



Treatment for Hemophilia

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There are multiple treatment options for patients with bleeding disorders.

Clotting factor (also called factor)

- A dried powder form of the missing clotting factor
- It is mixed with water to become a liquid before it is given by IV.
- There are two types of factor replacement.
 - **Plasma-derived factor** is made from donated human blood plasma.
 - **Recombinant clotting factor** is made in a laboratory and does not use human blood proteins.

Emicizumab

- A humanized recombinant bispecific monoclonal antibody (a protein made by the body's immune system when it encounters a foreign substance).
- It mimics the function of the coagulation Factor VIII (8) and can bind activated Factor IX (9) and Factor X (10) at the same time.
- It restores the hemostatic process.
- It is given as a subcutaneous injection.
- It is currently only for Factor VIII (8) deficiency or Hemophilia A patients.

Sometimes other medications, such as the DDAVP, are given to individuals with hemophilia. Usually these treatments are given by mouth or by a nasal spray. Testing may be necessary to determine if a patient is responsive to DDAVP.

Desmopressin acetate (DDAVP)

- Also known as **Stimate**.
- It is a man-made form of a naturally occurring hormone.
- It helps release von Willebrand factor (protein in the blood that helps factor VII (8) and binds platelets) and factor VIII (8) from where they are stored in the body.
- For people with mild or moderate hemophilia or von Willebrand disease, it can help increase factor VIII (8) levels so that they do not have to use IV clotting factor.
- This medicine can be given by IV or nasal spray.

Aminocaproic acid (Amicar) and tranexamic acid (Lysteda)

- Medications that prevent clots from breaking down, allowing a stronger clot to form.
- It is often used for bleeding in the mouth and mucosal tissue (for example, after a tooth has been removed). It blocks an enzyme in the saliva that causes clots to come apart. These medications are also used for menstrual bleeding.
- Aminocaproic acid can be given by IV or by mouth (as a pill or a liquid).
- Tranexamic acid can be given by injection or by mouth (as a pill). Either medication can put one at risk of blood clots so discussion with your physician is important.

Non-medical treatment

Treating a bleed or injury with **RICE** is always recommended, even when other treatments are given.

Rest the injured area; stop using the affected limb or area for 24-48 hours.

Ice reduces pain and swelling and helps to constrict the blood vessels.

Compress wrap the affected area with elastic bandage to reduce swelling and limit bleeding.

Elevate keep the injured area elevated to reduce swelling.