

# World Haemophilia day, 2022

April 19, 2022

**In news**— World Hemophilia Day is observed every year on April 17.

## About the day-

- The day is aimed to **raise awareness about the bleeding disorder** of patients suffering from this particular disease.
- **The theme for the year 2022 is** *'Access for All: Partnership. Policy. Progress. Engaging your government, integrating inherited bleeding disorders into national policy.'*
- The day has its **historical beginning on the birthday of Frank Schnabel**, who founded the World Federation of Haemophilia **in 1963**.
- **The first WFH Congress was held in Copenhagen, Denmark, on June 25, 1963**, and was attended by representatives from 12 countries.

## About Hemophilia-

- The **disease is considered one of the rare disorders** where the **blood of the patient doesn't clot** properly **due to the lack of blood-clotting proteins**.
- A patient with such a kind of disease undergoes an accidental injury, then the lack of clotting factors may cause **excessive bleeding** and they bleed for a longer period of time.
- It is quite rare and about 1 in 10,000 people are born with it.
- The most common type of hemophilia is called Haemophilia A. This means the person does not have enough clotting factor VIII (factor eight).
- Haemophilia B is less common and a person with Haemophilia B does not have enough factor IX (factor

nine).

- The result is the same for people with haemophilia A and B, that is they bleed for a longer time than normal.
- Haemophilia is **usually inherited**, meaning that it is passed on through a parent's genes.
- Sometimes haemophilia can occur when there is no family history of it and is caused by a change in the person's own genes. This is called **sporadic haemophilia**.

### ***Some warning signs of haemophilia-***

- Excessive bleeding after injuries is difficult to stop.
- Bleeding can also emerge due to dental issues which can occur during a clinical treatment or brushing.
- Even a minor prick to the skin that's as small as a vaccination can stimulate excessive bleeding.
- The emergence of unusual bruises on the skin that are often large or deep.
- Experiencing blood in stool or urine. If not haemophilia, this sign should never be overlooked as it can hint at an underlying health condition.
- Pain and swelling in joints or muscles. This can also result in stiffness.