CONGENITAL BLEEDING DISORDERS

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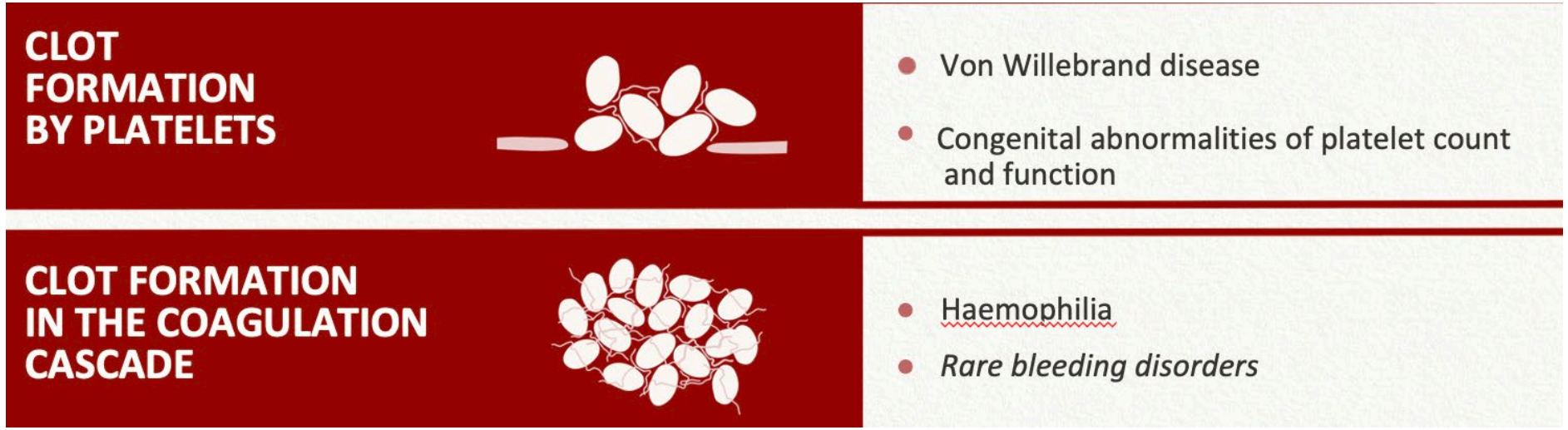
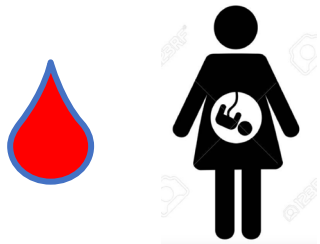
AGENDA

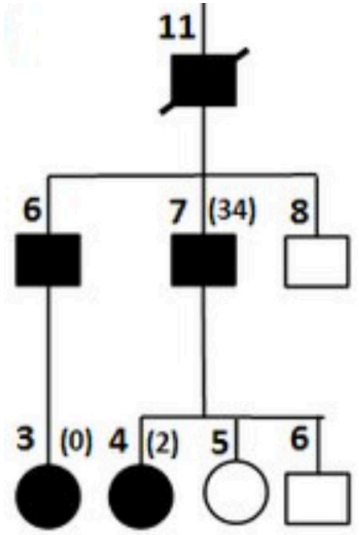
- Recognition and diagnosis of congenital bleeding disorders
- Von willebrand disease – Haemophilia - Rare inherited bleeding disorders
- Principles of management

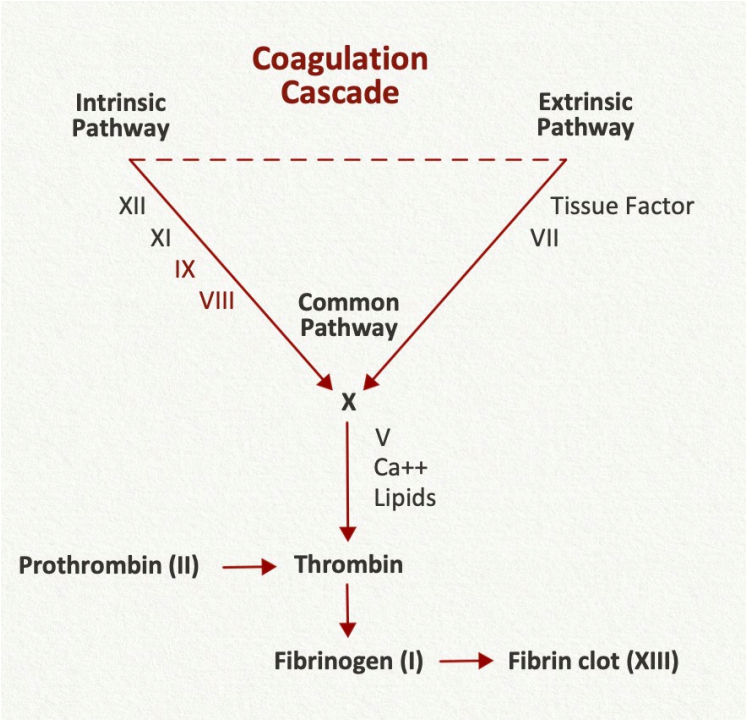


DIAGNOSIS

- Personal and familial bleeding history - consanguinity
- Clinical pattern
- Biological abnomalities
- Genetic testing







BLEEDING ASSESSMENT TOOLS

The ISTH-SSC bleeding assessment tool scores the following symptoms

1. Epistaxis
2. Cutaneous bruising
3. Bleeding from minor wounds
4. Oral cavity bleeding
5. Gastrointestinal bleeding
6. Haematuria
7. Dental extraction bleeds
8. Surgical bleeding
9. Menorrhagia
10. Post-partum haemorrhage
11. Muscle haematomas
12. Haemarthrosis
13. Central-nervous system bleeding
14. Other bleeding problems

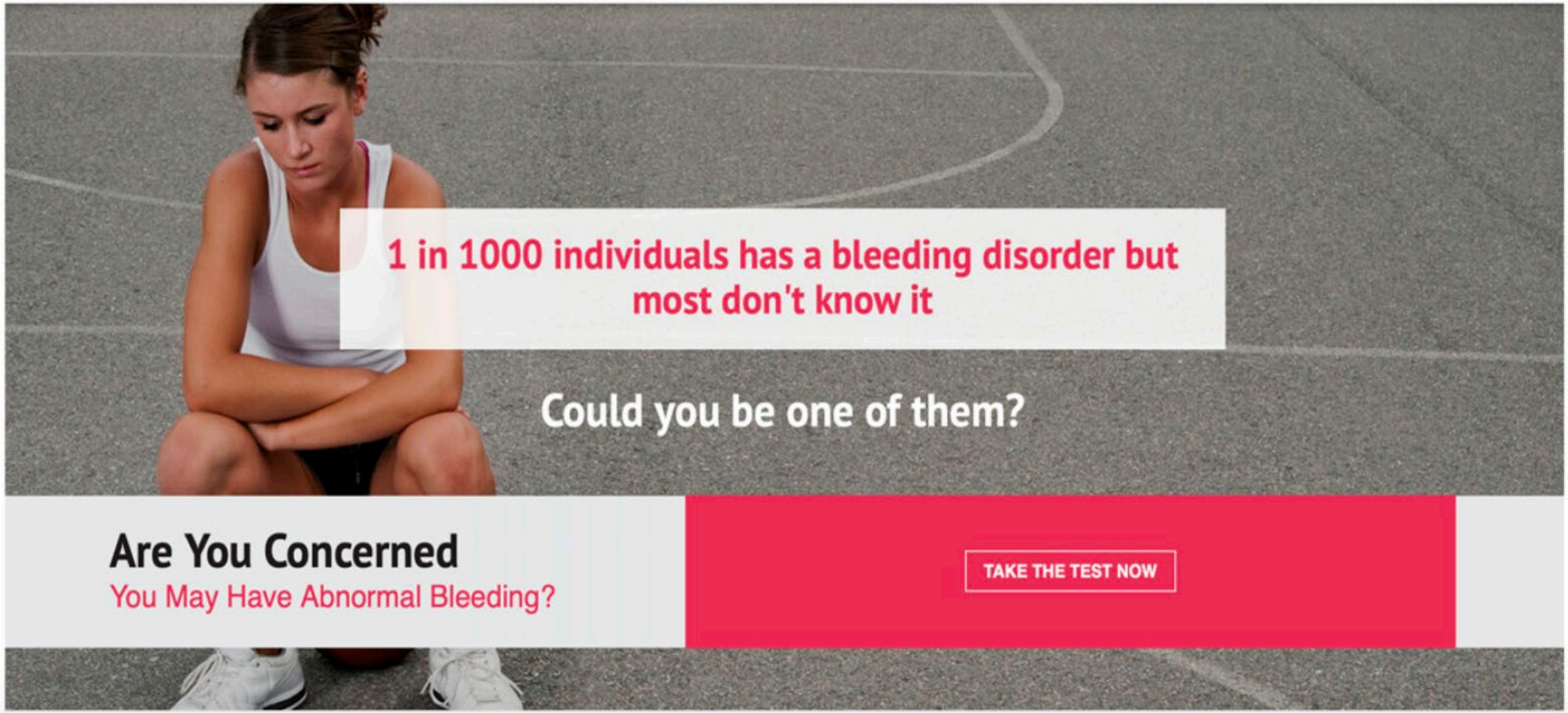
A **score of ≥6 in women, ≥4 in men and ≥3 in children is considered abnormal** and indicates that further testing is required.

An online version of the ISTH bleeding assessment tool is available at https://bleedingscore.certe.nl

ISTH, International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis; SSC, Scientific and Standardization Committee
Rodeghiero F, et al. J Thromb Haemost. 2010;8:2063-5

LET'S TALK PERIOD

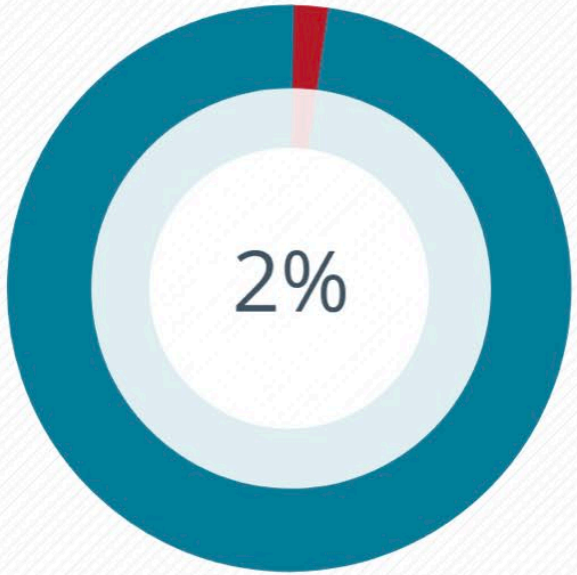
HOME ABOUT OUR THINKING SELF-BAT Facebook Instagram



WOMEN and bleeding disorders

1 in 10

10% of women with heavy menstrual periods may have a bleeding disorder



women who get tested for bleeding disorders

Von Willebrand Disease (VWD)

Most common bleeding disorder in women

HEAVY MENSTRUAL BLEEDING IN BLEEDING DISORDERS

- Bleedings are more prevalent in woman because of frequent heavy menstrual bleeding (HMB) and delivery associated hemorraghes.
- Up to 30% of woman report HMB during their reproductive years
- 15% of women seek medical attention for HMB
- 15-30% of women with HMB have bleeding disorders
- These women have a reduced QoL.
- HMB is an important cause of school and work absenteeism.

James P ; Women and bleeding disorders: diagnostic challenges. *Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program* 2020; 2020 (1): 547–552.

