

A3. EUROPEAN GUIDELINES AND PRINCIPLES OF HEMOPHILIA PATIENTS CARE.

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The primary objective of haemophilia care consists of adequate replacement of deficient coagulation factor protein in order to prevent or resolve acute bleeding episodes. But, the management of haemophilia patient is complex requiring access to a range of services provided by a multidisciplinary team of specialists.

People with hemophilia are best managed in a comprehensive care setting, ensuring physical and psychosocial health and quality of life while decreasing morbidity and mortality.

The European Hemophilia Consortium launched the ten European Principles of Hemophilia Care endorsed by all EU member states in order to improve Hemophilia patient care in all European countries. According with these principles, in each country should be a central organization for hemophilia care and also a national hemophilia registry, comprehensive care and treatment centers for patient management and clinicians and patient representatives should be part of national hemophilia care decision making in partnership with authorities. Patients should have access to safe and effective concentrates at optimum treatment levels, prophylaxis treatment and home treatment, access to specialist services and emergency care and also to have access to treatment for inhibitors. Education and research is an important task for the future to secure high quality care (Colvin 2008).

Also, according with European recommendations, the minimum factor VIII consumption level in a country should be 3 I.U. per capita; in Romania the FVIII consumption level is 0.5 IU/capita (O'Mahony 2013).

In conclusion, patients with hemophilia must be treated in a comprehensive centers having access to a multidisciplinary team of specialists which can provide the best treatment plans in order to improve patients quality of life.