

CURRENT STANDARDS IN THE TREATMENT OF HAEMOPHILIA IN ROMANIA

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Haemophilia is a congenital bleeding disorder with high burden of serious and life-threatening hemorrhages; its factor VIII or IX deficiency needs to be treated with specific factor substitution, depending in dosage and duration on the type of bleeding accidents. It is a rare, high-demanding disease, reason responsible for lack or inadequate treatment of about 70% of persons with haemophilia in the world. Fortunately, in Europe the substitutive treatment is in most countries assured in an acceptable manner, FVIII usage/capita ranging between 2-8/ year with an average of 3,8 /year. In the space of EU there are firm recommendations regarding an amount of 2 IU/ cap as adequate dosage.

Despite the fact that FVIII/ IX are life-saving essential medicines”(WHO), the budget allocation in our country is insufficient (~ 0,55 IU FVIII/ cap/ year), with discriminative hyper-centralization of resource distribution in the territory, generating risks of amputated life expectancy and worsening of life quality. An immediate, radical change of health politics in this field is mandatory.