Descriptive Epidemiology and Complications of Haemophilia in Assiut, Egypt

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Abstract:

Background: Haemophilia is a group of rare congenital disorders of blood where there is a defect in mechanism of clotting due to deficiency in factor VIII (Haemophilia A) or factor IX (Haemophilia B). It is inherited as x-linked recessive disorder but 30% of patients have no family history of the disease and they usually have spontaneous new mutation. Aim: to describe the epidemiological situation of haemophilia in Assiut, assist the various complications and the type of treatment. Patients and Methods: retrospective study was conducted on 75 hemophilic patients who were attending to Clinical Hematology Unit, Internal Medicine Department; Assiut University Hospital, Clinical Hematology Unit of Assiut Pediatric Hospital and Hematological Clinics in Assiut Health Insurance Clinics from the period between 2014-2016. Results: haemophilia A represent 85.3% of the studied patients and 14.7% had haemophilia B. As regard residency 64% of haemophilia A patients and 13.3% of haemophilia B patients live in rural areas. We found positive consanguinity in 77.3% of hemophilic patients. Patients were classified according to the severity of bleeding manifestations into mild haemophilia in 84.4%, moderate haemophilia in 15.6%. As regards complications of hemophilic patients 76% had complication. The most common complications were hemarthrosis in 26.7% patients, muscle hematoma in 16% and post transfusion infections as we found Positive HCV in 5.3%. As regard Treatment 54(72%) of all hemophilic patients were on demand treatment and 18(24%) with prophylaxis treatment while 3(4%) with no treatment. There was statistically significant (P

Keywords:

Haemophilia, Bleeding, Factor VIII, Factor IX, Haemoarthrosis.

Published In:

Journal of Medical Science and Clinical Research, 5(1), 2455-0450