

Hemophilia in Pediatric

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Hemophilia in Pediatrics: A Comprehensive Overview

Hemophilia is a rare bleeding disorder affecting children globally. This presentation covers types, diagnosis, management, and emerging therapies. We'll explore practical care strategies and family support to empower caregivers and improve outcomes.



Deficiency of clotting factor VIII, most common type.

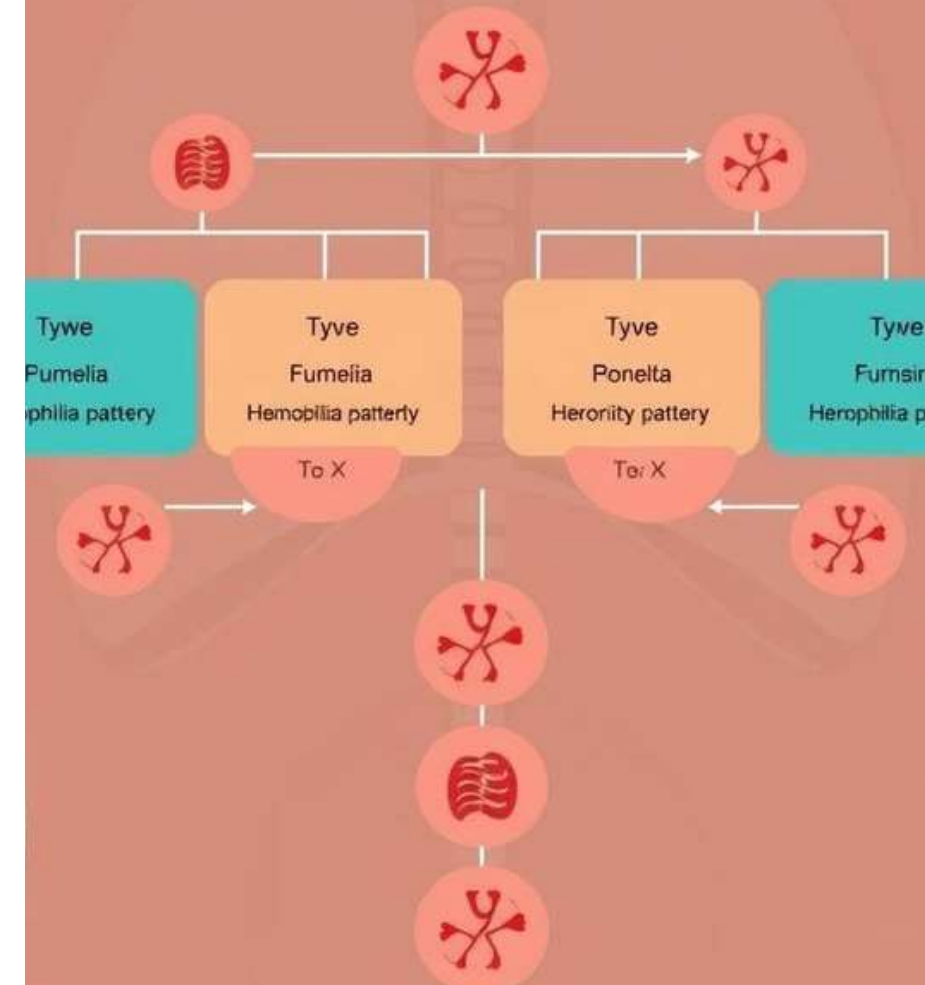
Deficiency of factor IX, less frequent but clinically similar.

X-linked recessive inheritance mainly affects boys; females usually carriers.

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Mutations in genes responsible for producing clotting factors.



Diagnosis and Initial Assessment in Children

- 1 Family History Evaluation**
Screen for bleeding disorders in relatives to assess risk.
- 2 Laboratory Tests**
Measure clotting factor levels through specific blood tests.
- 3 Physical Examination**
Look for bleeding signs, joint swelling, and bruising.
- 4 Genetic Counseling**
Educate families about inheritance and testing options.



Clinical Manifestations: Recognizing Bleeding Episodes

Common Bleeding Sites

- **Joints**
- **(hemarthrosis)**
- **Muscles Soft tissues**
- **Mucous membranes**

Signs of Bleeding

- **Swelling and pain Bruises**
- **without trauma Prolonged**
- **bleeding from cuts**
- **Spontaneous nosebleeds**

Management of Acute Bleeds: A Step-by-Step Guide

Identify the Bleed

Assess severity and site promptly.

Administer Clotting Factor

Replace deficient factor as early as possible.

Supportive Care

Rest, ice, compression, and elevation to reduce swelling.

Monitor and Reassess

Track response and adjust treatment as needed.



Prophylactic Treatment: Preventing Bleeds and Joint Damage

Early Prophylaxis

Starts before frequent bleeding begins, preventing joint damage.

Regular Factor Infusions

Maintain protective blood levels to reduce spontaneous bleeds.

Individualized Plans

Tailored frequency and dosage based on child's lifestyle and severity.

Home Therapy

Empowers families with self-administration education for convenience.

Comprehensive Care: Physiotherapy, Orthopedics, and Pain Management

Physiotherapy

Maintains joint mobility and muscle strength.

Orthopedic Interventions

Address chronic joint damage with surgical options when needed.

Pain Management

Use safe medications and non-drug therapies for comfort.

Psychological and Social Support for Families

Emotional Counseling

Help families cope with diagnosis and treatment challenges.

Education Programs

Provide practical information on disease management and safety.

Community Resources

Connect families with support networks and financial aid.

School Integration

Collaborate with educators to ensure safe learning environments.

Emerging Therapies and Future Directions



Gene Therapy
Potential for lasting cure by correcting defective genes.



Extended Half-life Factors
Reduce infusion frequency and improve adherence.



Non-factor Therapies
Alternative treatments boosting coagulation through new mechanisms.

Q&A and Closing Remarks: Empowering Families with Knowledge

Understanding hemophilia empowers families to manage the condition confidently. Stay proactive with treatment and support. Ask questions and build strong relationships with healthcare providers. Together, we improve children's quality of life and future prospects.

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