



What is Hemophilia?:

- The three types of hemophilia are hemophilia A, B, and C.
- The deficient clotting factor determines the type of hemophilia.
- The severity of the factor deficiency determines how severe the patient's hemophilia is.
- There is no cure for hemophilia
- The clotting factors involved are VIII for A, IX for B and XII for hemophilia C.
- Hemophilia C is considered less serious than A and B, and bleeds tend to occur following surgical or dental procedures. People with hemophilia C do not need regular clotting factor IVs (Henderson, 2017).
- Hemophilia A and B is more common in males, but females can also be carriers.
- Hemophilia A is the most common type of the disease affecting one in 5,000 boys, hemophilia B affects one in 25,000 boys and hemophilia C just one in 100,000 (Henderson, 2017).
- Hemophilia C affects males and females equally.
- Common Complications are: joint pain, arthritis, heart disease, kidney disease and hemorrhaging.
- Cranial hemorrhages are major concerns.
- Approximately 20,000 people in the U.S. with hemophilia.

EMS Treatment Plan:

- Look for excessive bruising or bleeding
- Clotting Factor Replacement therapy is the primary treatment for hemophilia.
- Clotting Factor injections should be administered as quickly as possible.
- Patients and family members are usually trained to administer the appropriate clotting factor replacement therapy for their condition. Allow the patient, parent, or family member to treat with clotting factor replacement if indicated.
- Treat other signs and symptoms as appropriate.

References

(n.d.). Retrieved from First Response Paramedics:

<http://firstresponseemtsandparamedics.weebly.com/hemophilia.html>

Henderson, W. (2017, June 15). *13 Fast Facts About Hemophilia*. Retrieved from Hemophilia News Today:

<https://hemophilianewstoday.com/2017/06/15/fast-facts-hemophilia/>