Hemophilia

Hemophilia is a bleeding disorder that slows the blood clotting process. People with this condition experience prolonged bleeding or oozing following an injury, surgery, or having a tooth pulled. In severe cases of hemophilia, continuous bleeding occurs after minor trauma or even in the absence of injury (spontaneous bleeding). Serious complications can result from bleeding into the joints, muscles, brain, or other internal organs. Milder forms of hemophilia do not necessarily involve spontaneous bleeding, and the condition may not become apparent until abnormal bleeding occurs following surgery or a serious injury.

The major types of this condition are hemophilia A (also known as classic hemophilia or factor VIII deficiency) and hemophilia B (also known as Christmas disease or factor IX deficiency). Although the two types have very similar signs and symptoms, they are caused by mutations in different genes. People with an unusual form of hemophilia B, known as hemophilia B Leyden, experience episodes of excessive bleeding in childhood but have few bleeding problems after puberty.

Frequency

The two major forms of hemophilia occur much more commonly in males than in females. Hemophilia A is the most common type of the condition; 1 in 4,000 to 1 in 5,000 males worldwide are born with this disorder. Hemophilia B occurs in approximately 1 in 20,000 newborn males worldwide.

Causes

Changes in the F8 gene are responsible for hemophilia A, while mutations in the F9 gene cause hemophilia B. The F8 gene provides instructions for making a protein called coagulation factor VIII. A related protein, coagulation factor IX, is produced from the F9 gene. Coagulation factors are proteins that work together in the blood clotting process. After an injury, blood clots protect the body by sealing off damaged blood vessels and preventing excessive blood loss.

Mutations in the F8 or F9 gene lead to the production of an abnormal version of coagulation factor VIII or coagulation factor IX, or reduce the amount of one of these proteins. The altered or missing protein cannot participate effectively in the blood clotting process. As a result, blood clots cannot form properly in response to injury. These problems with blood clotting lead to continuous bleeding that can be difficult to control. The mutations that cause severe hemophilia almost completely eliminate the activity of coagulation factor VIII or coagulation factor IX. The mutations responsible for mild and moderate hemophilia reduce but do not eliminate the activity of one of these proteins.
Another form of the disorder, known as acquired hemophilia, is not caused by inherited
gene mutations. This rare condition is characterized by abnormal bleeding into the skin,
muscles, or other soft tissues, usually beginning in adulthood. Acquired hemophilia results when the body makes specialized proteins called autoantibodies that attack
and disable coagulation factor VIII. The production of autoantibodies is sometimes
associated with pregnancy, immune system disorders, cancer, or allergic reactions to
certain drugs. In about half of cases, the cause of acquired hemophilia is unknown.

Inheritance Pattern

Hemophilia A and hemophilia B are inherited in an X-linked recessive pattern. The
genes associated with these conditions are located on the X chromosome, which is
one of the two sex chromosomes. In males (who have only one X chromosome), one
altered copy of the gene in each cell is sufficient to cause the condition. In females (who
have two X chromosomes), a mutation would have to occur in both copies of the gene
to cause the disorder. Because it is unlikely that females will have two altered copies
of this gene, it is very rare for females to have hemophilia. A characteristic of X-linked
inheritance is that fathers cannot pass X-linked traits to their sons.

In X-linked recessive inheritance, a female with one altered copy of the gene in each
cell is called a carrier. Carrier females have about half the usual amount of coagulation
factor VIII or coagulation factor IX, which is generally enough for normal blood clotting.
However, about 10 percent of carrier females have less than half the normal amount
of one of these coagulation factors; these individuals are at risk for abnormal bleeding,
particularly after an injury, surgery, or tooth extraction.