PICTORIAL BLEEDING ASSESSMENT CALENDAR

Menstrual Assessment Chart

Date of start _____

Day	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Pads												
Lightly soaked 												
Moderately soaked 												
Heavily soaked 												
Clots (small or large)												
Tampons												
Lightly soaked 												
Moderately soaked 												
Heavily soaked 												
Clots (small or large)												
Score												

Total score: _____

Source: Jenny M. HIGHAM, P. M. S. O'BRIEN, R.W. SHAW, Assessment of menstrual blood loss using a pictorial chart, *British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, August 1990, Vol. 97, pp. 734-739

Directions

Keep a tally of the number of pads or tampons you use each day of your cycle and their level of saturation. Also take note of clots or overflow. Clots >1 cm in size are considered large.

Scoring

Pads (score per pad)

Lightly soaked: 1 point
Moderately soaked: 5 points
Heavily soaked: 20 points

Tampons (score per tampon)

Lightly soaked: 1 point
Moderately soaked: 5 points
Heavily soaked: 10 points

Clots

Small: 1 point
Large: 5 points

INTERPRETATION

A score of ≥ 100 points indicates probable menorrhagia.

Contact your doctor or the nearest bleeding disorder treatment centre if you are concerned about your menstrual bleeding.
(www.hemophilia.ca/en/treatment-centres)

BLEEDING ASSESSMENT

Personal and familial anamnesis

Clinical examination

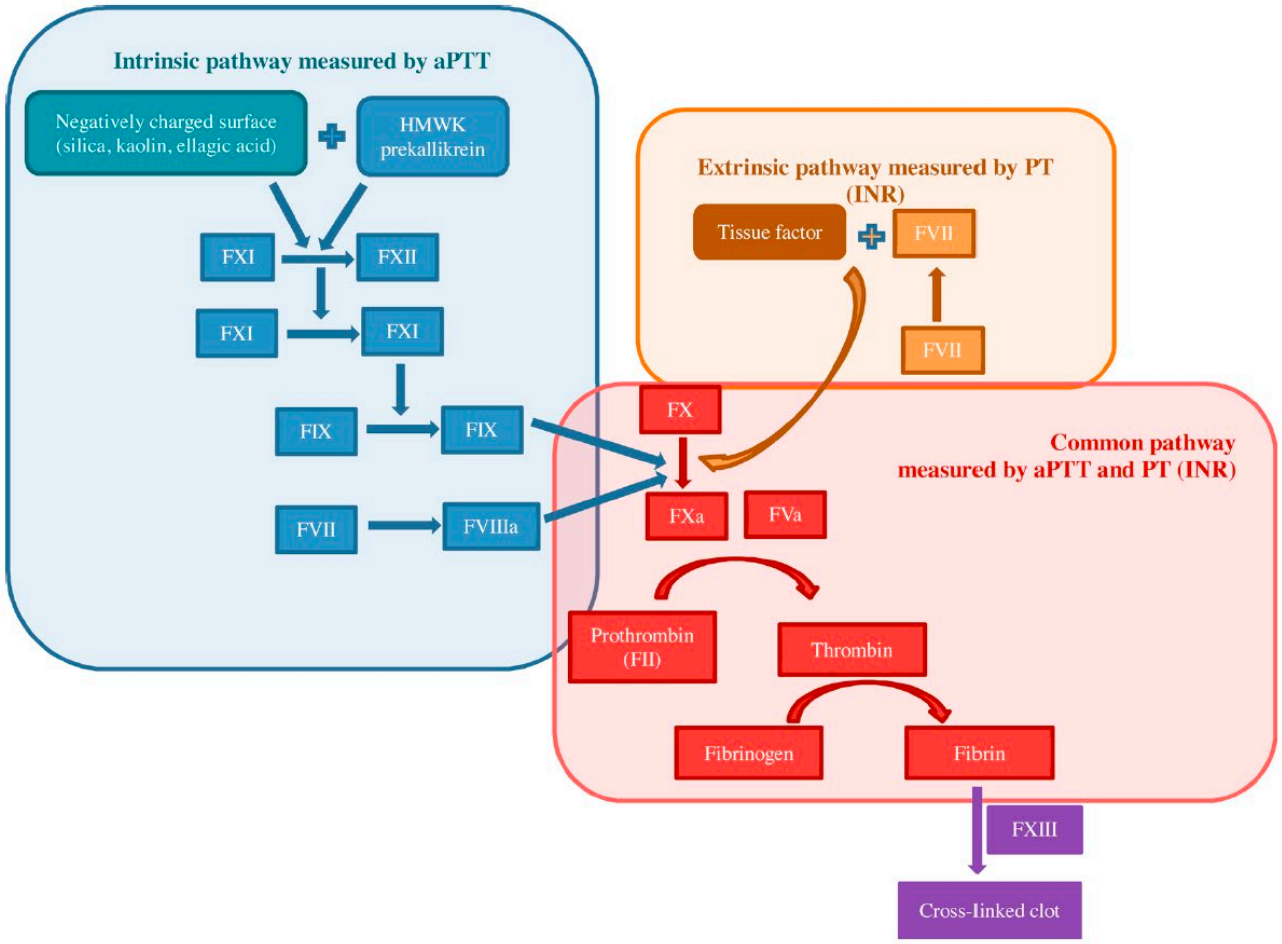
Bleeding score

aPTT, Prothrombin Time, Thrombin Time, Fibrinogen
Full Blood count
Blood smear

- Factor XI, VIII, IX
- Factor XIII

- PFA-100 (ADP)
- Von Willebrand
- Platelet fucntion

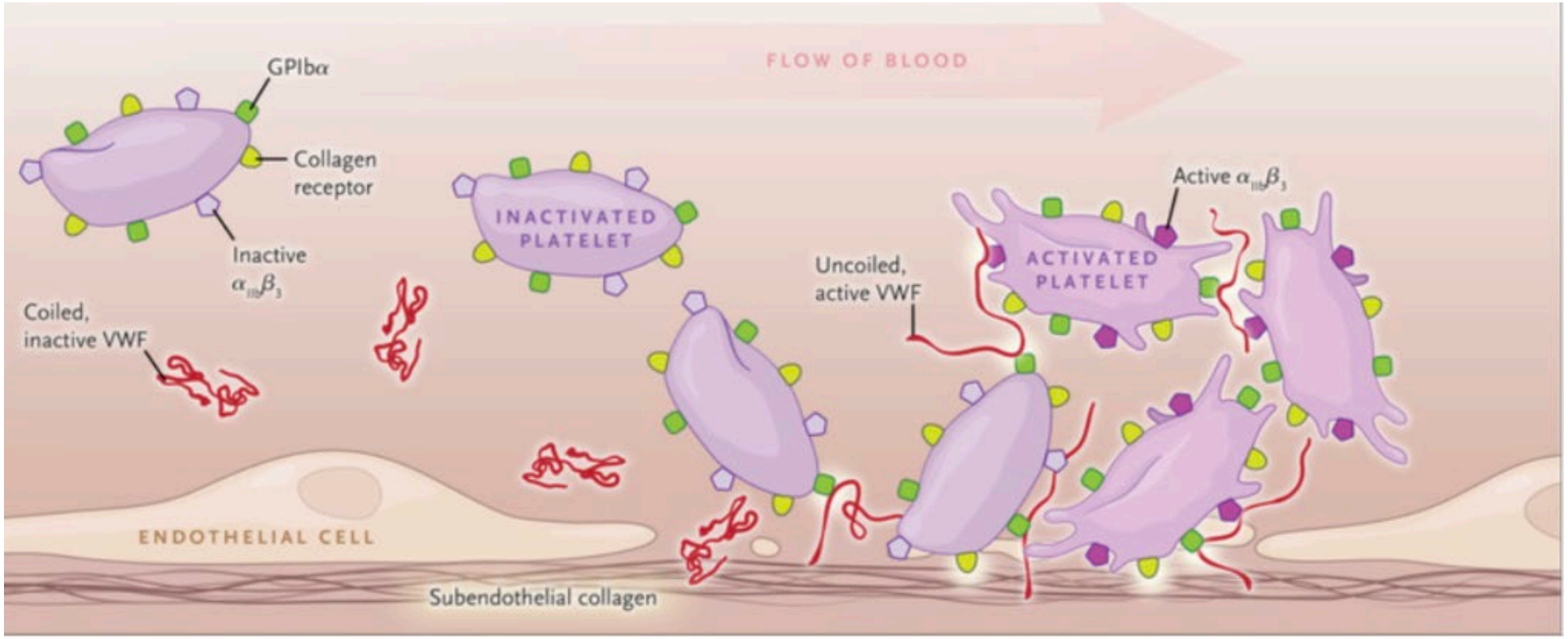
- Fibrinolysis



- Platelet microscopy and cytometry
- Molecular testing

Lee A. Transfus Apher Sci. 2019

VON WILLEBRAND DISEASE

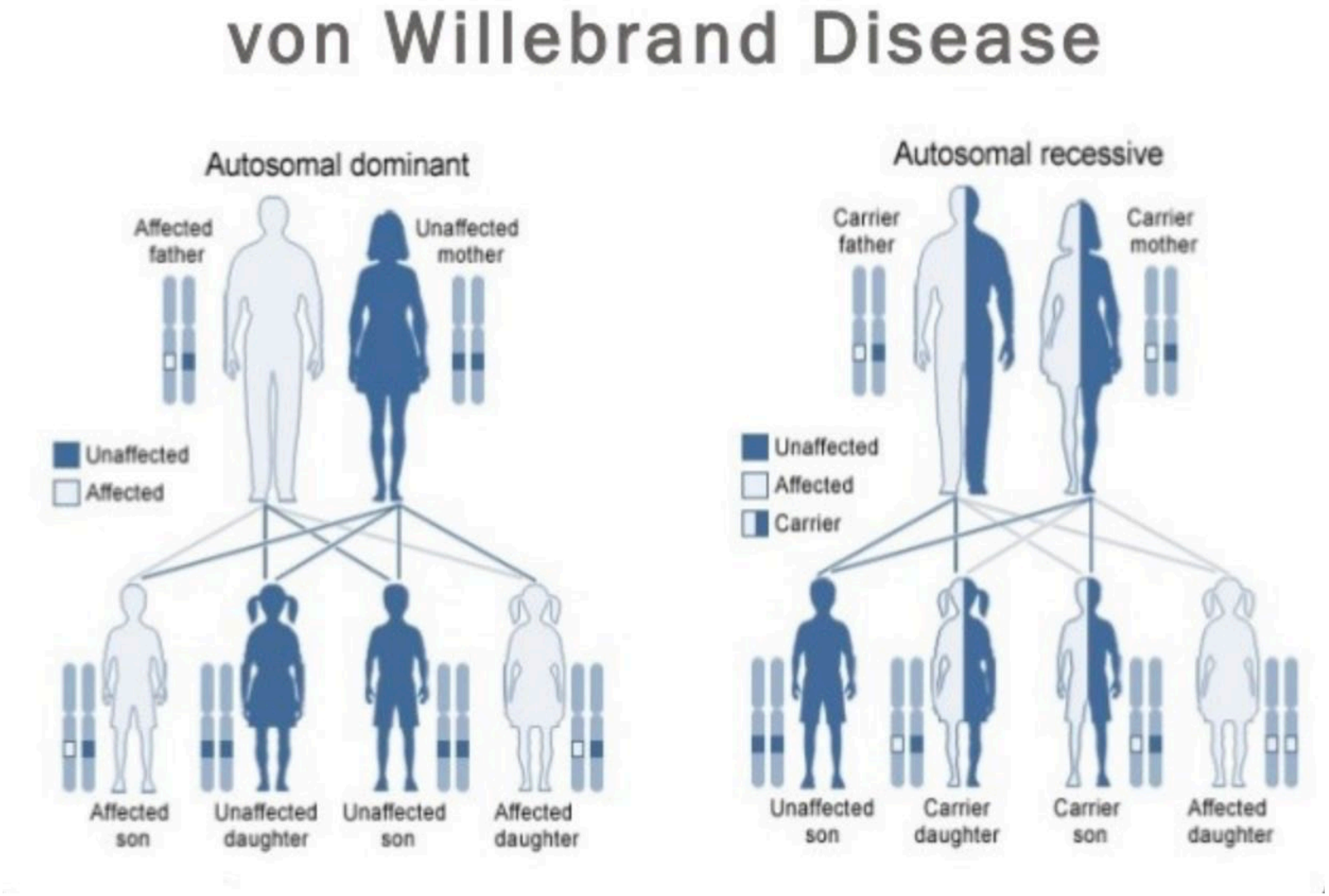


Leebeeck NEJM 2016

VON WILLEBRAND DISEASE

- The **most common inherited bleeding disorder**.
- Affects men and women
- It is estimated to occur in 1 in 1000 people (probably less frequent)
- Heterogeous disease
- Bleeding symptoms ranging from mild bruising to severe haemorrhage
- Complexity of tests leading it to be under-diagnosed, over-diagnosed and misdiagnosed

MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF VWD



PHYSIOLOGICAL VARIATIONS OF VWF

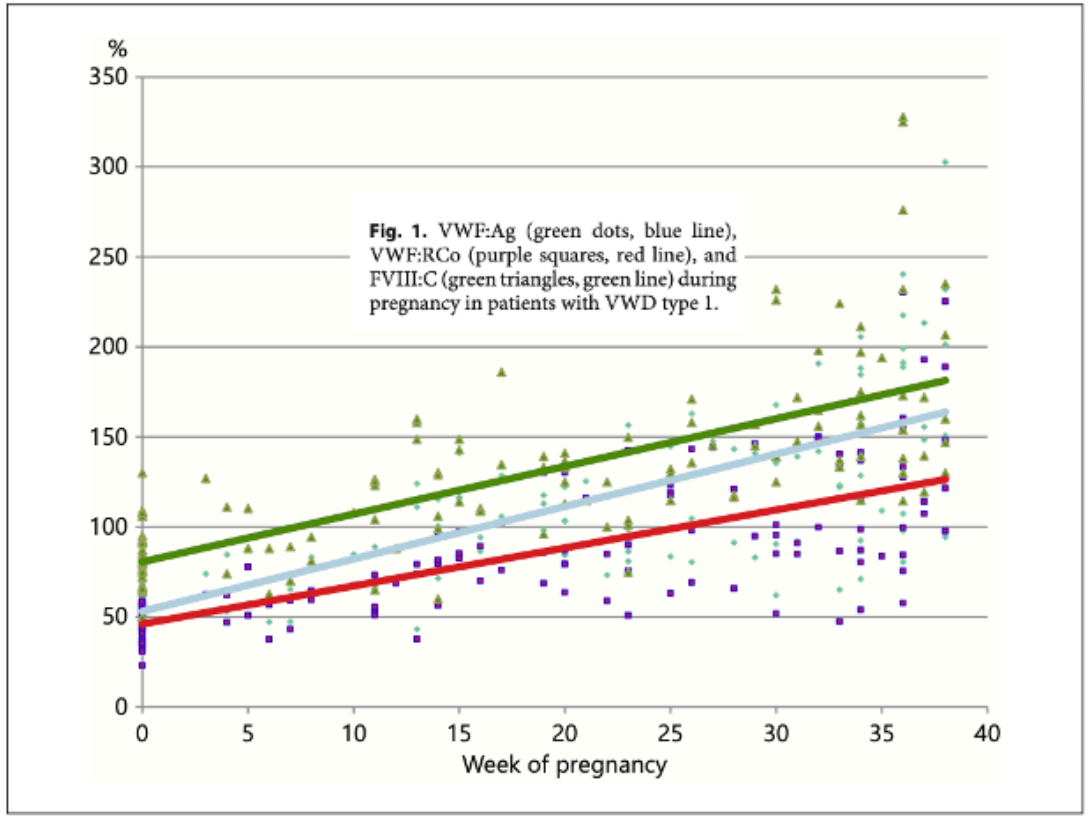


Fig. 1. VWF:Ag (green dots, blue line), VWF:RCo (purple squares, red line), and FVIII:C (green triangles, green line) during pregnancy in patients with VWD type 1.

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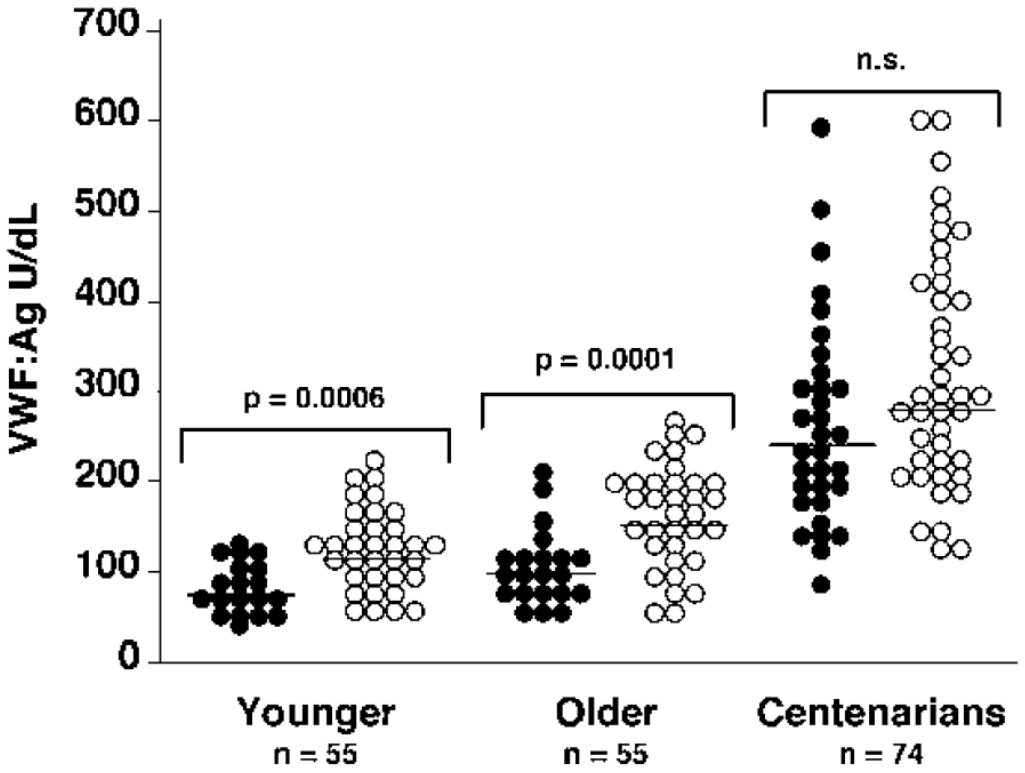
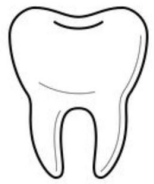
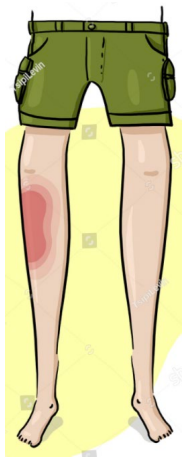
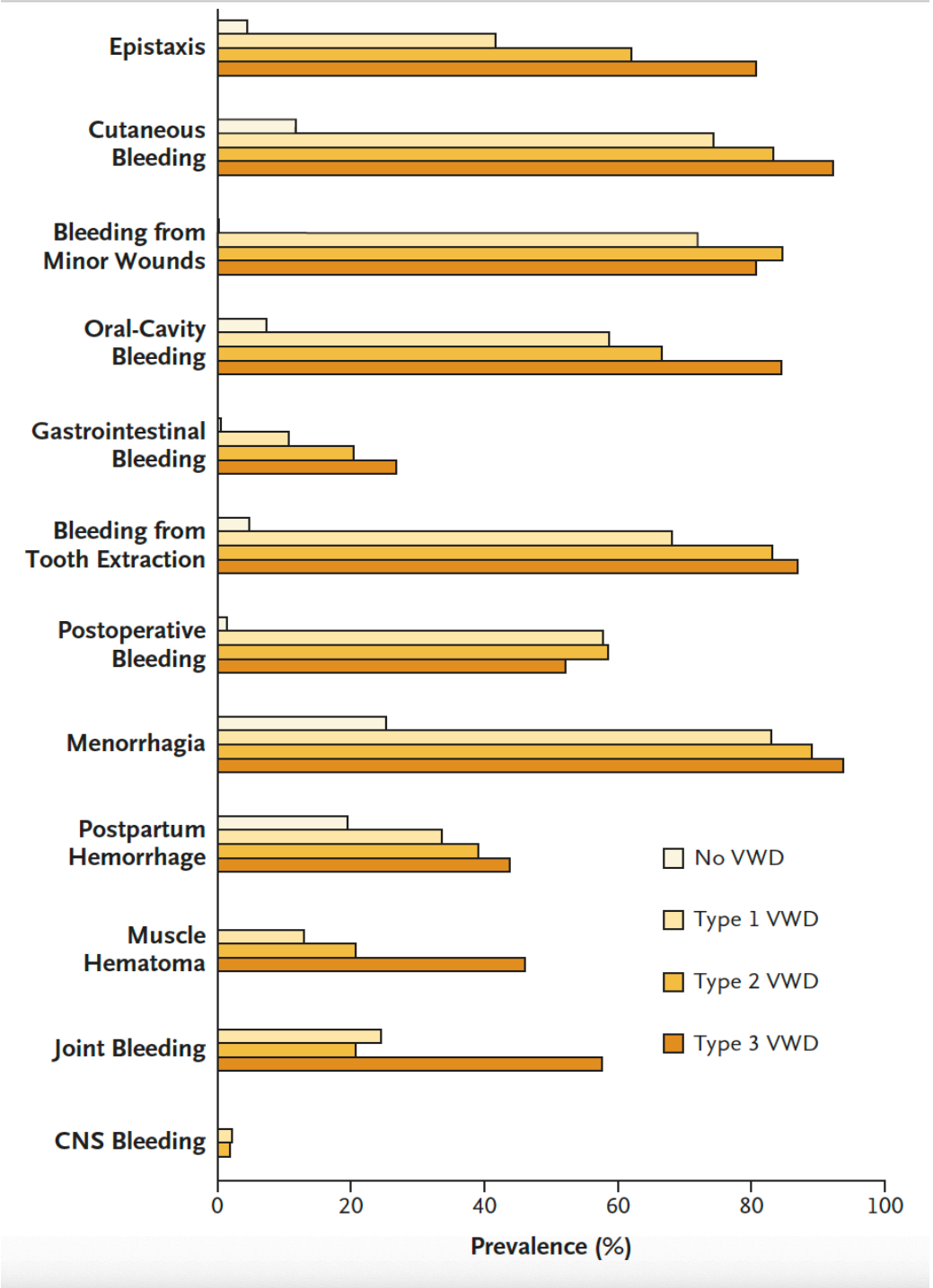


Figure 1. von Willebrand factor (U/dL) related to blood groups in younger, older, and centenarian individuals. Closed circles represent blood group type O, open circles type non-O.

