

THE MANAGEMENT OF HAEMOPHILIA - A CHALLENGE IN CLINICAL PRACTICE?

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Prophylaxis is administration by intravenous injection of the concentrate of coagulation factors in order to prevent the occurrence of bleeding events.

Prophylactic administration of clotting factor concentrates is advisable to make prior to engaging in higher risk of injury.

Education and training for the patients and parents is an essential component for increasing compliance to prophylactic treatment

Peripheral venous access is associated with a reduced risk of developing infections and gives patients greater freedom, the method of administration recommended in patients with hemophilia.

In the event of a hemorrhagic event, first aid (RICE) is important - but treatment with clotting factor concentrate is absolutely essential. Coagulation factor should be administered as soon as possible to stop the bleeding.

Regular exercises and other measures to stimulate normal psychomotor development should be encouraged to provide muscle tone, develop coordination and balance and improve physical condition.

It is not recommended intramuscular injections and taking aspirin or anti-inflammatory drugs in patients with hemophilia nesteroidienne.