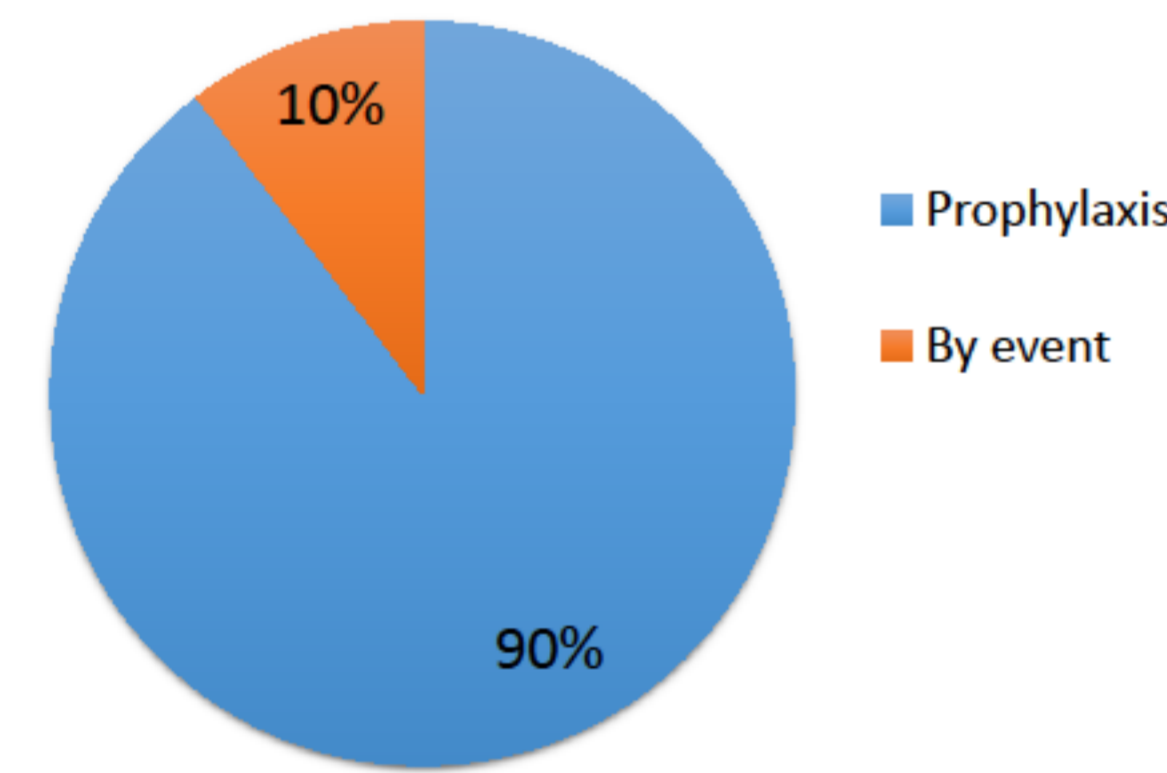


Figure 3. Severity