SYMPTOMS OF VWD

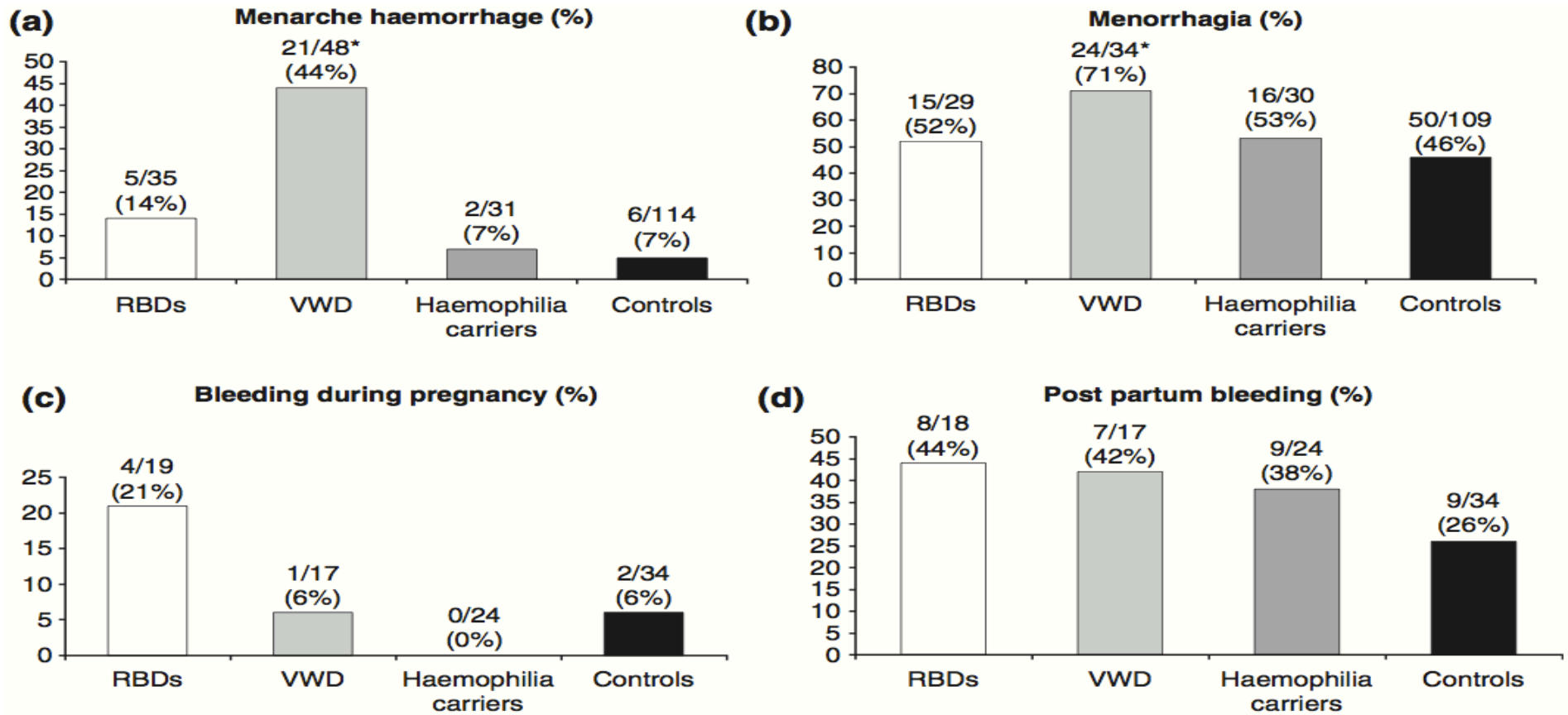






Leebeek *N Engl J Med*. 2016 ;375(21):2067-2080

GYNECOLOGICAL BLEEDS IN VWD



- 32 -70% of women with VWD experience heavy menstrual bleeding
- Low VWF patients also experience significant bleeding phenotype despite mild plasma VWF reduction.

Siboni et al. Haemophilia 2009;15:1291–1299, James P, Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program 2020; 2020 (1): 547–552

CLASSIFICATION OF VWD

Type 1	Partial quantitative deficiency of VWF Accounts for ~85% cases Autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance
Type 1C [Vicenza]	Increased clearance of VWF leading to Type 1 Phenotype Poor response to DDAVP Autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance
Type 2A	Qualitative deficiency of VWF Decreased VWF-dependent adhesion due to a loss of HMWM Autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance
Type 2B	Qualitative deficiency of VWF Increased affinity of VWF for platelet GpIb Autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance
Type 2M	Qualitative deficiency of VWF Decreased VWF-dependent adhesion but without a loss of HMWM Autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance
Type 2N	Qualitative deficiency of VWF Decreased binding of Factor VIII - may 'mimic' mild-moderate Haemophilia A Autosomal recessive pattern of inheritance
Type 3	Virtual complete absence of VWF and Factor VIII Rare Autosomal recessive pattern of inheritance Patients with Type 3 VWD due to major gene deletions may form inhibitory antibodies following treatment
Platelet-Type vWD	Gain of function mutation in the platelet membrane platelet GpIb receptor Autosomal dominant pattern of inheritance

ASH ISTH NHF WFH 2021 guidelines on the diagnosis of von Willebrand disease. Blood Adv 2021; 5 (1): 280–300

	Low VWF	Type 1 VWD
Diagnosis	Plasma VWF levels consistently 30-50 IU/dL	Plasma VWF levels consistently <30 IU/dL
VWF gene sequence variations	Detected in 40% to 64% of patients	Detected in majority of patients (up to 91.8%)
Pathogenic mechanism	Predominantly due to reduced VWF synthesis/ secretion within EC. Subtle enhanced clearance in some cases.	Depending upon *VWF* gene mutation, can be attributable to a major impairment in VWF synthesis and/or markedly enhanced VWF clearance (type 1C VWD)
Response to DDAVP	Consistent and reproducible plasma VWF responses, with levels sustained >50 IU/dL at 4 h	Variable responses, related to the nature of the underlying *VWF* mutation. Complete response, partial response, or failure to respond may be seen. In patients with type 1C VWD, VWF half-life may be <4 h.
Need for DDAVP trial	No need for routine DDAVP trial but confirm plasma VWF:Ag levels and duration of response at time of first therapeutic use	DDAVP trial should be performed and should include plasma samples at 4 h post-DDAVP to ensure no rapid fall-off in plasma VWF levels
Plasma VWF half-life	Some low VWF patients have elevated VWF:pp/ VWF:Ag ratios consistent with subtly increased VWF clearance	Related to underlying *VWF* mutation, but patients with type 1C VWD may have markedly enhanced VWF clearance with half-lives <4 h
ABO effect	Blood group O is strongly overrepresented	The effect of ABO blood group is less significant
Impact of aging	Plasma VWF levels increase with age and often correct into the normal range (>50 IU/dL)	Depending on underlying VWF gene mutation, plasma VWF levels may increase with age, but often remain <50 IU/dL
	Not clear whether age-related VWF correction necessarily equates to resolution of bleeding phenotype	Unknown whether age-related increase in plasma VWF levels attenuates bleeding risk

Lavin M. *Blood*. 2019 Feb 21;133(8):795-804.

ALGORITHM FOR TESTING VWD

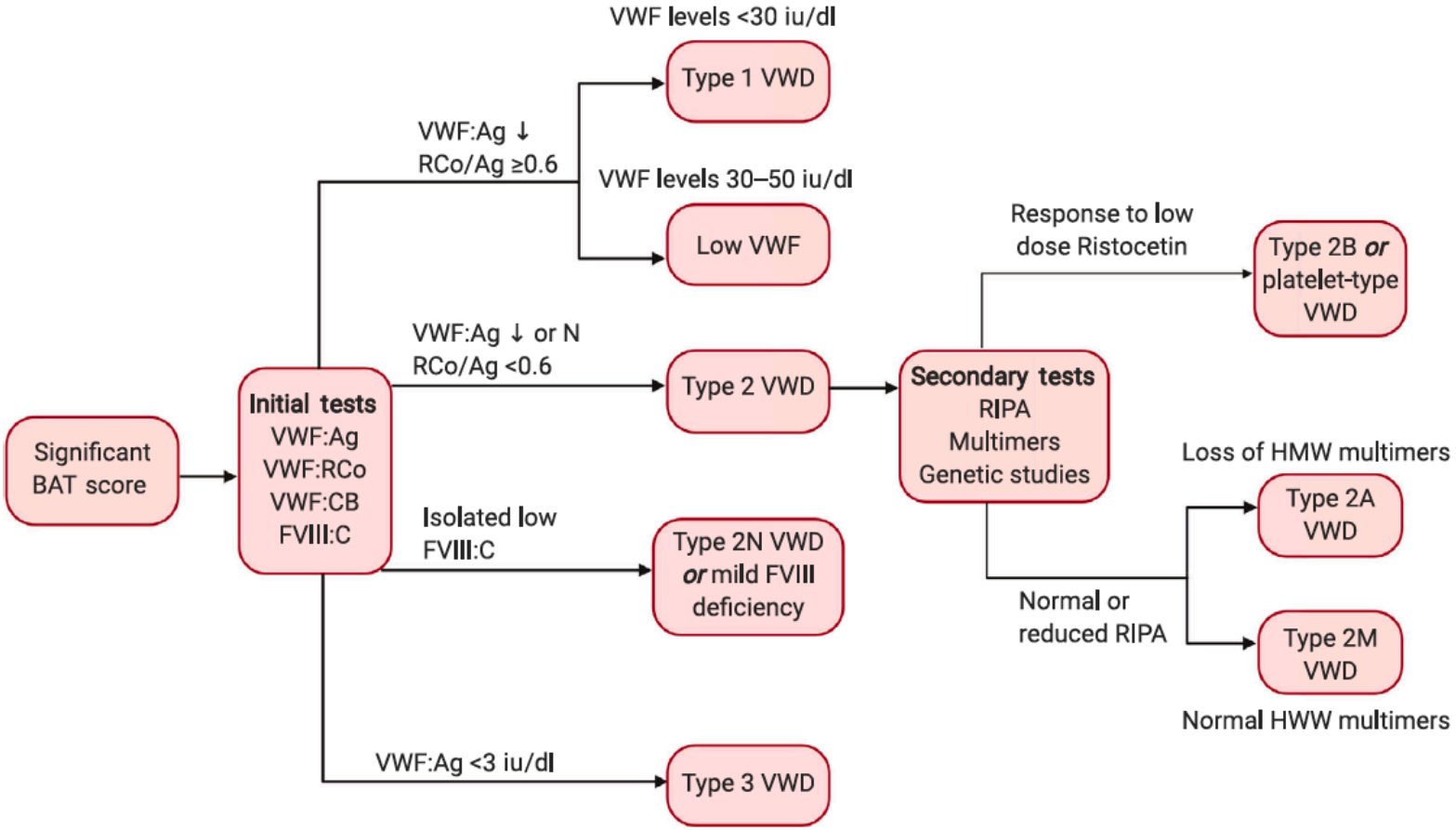
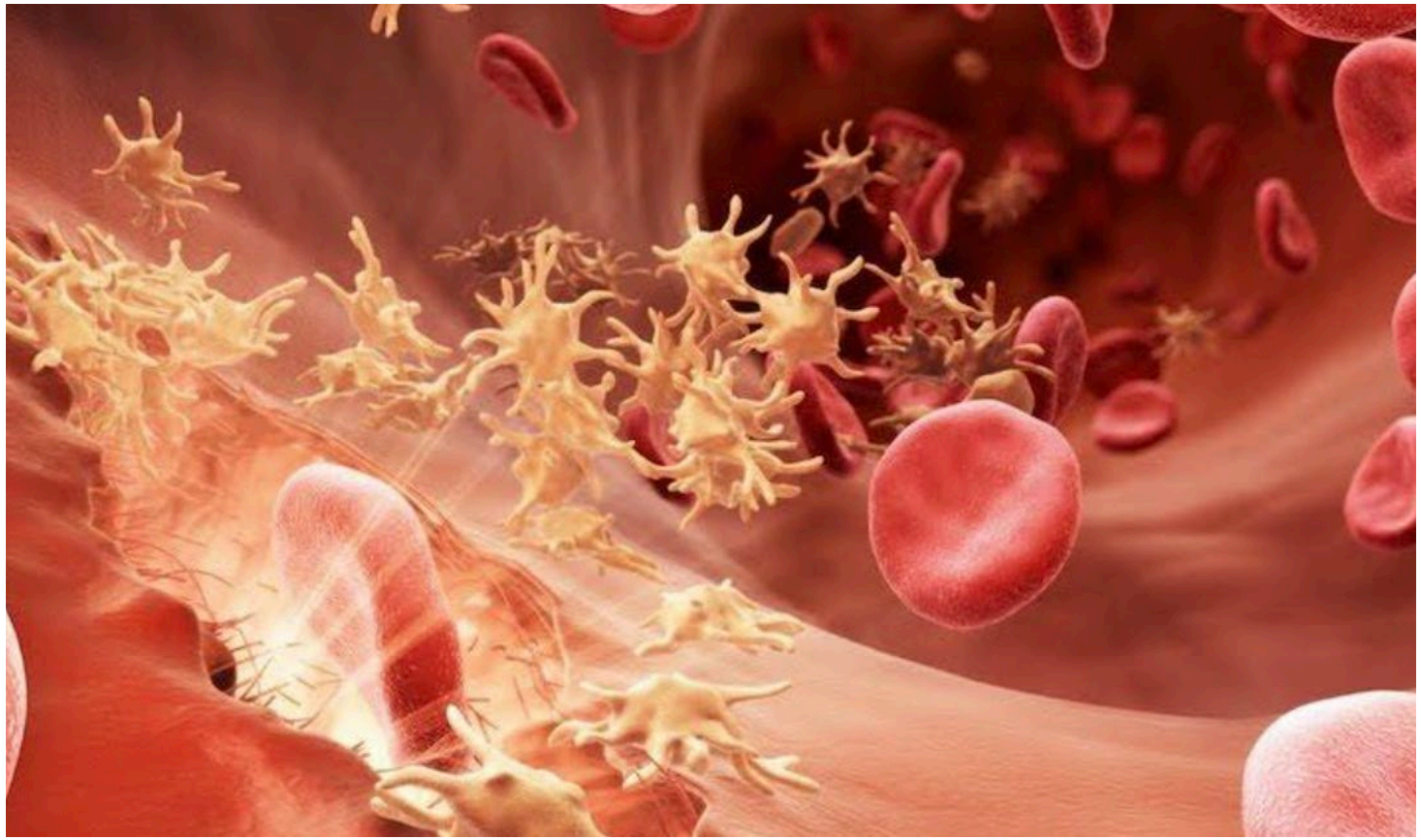


