ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND AIM :

Haemophilia A is X - linked congenital bleeding disorder caused by dysfunctional or deficient production of coagulation Factor VIII. Development of antibodies against the exogenous Factor VIII is the major potential complication of the treatment of Haemophilia A. This antibodies are known as inhibitors. The aim of the study was to find out the prevalence of inhibitors in haemophilia A patients who received plasma derived factor VIII therapy and analyse the risk factors for inhibitor development.

MATERIALS AND METHODS :

The study was done over a period of one year from July 2016 to June 2017.During this period we studied a total of 90 patients with haemophilia A who are attending Haemophilia Treatment centre at Royapettah Government general Hospital. Factor VIII level estimation, inhibitor screening assay and Bethesda assay was done at Department of Transfusion Medicine The Tamil Nadu Dr M.G.R Medical University.

RESULTS :

Out of 90 patients screened, 59 were diagnosed as severe hemophilia A, 27 were moderate hemophilia A, 4 were mild hemophilia A. 3 out of 90 patients had developed inhibitor against the plasma derived Factor VIII concentrates.

The risk factors found to be significantly associated with development of inhibitors including the non modifiable risk factors like family history of inhibitors and the modifiable treatment related risk factors are increased dose of Factor VIII, reduced interval between exposure days and the poor response to treatment.

CONCLUSION :

In our study, we conclude that the patients who had non modifiable risk factors should be screened regularly to detect the inhibitor development as early as possible. The risk factors related to treatment can be modified to delay the development of inhibitor against the exogenous Factor VIII.

KEYWORDS :

Haemophilia A, Inhibitor development, Risk factors.