Defining the severity of haemophilia A

Haemophilia is an inherited, **serious bleeding disorder** where a person's **blood does not clot properly**, leading to uncontrolled bleeding, which can occur spontaneously or after trauma.

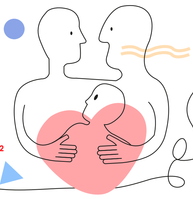
Haemophilia occurs when **someone lacks or doesn't have enough clotting factors** – proteins that work together to form blood clots and help stop bleeding.

Haemophilia A

where people **lack** clotting

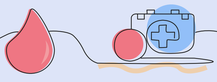
factor VIII

is the most common form – affecting **900,000 people worldwide**[1,2]



Mild

~48% of those with haemophilia A[3]



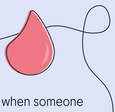
Occurs when someone has between **5-40%** of the normal amount of **clotting factor**.[4]

Usually becomes apparent after a **wound or medical procedure**.[5]

Women may also have **problems controlling bleeding** associated with **menstruation or childbirth**.[5]

Moderate

~14% of those with haemophilia A[3]



Occurs when someone has between **1-5%** of the normal amount of **clotting factor**.[4]

Symptoms are **similar to mild haemophilia A**, but can also cause:[6]

Bruising

Bleeding into muscles and joints, which if not treated can lead to long-term pain, swelling and stiffness

Severe

~30% of those with haemophilia A[3]

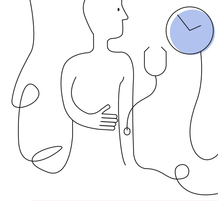
Occurs when someone has less than **1%** of the normal amount of **clotting factor**.[4]

Potentially **life-threatening and joint bleeding** is more frequent and severe.[6]

People with **severe haemophilia A also experience spontaneous bleeding**.[6]

However, the severity of haemophilia A is not always reflective of bleeding behaviour. All severities of haemophilia A can **significantly reduce the quality of life** for people affected, as well as their family and caregivers.[7]

While the treatment and management of severe haemophilia A are well-established, there is **less information** and treatment guidance on **moderate and mild haemophilia A**. Due to the **more ambiguous symptoms**, these patients are often not included in clinical trials or other disease burden or quality of life studies.[8]



Considering this population may not use preventative treatments, they may experience **worsened clinical burden**, with less than **30% of people with moderate or mild haemophilia A living a bleed-free life**.[8,9]

For people with **haemophilia A**, **every bleed matters.**

The goal for its management should be to **eliminate all preventable bleeds** regardless of disease severity.

Understanding the impact of haemophilia A, **regardless of severity**, is essential in order to enhance the quality of life of those affected.[8]

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