Other Names for This Condition

- haemophilia
- hemophilia, familial
- Hemophilia, familial
- hemophilia, hereditary
- Hemophilia, hereditary

Diagnosis & Management

Genetic Testing Information

- What is genetic testing?
  /primer/testing/genetictesting

- Genetic Testing Registry: Hemophilia

- Genetic Testing Registry: Hemophilia b(m)
• Genetic Testing Registry: Hereditary factor IX deficiency disease  
• Genetic Testing Registry: Hereditary factor VIII deficiency disease  

Research Studies from ClinicalTrials.gov  
• ClinicalTrials.gov  
  https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/results?cond=%22hemophilia%22

Other Diagnosis and Management Resources  
• GeneReview: Hemophilia A  
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1404  
• GeneReview: Hemophilia B  
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1495  
• Genomics Education Programme (UK): Haemophilia A  
  https://www.genomicseducation.hee.nhs.uk/documents/haemophilia-a/  
• MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Factor IX Assay  
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003679.htm  
• MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Factor VIII Assay  
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003678.htm  
• MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Hemophilia A  
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000538.htm  
• MedlinePlus Encyclopedia: Hemophilia B  
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000539.htm  
• National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute: How is Hemophilia Diagnosed?  
  https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/hemophilia#Diagnosis  
• National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute: How is Hemophilia Treated?  
  https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/hemophilia#Treatment  
• National Hemophilia Foundation: Hemophilia Treatment Centers  
  https://www.hemophilia.org/Researchers-Healthcare-Providers/Comprehensive-Medical-Care-Hemophilia-Treatment-Centers

Additional Information & Resources  

Health Information from MedlinePlus  
• Encyclopedia: Factor IX Assay  
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003679.htm  
• Encyclopedia: Factor VIII Assay  
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003678.htm
• Encyclopedia: Hemophilia A
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000538.htm
• Encyclopedia: Hemophilia B
  https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/000539.htm
• Health Topic: Hemophilia
  https://medlineplus.gov/hemophilia.html

Genetic and Rare Diseases Information Center
• Acquired hemophilia
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/10350/acquired-hemophilia
• Hemophilia
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/10418/hemophilia
• Hemophilia A
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/6591/hemophilia-a
• Hemophilia B
  https://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/diseases/8732/hemophilia-b

Additional NIH Resources
• National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute
  https://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/health-topics/hemophilia
• National Human Genome Research Institute
  https://www.genome.gov/Genetic-Disorders/Hemophilia

Educational Resources
• Boston Children’s Hospital
  http://www.childrenshospital.org/conditions-and-treatments/conditions/h/hemophilia
• Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
  https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/hemophilia/
• Centre for Genetics Education (Australia)
• KidsHealth from the Nemours Foundation
• MalaCards: hemophilia
  https://www.malacards.org/card/hemophilia
• Merck Manual Home Health Handbook
  https://www.merckmanuals.com/home/blood-disorders/bleeding-due-to-clotting-disorders/hemophilia
• Orphanet: Hemophilia  
https://www.orpha.net/consor/cgi-bin/OC_Exp.php?Lng=EN&Expert=448

• Your Genes Your Health from Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory  
http://www.ygyh.org/hemo/whatisit.htm

• Your Genome from Wellcome Genome Campus  
https://www.yourgenome.org/facts/what-are-haemophilia-a-b

Patient Support and Advocacy Resources

• Canadian Hemophilia Society  
https://www.hemophilia.ca/

• Hemophilia Federation of America  
https://www.hemophiliafed.org/

• National Hemophilia Foundation  
https://www.hemophilia.org/

• National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD): Hemophilia A  
https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/hemophilia-a/

• National Organization for Rare Disorders (NORD): Hemophilia B  
https://rarediseases.org/rare-diseases/hemophilia-b/

• Resource list from the University of Kansas Medical Center  
http://www.kumc.edu/gec/support/hemophil.html

• World Federation of Hemophilia  
https://www.wfh.org/

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

• Hemophilia A  
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1404

• Hemophilia B  
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1495

Scientific Articles on PubMed

• PubMed  
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28Hemophilia+A%5BMAJR%5D%29+OR+%28Hemophilia+B%5BMAJR%5D%29%29+AND+%28hemophilia%5BTI%5D%29+AND+review%5Bpt%5D+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1800+days%22+AND+human%5Bmp%5D
Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- HEMOPHILIA A
  http://omim.org/entry/306700
- HEMOPHILIA B
  http://omim.org/entry/306900

Medical Genetics Database from MedGen

- Acquired hemophilia
- Hemophilia

Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12781551
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16753853
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16086639
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15931172
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20301578
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20301668
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