Haemophilia A is a genetic bleeding disorder

People with haemophilia A either lack or do not have enough factor VIII. The mainstay of current treatment for haemophilia A is factor VIII replacement therapies.

This is the most common form – affecting around 1 in 5000 people.

Further effective and safe treatment options – for people with haemophilia A who are medically intolerant or unable to tolerate prophylaxis therapy – are aimed at reducing the risk of bleeds and joint disease.

References

WFH. Guidelines for the management of haemophilia. 2012. Last accessed 24 May 2017:


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