Introduction and objectives

- Hemophilia is an inherited X-linked coagulation of caused by deficiencies of the clotting factor VIII hemophilia A) or of factor IX (FIX: hemoph Hemophilia occurs in approximately 1 in 5,0 births.^[1,2]
- Early treatment of bleeds in hemophiliacs has sh be of immense benefit in the overall clinical ou But in a developing country like India there is no access to factor replacement therapy lead greater mortality and morbidity. People with hen have many barriers related to financial, educ and treatment. Identification and addressing barriers will result in better joint health, early tre which eventually leads a better quality of life².
- This study was conducted to explore the experienced by the parents of people with hen in one of the treatment centres of South India.

Methods

- This survey was conducted at hemophilia tre centre. Kasturba Hospital among parents of 50 with hemophilia. Parents of PWH were select convenient sampling.
- Data was collected from parents by using administered questionnaire, which consist demographic proforma with disease variables five point likert scale on perceived barriers to hen treatment which was developed by the rese based on literature review. Barriers included contextual(access to hospital), financial (co treatment) and educational (awareness of disease
- Content validity was done based on expert opinio tool had two sections, section 1 had three open ended questions. Section 2 had 16 items with 5 to 1 scoring, (always, very often, sometimes, rarely and never) that gives a maximum score of 80 and minimum of 16. Higher the score, more is the perceived barrier.
- Reliability of the tool on Perceived barriers to hemophilia treatment was established by administering the tool to 20 parents & internal consistency (r) was 0.79.

Perceived barriers to treatment of hemophilia -a survey among parents of persons with hemophilia

Mrs. Anjalin D'souza¹, Dr. Dinesh Nayak², Dr. Annamma Kurien³ ³Associate Dean & Professor of Pathology, MMMC, Manipal University, Manipal.

¹Asst.professor-selection grade, Manipal College of Nursing Manipal; ²HOD, Paediatrics, MMMC (Manipal campus), Dr. TMA Pai Hospital, Udupi;

| | Results | | | |
|--|--|--------|-----------|----------|
| disorder II (FVIII: hilia B). 000 live | Table 1. Sample Characteristics of persons where the second structure of the s | | | |
| | Sample Characteristics | | Frequency | Percent |
| | 1.Age in years | | | |
| shown to butcome. s little or ading to ading to mophilia cational g these eatment | 6-7 | | 7 | 14 |
| | 8-12 | | 15 | 30 |
| | 13-16 | | 13 | 26 |
| | 17-24 | | 15 | 30 |
| | 2.Education | | | |
| | Primary school | | 18 | 36 |
| | Higher primary | | 6 | 12 |
| | High school | | 14 | 28 |
| | PUC | | 7 | 14 |
| barriers | Degree | | 5 | 10 |
| mophilia | 3.Family history | | | |
| | Yes | | 28 | 56 |
| | Νο | | 22 | 44 |
| cotmont | Table 2.Sample characteristics of parents | | | |
| reatment | Sample | Freque | ency | Percenta |
| persons ected by | Characteristics | | | |
| | 1.Monthly income in rupees | | | |
| g self- sted of s and a mophilia searcher ed were cost of se) ³ on. The | > 50000 | 15 | | 30 |
| | 30,000 - 49,999 | 25 | | 50 |
| | 10,000 - 29,999 | 7 | | 14 |
| | 5,000 - 9,999 | | | 6 |
| | 2.Father's education | | | |
| | Primary school | 19 | | 38 |
| | Higher primary | 14 | | 28 |
| | High school | 11 | | 22 |
| n ended | PUC | 4 | | 8 |

2

12

4

34

32

24

8

2

Degree

PUC

Degree

High school

3.Mother's education

Primary school 17

Higher primary 16