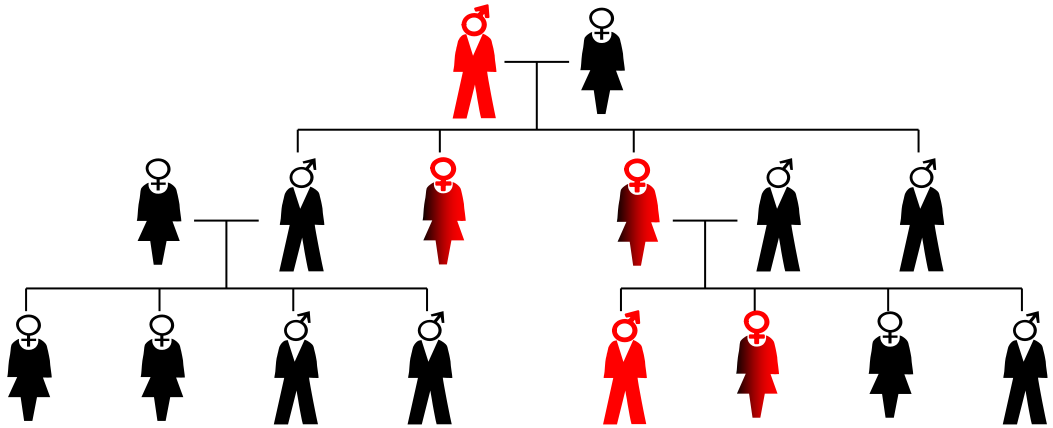
Fig 3. Suggested VWD diagnostic algorithm with defined threshold cut-offs. Adapted from UKHCDO guidelines.[11]

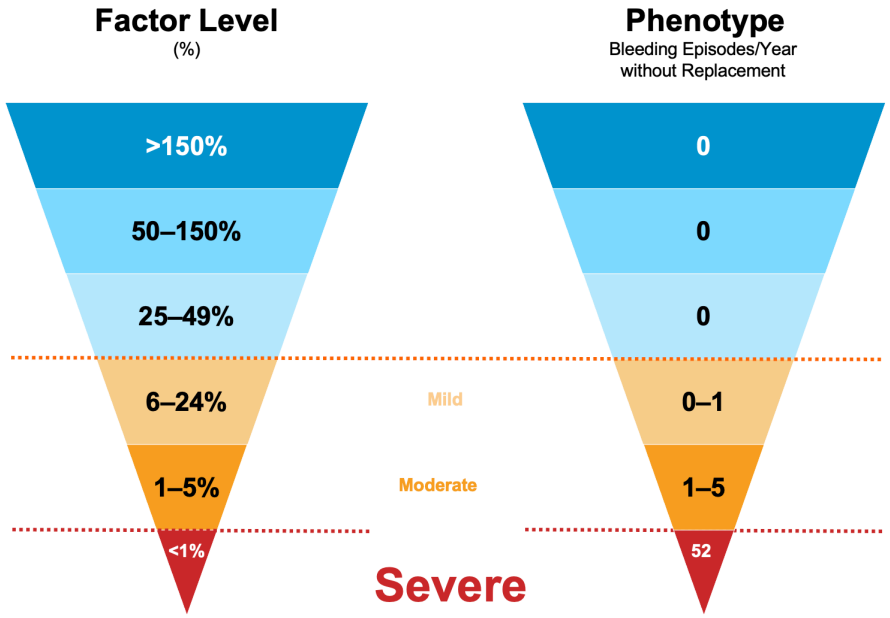
Fogarty H, et al. *Br J Haematol*. 2020 Nov;191(3):329-339.

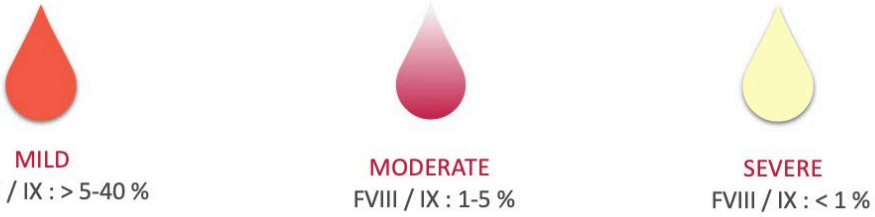
HAEMOPHILIA



HAEMOPHILIA IS AN X-LINKED DISORDER RESULTING IN LOW FVIII (HA) OR FIX (HB)

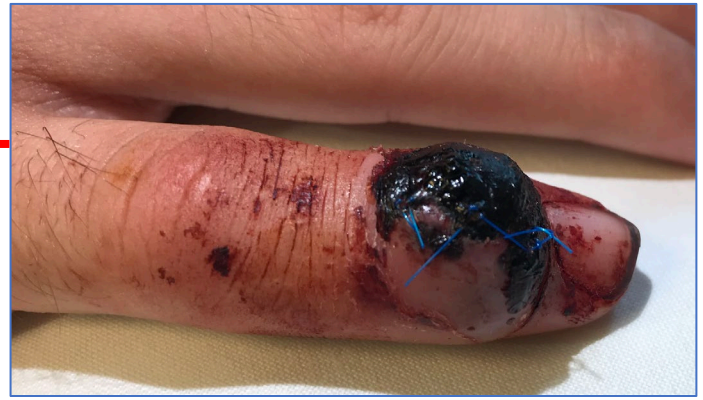




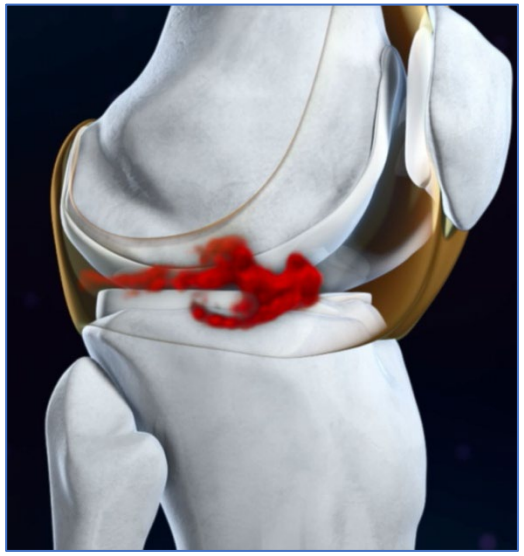


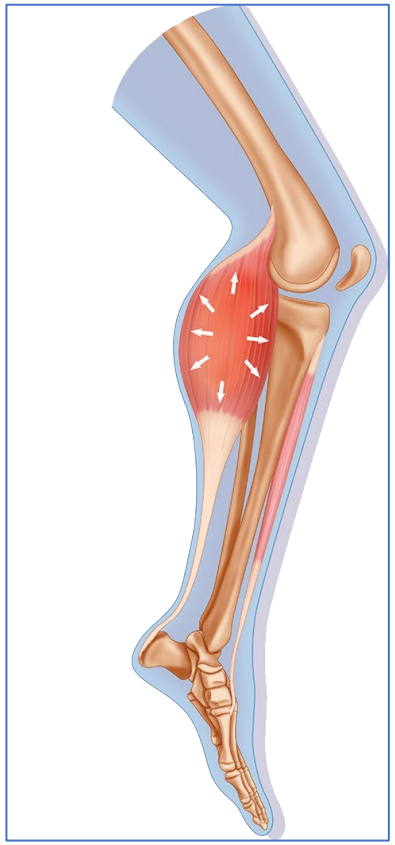
- Prolonged aPTT
- Correction with mixing study
- Measurement of FVIII/IX
- Genetic testing