classification of hemophilia

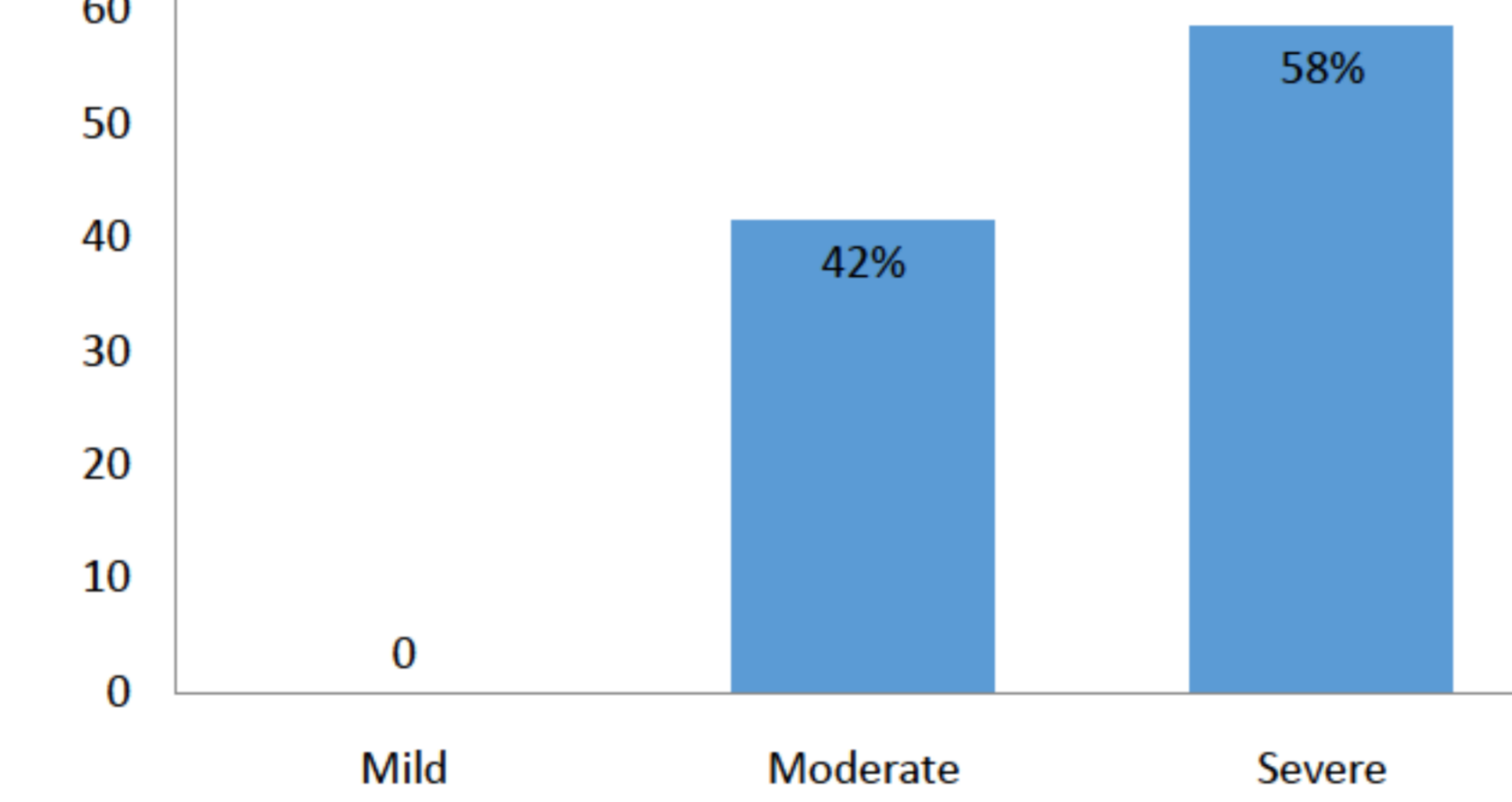


