



HEMOPHILIA AND BLEEDING DISORDERS CLINIC

How is Hemophilia Diagnosed?

What tests are done for hemophilia?

- A blood test will be done to measure the clotting factor level.
- If hemophilia is known to run in a family, newborn babies should be tested.
- Factor VIII (8) blood levels are accurate at birth and the level remains the same throughout his/her life
- Newborn levels for factor IX (9) may be lower than normal, but the levels taken at 6-12 months can show the factor IX (9) level a person will have the rest of his/her life.

Types of Hemophilia

People with hemophilia bleed longer because they can't form a clot. The factor proteins to form a clot are missing.

The two most common types of hemophilia are hemophilia A and hemophilia B. The type depends on which clotting protein (factor) you are missing.

- Hemophilia A is missing factor VIII (8).
- Hemophilia B is missing factor IX (9).

Some common names for hemophilia:

Hemophilia A is also called:

- Factor VIII (8) deficiency
- Classical Hemophilia
- Standard Hemophilia

Hemophilia B is also called:

Hemophilia B is also called:

- Factor IX (9) deficiency
- Christmas disease

It is important for you to know which type of hemophilia you have. The medicine you need is different for hemophilia A and hemophilia B. By knowing which type of hemophilia you have, you can be sure you are getting the right medicine. Every doctor and nurse you see may not have your records.