CLINICAL SIGNS OF HAEMOPHILIA

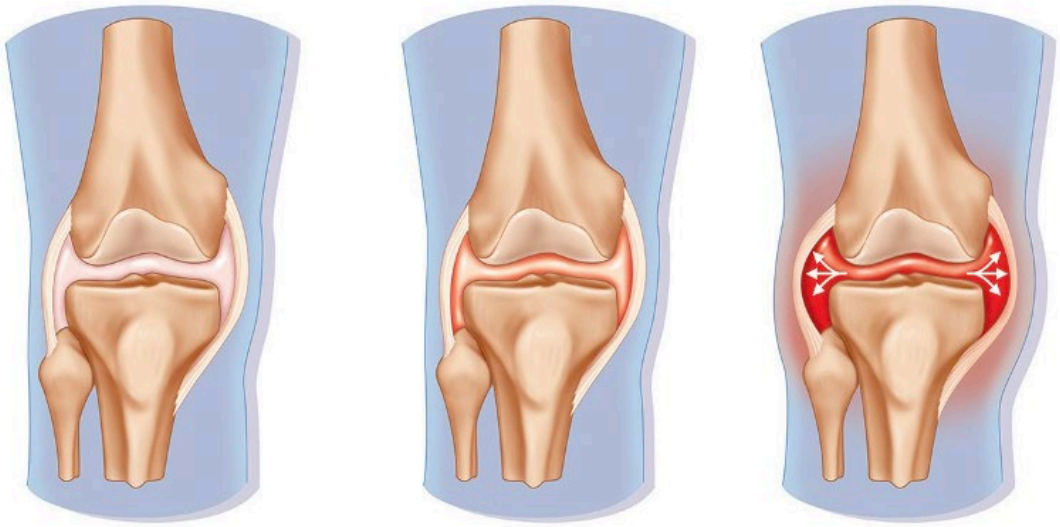


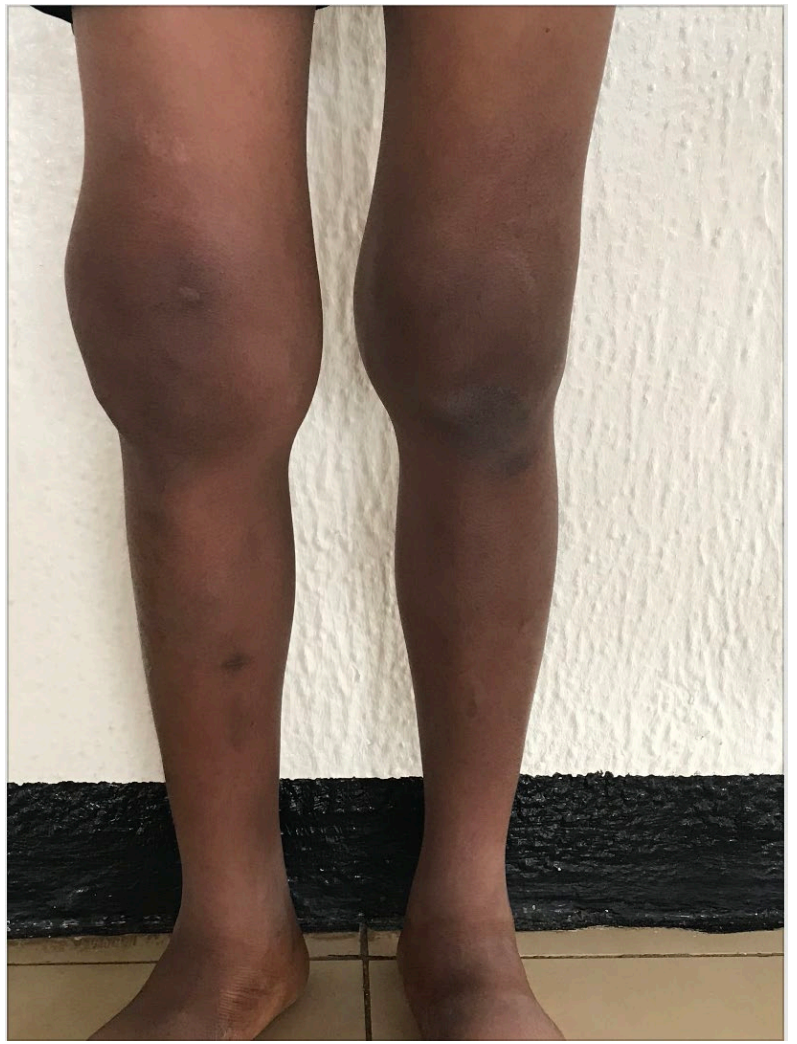
- Prolonged bleeding
- Spontaneous, post surgery, trauma or injury
- Bleeds in joints and muscles (severe)
- Intracranial haemorrage





MUSKULOSKELETAL CONSEQUENCES





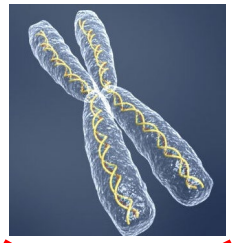
CARRIERS OF HAEMOPHILIA

Transmission

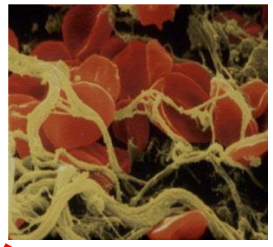
?

Bleeding risk

Genetic testing



Coagulation assessment



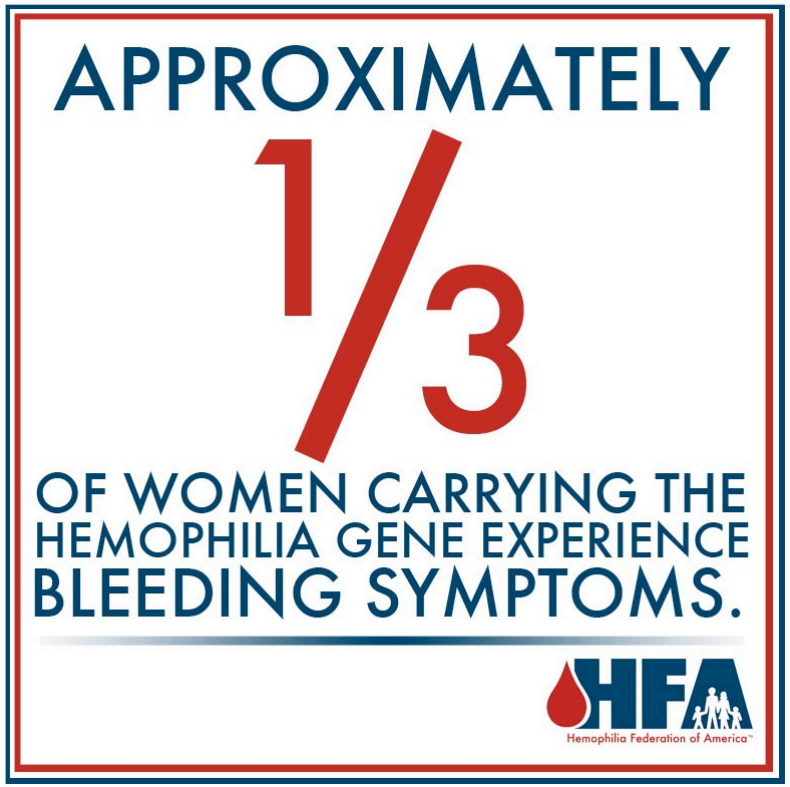
Carrier

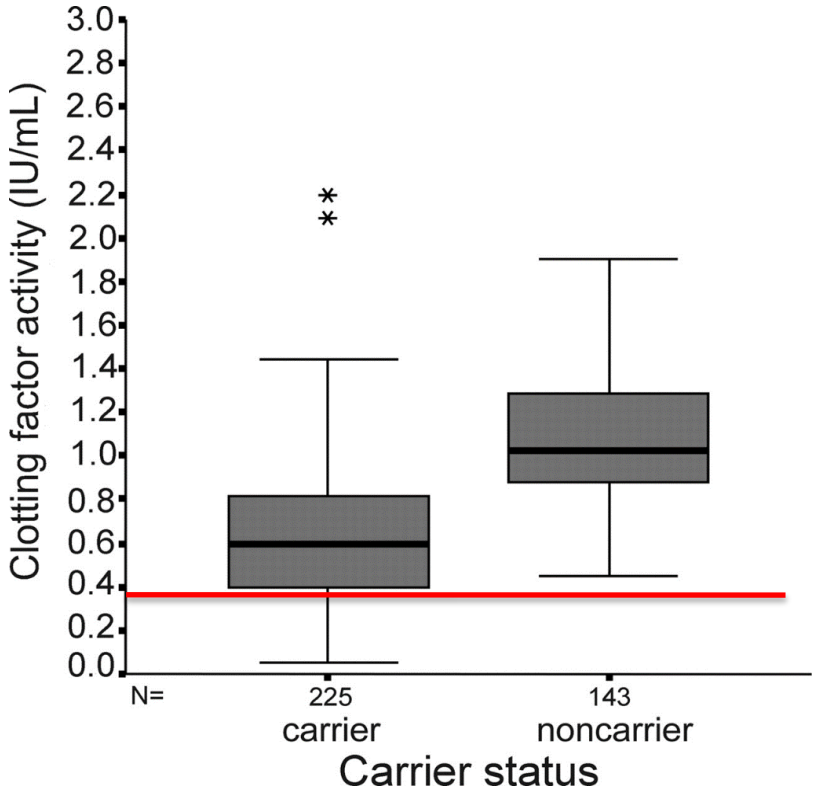
Non carrier

With haemophilia

Without haemophilia

CARRIERS OF HAEMOPHILIA





Carriers with low clotting factor levels may have bleeding manifestations commensurate with their degree of clotting factor deficiency, particularly during trauma and surgery.
Carriers often have increased bleeding tendency, even if the factor level is normal.[1]

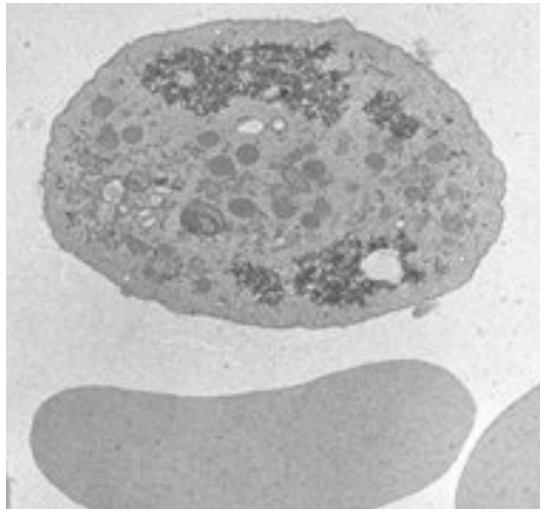
1. Plug I *et al. Blood* 2006;108:52–6.

INHERITED RARE BLEEDING DISORDERS

Deficiency	Prevalence	Gene on chromosome	Clinical features
Fibrinogen	1:1,000,000	4 (three separate genes)	Usually mild, except in afibrinogenemia
Prothrombin	1:2,000,000	11	Usually mild (severe in homozygotes)
Factor V	1:1,000,000	1	Usually mild
Combined factor V + VIII	1:1,000,000	2 (*MCFD2*), 18 (*LMAN1*)	Usually mild
Factor VII	1:500,000	13	Severe (when factor levels are low)
Factor X	1:1,000,000	13	Moderate to severe (when factor levels are low)
Factor XI	1:1,000,000	4	Mild to moderate
Factor XIII	1:2,000,000	6 (*F13A*), 1 (*F13B*)	Severe

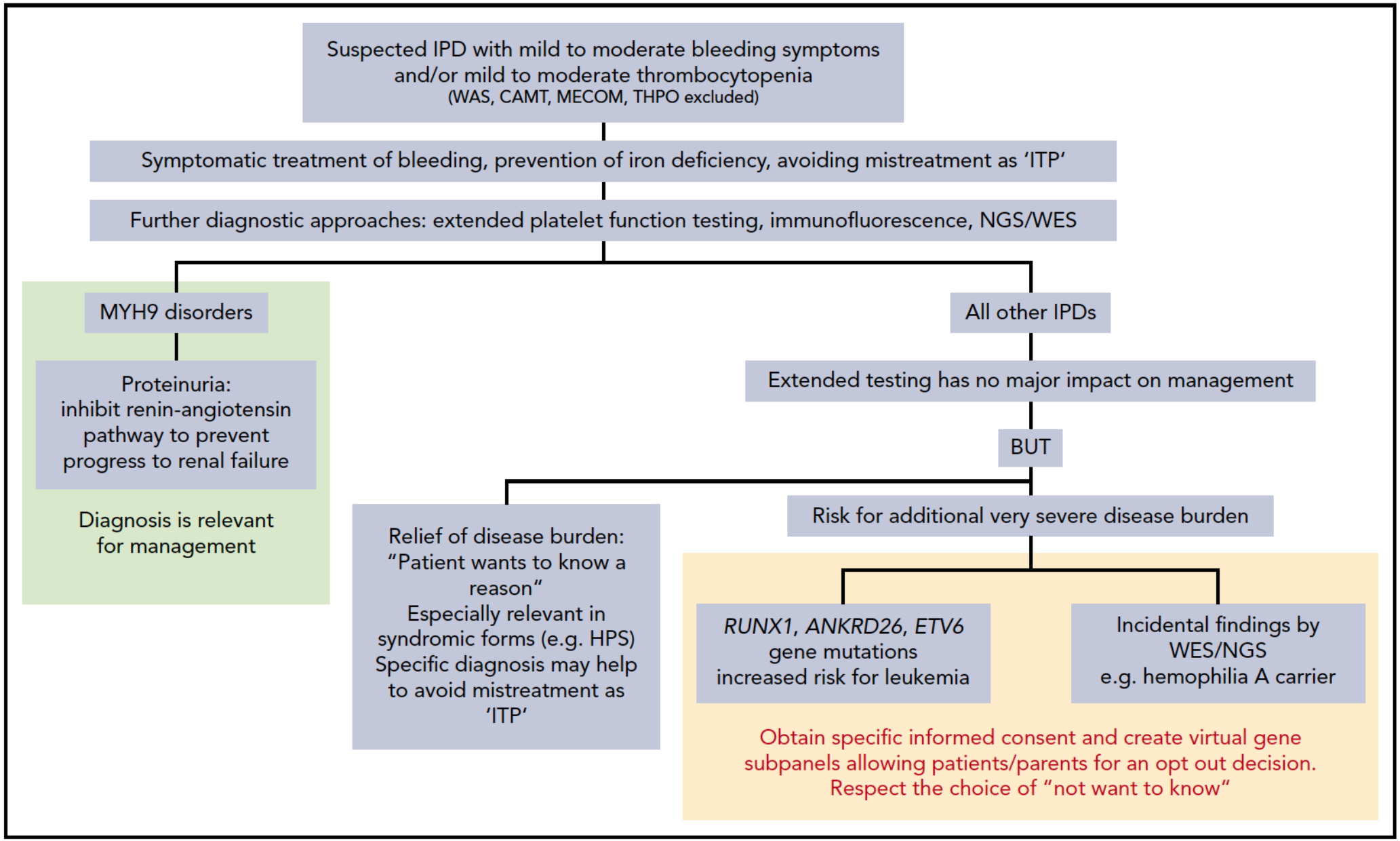
Franchini M, Marano G, Pupella S, et al. Rare congenital bleeding disorders. *Ann Transl Med*. 2018;6(17):331.