Figure 4. Severity classification of hemophilia A and B

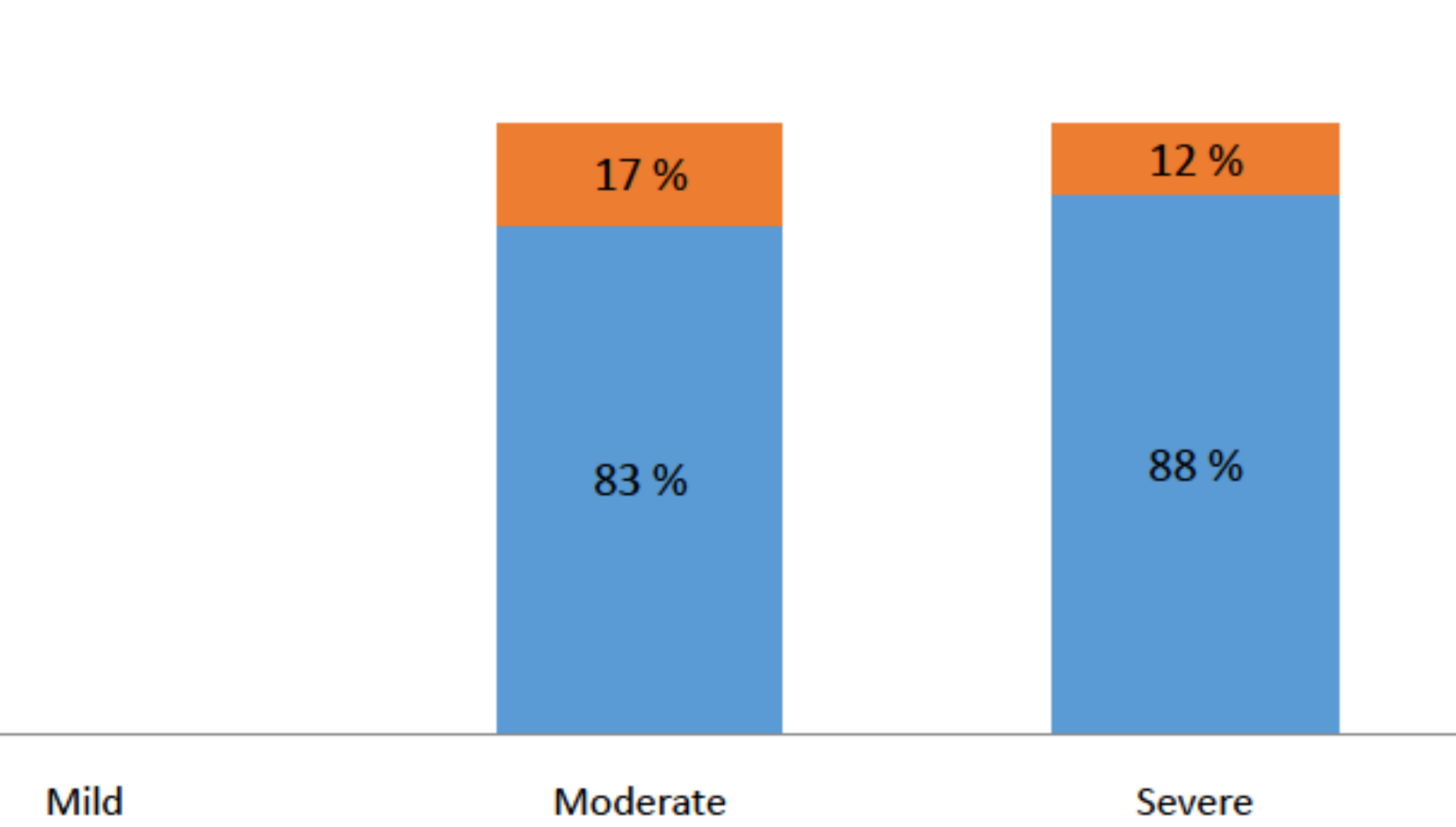
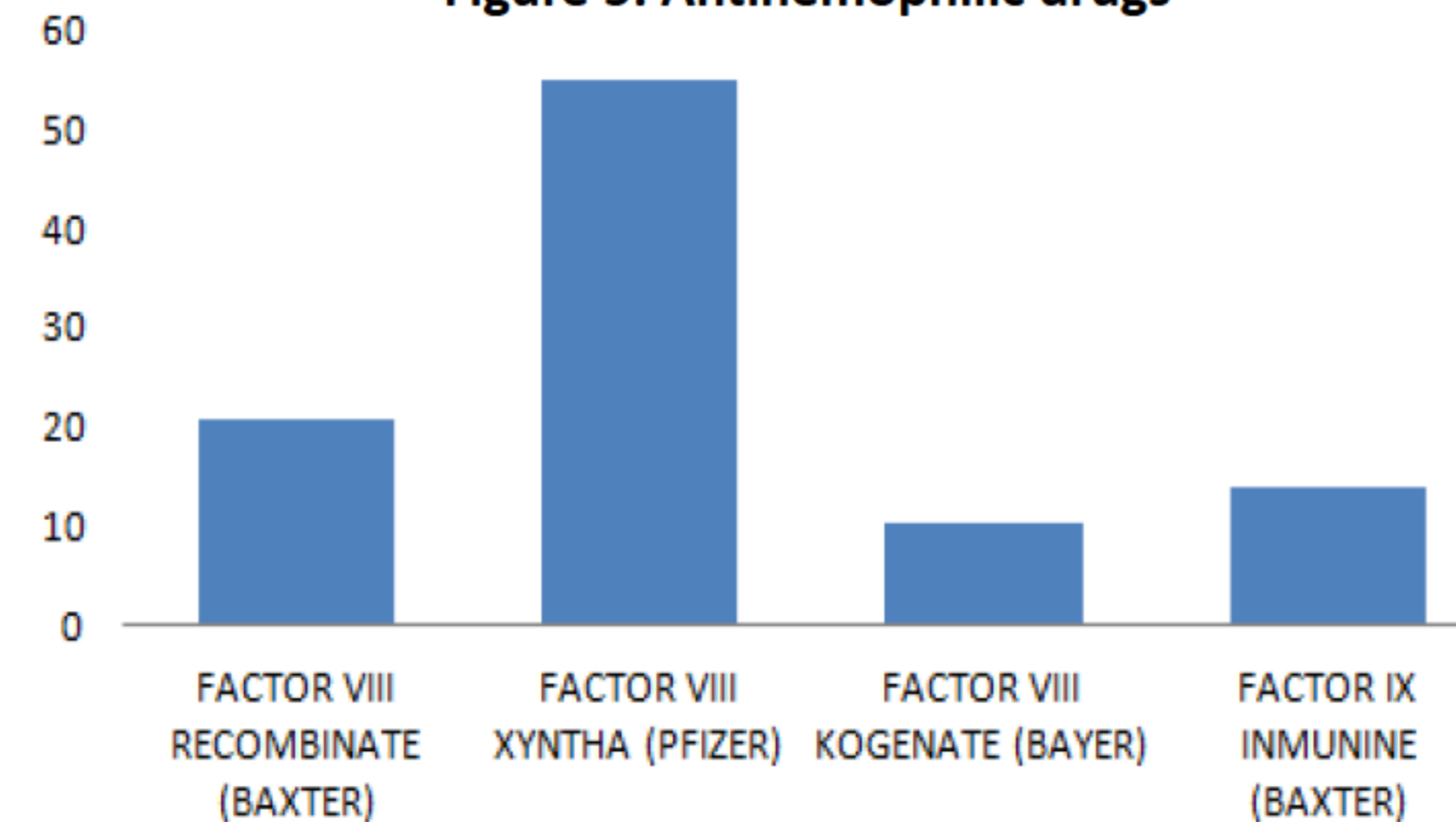


