Hemophilia

Hemophilia is a hereditary genetic disorder that impairs the body's ability to form blood clots—a critical process to stop bleeding—and primarily manifests in male patients who inherit the affected chromosome.

Prevalence

There are approximately over **1 million** people living with bleeding disorders worldwide, of whom about **400,000** have severe cases. Hemophilia A is about 4 times more prevalent than B.

Symptoms

- Prolonged bleeding after an injury
- Easy bruising
- Increased risk of bleeding in joints or the brain

Diagnosis

Diagnosis typically takes place during childhood, with **1 in 5000** male births diagnosed annually.

Treatments

- Prophylaxis (preventative care)
- Management of bleeding episodes
- Replacement therapy with clotting factor

1200
plasma donations

are on average required to treat 1 person annually

PROMOMATS GLCO3-2000002

GRIFOLS

Iorio A, Stonebraker JS, Chambost H, et al. Data and Demographics Committee of the World Federation of Hemophilia. Establishing the male prevalence and prevalence at birth of hemophilia. A meta-analytic approach using national registries. Annals of Internal Medicine. 10 September 2019.