INHERITED PLATELET DISORDERS



Platelet Function Disorders with Thrombocytopenia	Platelet count reduction	Platelet size
Bernard–Soulier syndrome	Moderate to severe	Giant
Filaminopathy-related macrothrombocytopenia	Mild to moderate	Large
Familial platelet disorder associated with acute myeloid leukemia	Mild to moderate	Normal
GATA1-related disease	Severe	Large
Gray platelet syndrome	Mild	Large
Glanzmann thrombasthenia variant	Mild to moderate	Large
Medich platelet syndrome	Mild	Large
Paris–Trousseau syndrome	Moderate to severe	Normal or slightly increased
Platelet type von Willebrand disease	Mild	Normal or slightly increased
Stormorken syndrome	Mild to moderate	Normal
Velocardiofacial syndrome	Mild	Large
Wiskott–Aldrich	Severe	Small
White platelet syndrome	Mild	Large

INHERITED PLATELET DISORDERS

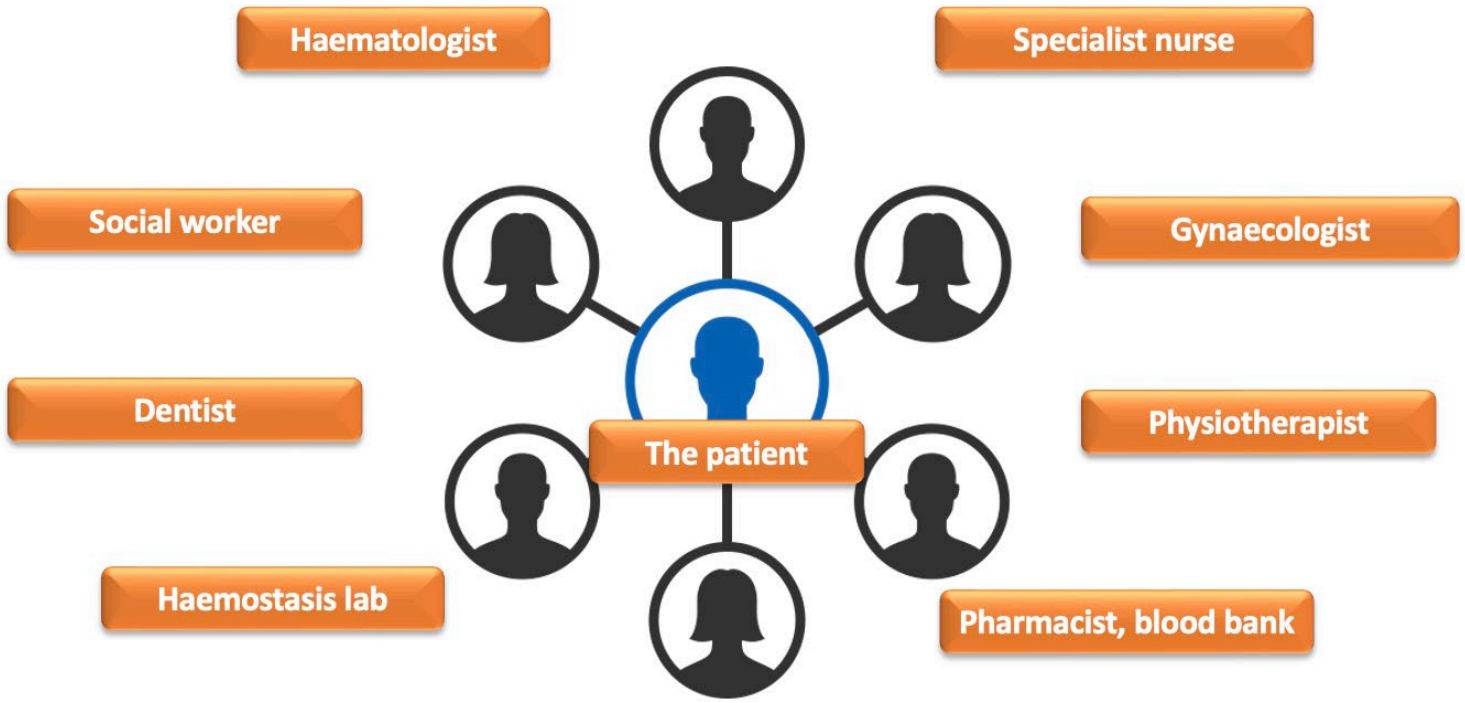


Greinacher A, Blood. 2019 Jun 6;133(23):2478-2483

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CARE

Comprehensive and multidisciplinary care – individualized care plan

- Specialized haemostasis lab
- Haemostatic treatment
- Identification card
- Information and education
- Genetic counseling
- Patients' association



Pai M, et al. *Haemophilia* 2016;22(Suppl. 3):6–16.

HEMOSTATIC TREATMENT

ON DEMAND: in case on bleeding events, trauma

PREVENTIVE : before surgery, invasive procedures, delivery, high bleeding risk

PROPHYLAXIS: regular hemostatic treatment in severe bleeding phenotype

THERAPEUTIC OPTIONS

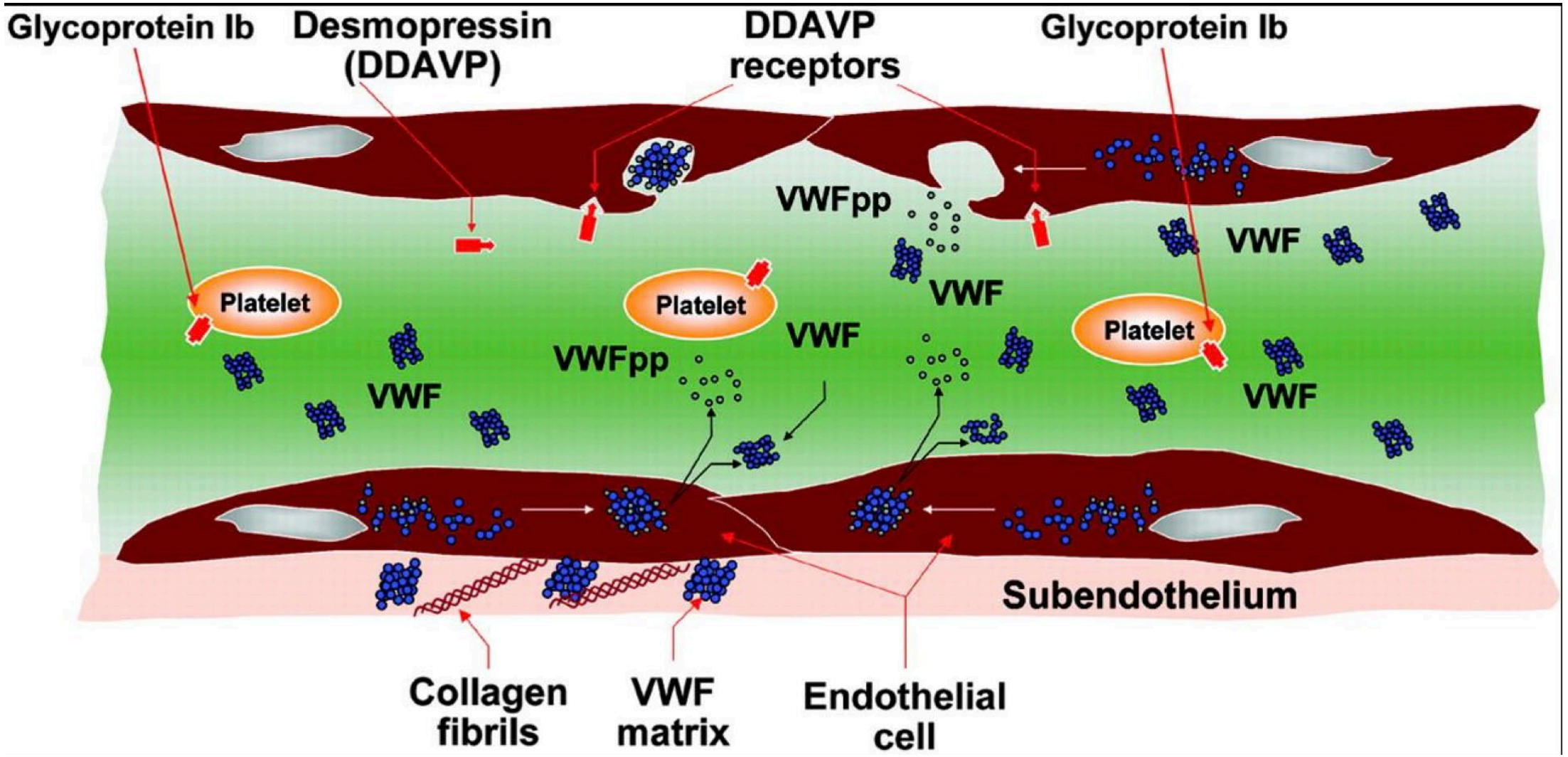
GENERAL

- Antifibrinolytics (+++)
- Estroprogestative combined hormonal contraception/ intrauterine device releasinglevogenestrel (+++)
- Avoidance of drugs interfering with the platelet funtion

SPECIFIC

- DDAVP (++)
- Pd-VWF/FVIII - pfVWF – rvWF concentrates (-/+)
- Factor VIII/Factor IX
- Other factor concentrates
- Fresh frozen plasma

DESMOPRESSIN(DDAVP)



Frederici, Blood 2006; 108:3229-3230

DDAVP TESTING

Table 5. Practical considerations for desmopressin trial/challenge and administration

Domain	Description
Route	Desmopressin trials may be performed with either IV or intranasal desmopressin, but intranasal desmopressin trials may not be successful because of issues with administration and/or absorption. Subcutaneous administration has also been used.
Dose	IV desmopressin is given as 0.3 μg/kg, with a maximum dose of 20 μg. The desmopressin nasal spray (150 μg per spray) is given as 1 spray for individuals weighing <50 kg and 2 sprays for individuals weighing ≥50 kg.
Timing of laboratory testing	VWF antigen, VWF activity, and FVIII activity levels should be determined immediately before administration of desmopressin, ~30-60 min after administration of desmopressin, and ~4 h postadministration, because in type 1C VWD, there is a rapid decrease in VWF levels.
Responsiveness	There are multiple definitions of desmopressin responsiveness.[128-130] The panel considered that an increase of at least 2 times the baseline VWF level and the ability to achieve both VWF and FVIII levels of >0.50 IU/mL were required to consider the patient responsive to desmopressin. Desmopressin responsiveness does not guarantee, however, that the level achieved is adequate to prevent bleeding in all procedures (eg, higher levels may be indicated based on type of procedure).
Precautions	Because of the risk of hyponatremia, desmopressin should not be given on >3 concurrent days and is generally not administered to children age <2 y. In addition, tachyphylaxis occurs after repeated infusions. Caution is advised when desmopressin is used in patients with active cardiovascular disease. Additionally, desmopressin trials should be avoided in pregnancy.

