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Prevalence of Hemophilia A and B: Molecular and Clinical Similarities and Differences

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Background: Hemophilia A and B are rare congenital disorders linked to the X chromosome due to a lack or deficiency of clotting factor VIII (FVIII) or factor IX (FIX), respectively. The severity of the disease depends on decreased levels of factor VIII or factor IX, which are determined by the type of causative mutation in the gene coding factors (F8 and F9, respectively), and this can lead to spontaneous bleeding, as well as bleeding after injuries or surgery, given the importance of hemophilia. The old and recent studies aimed at identifying the disease and making society aware of it. Despite this, the Palestinian society lacks local awareness of this disease.

Objectives: This study aimed to determine the prevalence of hemophilia A and B among the Palestinian population, and to show the frequency of iron deficiency and iron deficiency anemia among children with hemophilia, and to examine acquired hemophilia A: Percentage of inherited hemophilia in the Palestinian population.

Methods: We performed a retrospective cohort study using medical record data from Palestinian Ministry of Health and the Hemophilia Society in Palestine. We collected demographic data, information on the type and severity of hemophilia, type of mutation (if known), presence of inhibitors, severity, treatment regimen, annualized bleeding rate (ABR), and bleeding episodes, and diagnostic test including factors level (factor VIII , factor IX) , PCR if Nassery, and Partial thromboplastin time (PTT), The international normalized ratio (INR), Test results should be interpreted in the context of clinical findings, family history, and other laboratory data. Errors may occur in our interpretation of the results if the information provided is inaccurate or incomplete.

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Results: The data of 550 patients were collected from hospitals in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in terms of percentage, laboratory tests, and ages of patients, and were analyzed on a program, where it was found that the percentage of hemophilia a was 52%, hemophilia b 12% another bleeding disorder 35,8%, The prevalence according to the geographical area, in Gaza 29% and in west bank 71%.

Conclusion: The results will show the importance of early detection of Hemophilia among Palestinian population. It will also spot the light on educating the community on how to deal with the patient and providing sufficient information for patients to reduce and control any complications of the disease.
Hemophilia patients are normal people who can lead their lives in a manner similar to the lives of all people So that they can be dealt with, such as dealing with hypertensive patients or diabetics, All of these diseases are chronic diseases that can be coexisted with, except for adherence to some recommendations, including: Adhere to what the doctor instructs, follow up the necessary periodic examinations, take the necessary precautions for proper behavior when exposed to emergency situations and when there is a family history of the disease, early examinations must be performed from birth.

Keywords: Hemophilia a/ Hemophilia b/ bleeding disorders /factor levels

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