Figure 4. Severity classification of hemophilia A and B

Figure 5. Antihemophilic drugs



2. Family vital cycle and type of family

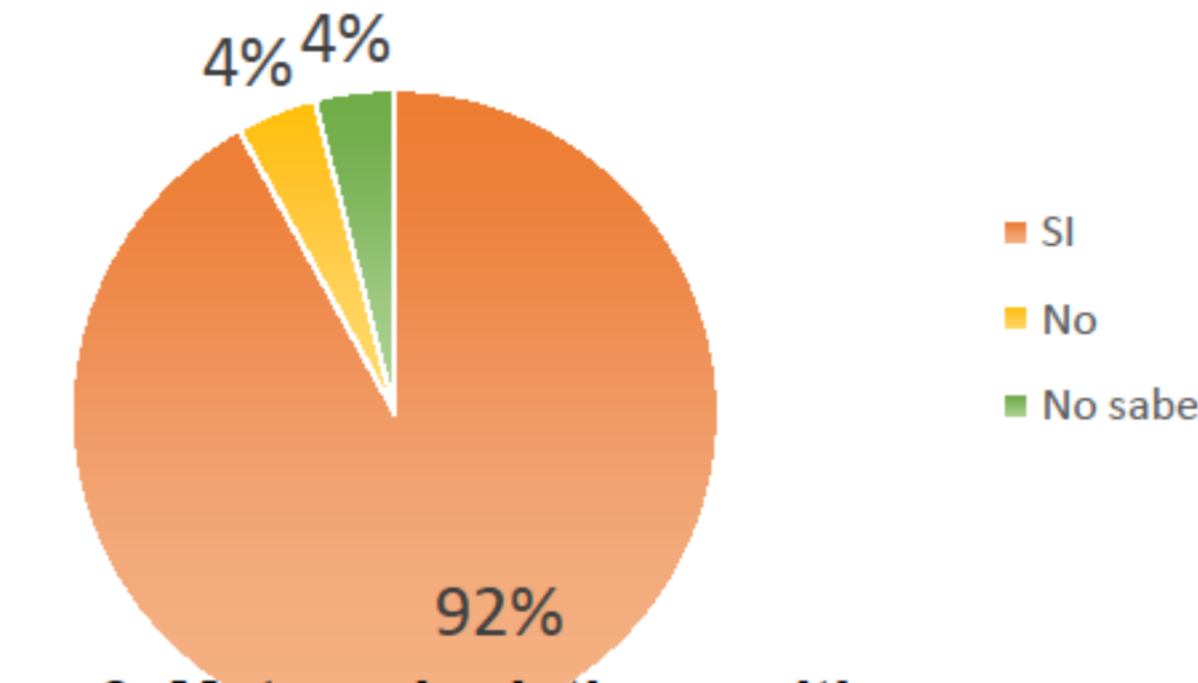


Figure 6. Maternal relatives with Hemophilia

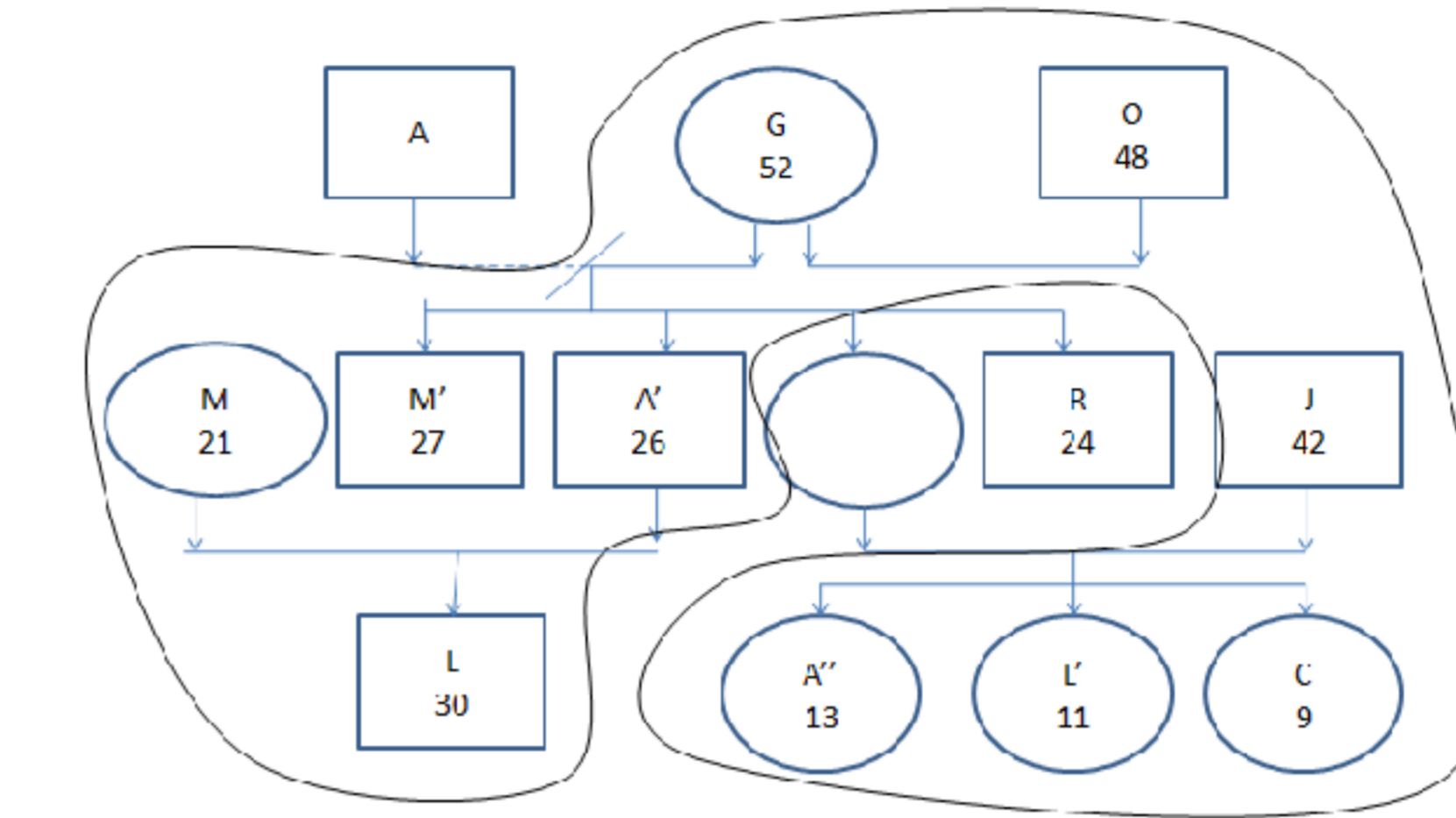


Figure 7 . Genogram Example

Table 1. Family Type

Family Type	Total Data	Percentage
EXPANDED	1	3,45%
EXTENDED	9	31,03%
MONOPARENTAL	2	6,90%
MULTIGENERATIONAL	1	3,45%
NUCLEAR	15	51,72%
POLYGENETIC	1	3,45%
TOTAL	29	100,00%

Table 2. Family life cycle

Family life cycle	Total Data	Percentage
Adolescence	10	34,48%
Mature Age	14	48,28%
School age children	3	10,34%
Childhood	2	6,90%
TOTAL	29	100,00%

3. Environmental variables

Table 3. Room of number per house of family

Room of number per house of family	Total data	Percentage
1	5	19,23%
2	13	50,00%
3	7	26,92%
4	1	3,85%
TOTAL GENERAL	26	100,00%

Table 4. Infestation

Infestation	Total Data	Percentage
Arthropods	7	24,14%
Rodents	20	68,97%
NO	2	6,90%
TOTAL	29	100,00%

Table 5. Household Risk

Household Risk	Total Data	Percentage
Sliding	6	20,69%
Flood	13	44,83%
Avalanche	0	0,00%
Others	10	34,48%
TOTAL	29	100,00%



Figure 7 . House example

4. Conclusions: a clinical, family and environmental characterization of hemophilic patients was performed, showing a high percentage of severe hemophilia and high frequency of maternal relatives with hemophilia, large families, adolescents and adulthood. With housings at risk of accidents by flooding, slopes and rodents as the most relevant risks to be considered as a target of action in comprehensive care of hemophiliacs.

Reference: Stonebraker JS, Unidos E, Bolton-maggs PHB, Unido R, Soucie JM, Brooker M. H echos y C ifras informes de prevalencia de la hemofilia alrededor del mundo College of Management. Haemophilia. 2011;16(8):20-32.

Acuña Merchan Lizbeth, Sanchez Quintero patricia, Soler Voney Luis Alberto AL fernanda. La situacion de la Hemofilia en Colombia 2015. Cuenta de Alto Costo: Fondo Colombiano de enfermedades de Alto Costo [Internet]. Bogota DC; 2015;1-95. Available from: www.cuentadealtocosto.org