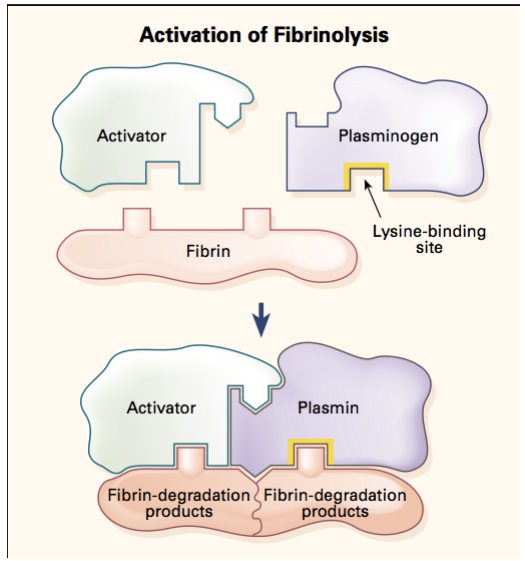
ASH ISTH NHF WFH 2021 guidelines on the management of von Willebrand disease. Blood Adv. 2021

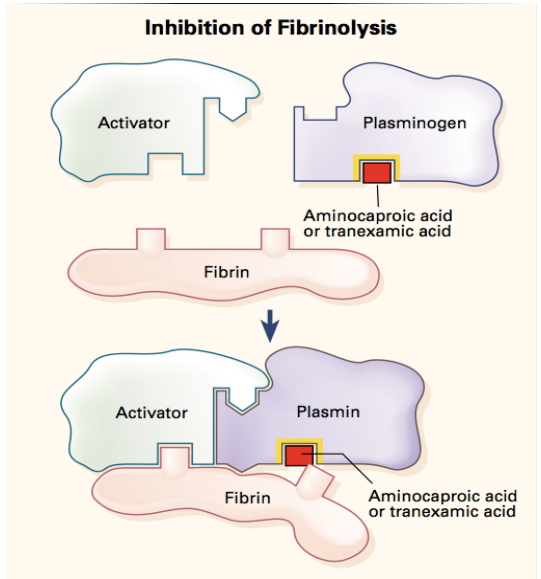
The OPTI-CLOT Study Group, RPTH 2022

Desmopressin testing is not needed when lowest historical VWF:Act is ≥ 0.30 IU/ml.

ANTIFIBRINOLYTICS

- Efficient in mucocutaneous bleeds
- Cheap
- Dosage: 15-20mg/kg 3-4 times/day
- IV, orally, mouth wash
- Contra-indicated in urinary tract bleeding
- Duration adapted to the hemostatic challenge





Manucci, NEJM 1998

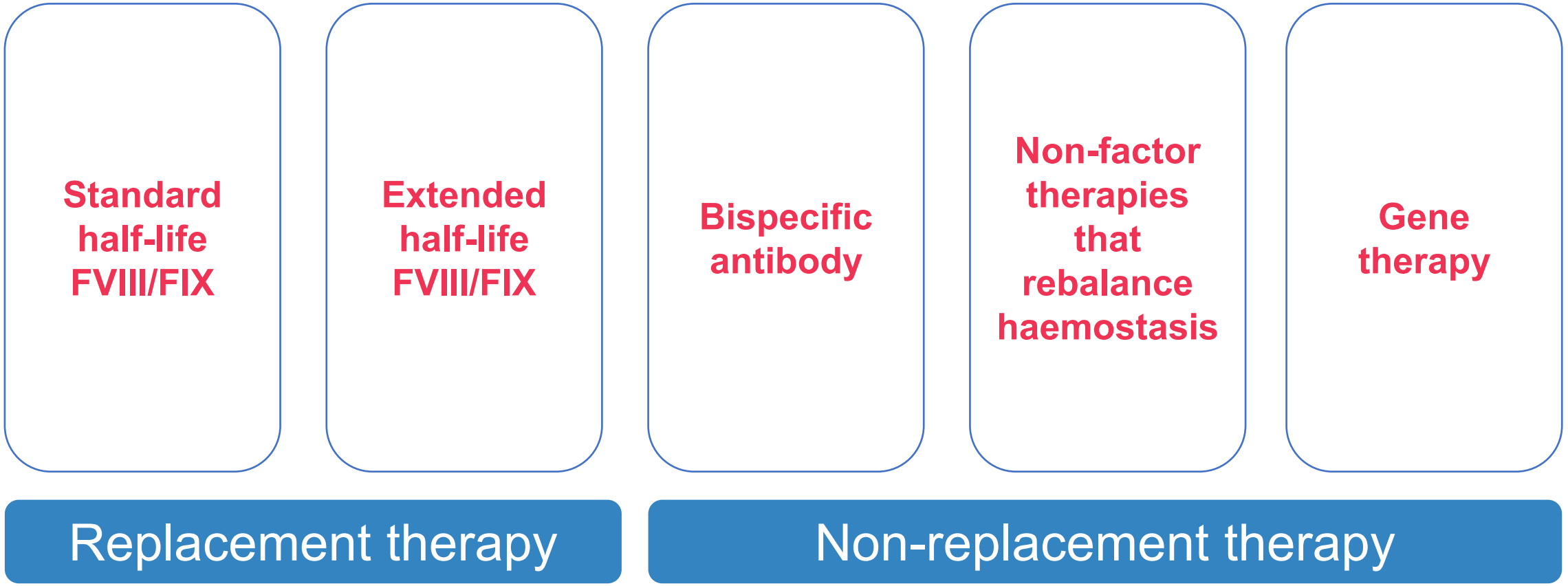
Table III. Plasma-derived VWF containing concentrates used in the treatment of VWD.

Product	Manufacturer	Plasma source	Viral inactivation	VWF:RCo/FVIII ratio
Fandhi	Grifols, Spain	USA, Spain, Czech Republic, Slovakia	SD and dry heat (80 °C for 72 h)	1·04
Haemate P	CSL Behring, Germany	USA	Pasteurisation (60 °C for 10 h)	2·4
Wilate	Octapharma, Austria	USA, Sweden, Austria, Germany	SD and dry heat (100 °C for 2 h)	0·9
Wilfactin	LFB, France	Germany, France, Switzerland	SD and dry heat (80 °C for 72 h) Nanofiltration (35 nM)	50
Immunate	Takeda, Austria	USA, Austria, Germany, Sweden, Czech Republic	SD and vapour heat (60 °C for 10 h at 190 mbar)	1·1
Factor 8Y	BioProducts Laboratory, England	USA	Dry heat (80 °C for 72 h)	0·81
Voncento	CSL Behring, Germany	USA, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong	SD and dry heat (80 °C for 72 h)	2·4
Veyvondi/ Vonvendi	Takeda, Japan	Recombinant VWF concentrate	NA	rVWF – negligible FVIII

SD, solvent/detergent; NA, not available.

Fogarty H, et al. New developments in von Willebrand disease. *Br J Haematol*. 2020 Nov;191(3):329-339.

TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR HAEMOPHILIA



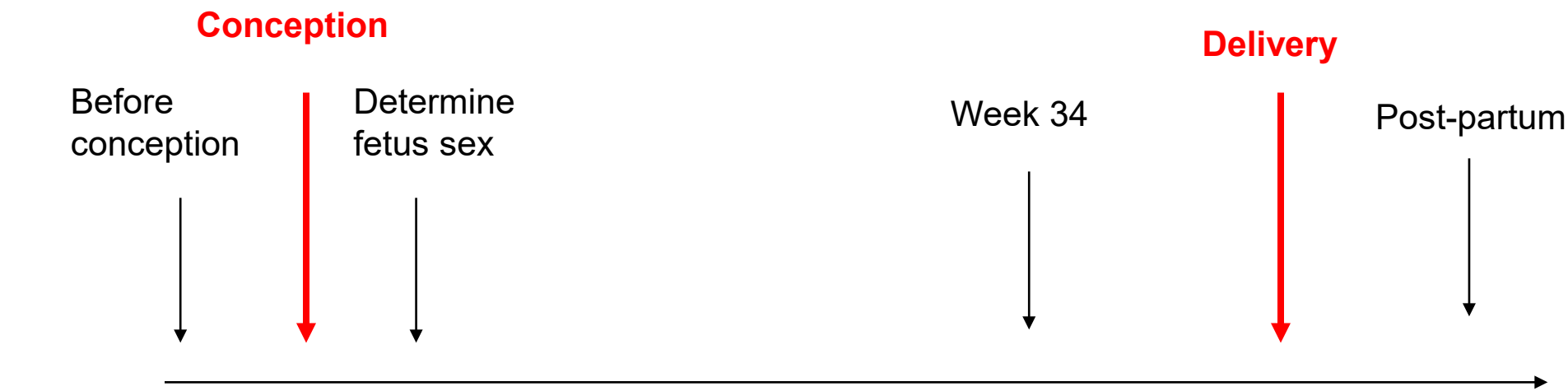
TFPI, tissue factor pathway inhibitor

Plasma half-life, therapeutic target levels, available treatment, and therapeutic dosages for each RCD (on demand and prophylaxis)

Deficient factor	Plasma half-life	Trough levels		Available treatment	On-demand dosages	Long-term prophylaxis dosages
		Previously reported	EN-RBD*			
Fibrinogen	2-4 d	0.5-1 g/L	1 g/L	Cryoprecipitate	15-20 mL/kg	1 bag/10 kg/7-10 d
				FFP†	15-30 mL/kg	—
				Fibrinogen concentrate	50-100 mg/kg	20-30 mg/kg/wk
Prothrombin	3-4 d	20%-30%	>10%	FFP†	15-25 mL/kg	—
				PCC	20-40 U/kg	20-40 U/kg once/wk
FV	36 h	10%-20%	10%	FFP†	15-25 mL/kg	20 mL/kg 2 times/wk
				Platelet transfusions could be considered, with particular attention on alloimmunization		—
FV and FVIII	FVIII 10-14 h	10%-15%	40%	FV deficiency: (see above) mild FVIII deficiency: DDAVP moderate and severe FVIII deficiency: pd- or rFVIII concentrates		Usually no need for prophylaxis
FVII	4-6 h	10%-15%	>20%	FFP†	—	10-15 mL/kg 2 times/wk
				pd-FVII concentrate	30-40 U/kg	30-40 U/kg 3 times/wk
				rFVIIa	15-30 μg/kg every 4-6 h	20-40 mg/kg 2-3 times/wk
FX	40-60 h	10%-20%	>40%	FFP†	10-20 mL/kg	—
				PCC	20-30 U/kg	20-40 U/kg 2 times/wk
				pd-FX/FIX concentrate	10-20 U/kg	20 U/kg/weekly
				pd-FX	25 U/kg	25 U weekly
FXI	50 h	15%-20%	—	FFP†	15-20 mL/kg	Not indicated
				pd-FXI concentrate	15-20 U/kg	
FXIII	9-12 d	2%-5%	30%	Cryoprecipitate	2-3 bags	1 bag/10 kg/3 wk
				FFP†	3-5 mL/kg	—
				pd-FXIII concentrate	20-40 U/kg	20-40 U/kg/4 wk‡
				rFXIII-A	35 U/kg	35 U/kg/4 wk (2-3 wk in pregnant women)
Vitamin K dependent	Prothrombin, FVII, FIX, FX (see specific factors)			Vitamin K1	10 mg for minor bleeding	5-20 mg/daily (orally) 5-20 mg/wk (parenteral)
				4-factor PCC	20-30 U/kg	—
				FFP†	15-25 mL/kg	—

Menegatti et al. Treatment of rare factor deficiencies other than hemophilia. *Blood*. 2019 31;133(5):415-424.

MANAGEMENT OF PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY IN WOMEN WITH INHERITED BLEEDING DISORDERS



Mesure factor level

- Genetic counseling
- Risk of transmission

Prenatal diagnosis

- Control haemostasis
- Prepare management plan with anesthestist, gynaecologist and pediatrician
-Discuss neuraxial analgesia

- Control post-partum bleeds
- Control neonate's coagulation on blood cord

Thank you for your attention