



# MANAGEMENT OF CARRIERS OF HEMOPHILIA

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WORLD FEDERATION OF  
**HEMOPHILIA**

FÉDÉRATION MONDIALE DE L'HÉMOPHILIE  
FEDERACIÓN MUNDIAL DE HEMOFILIA

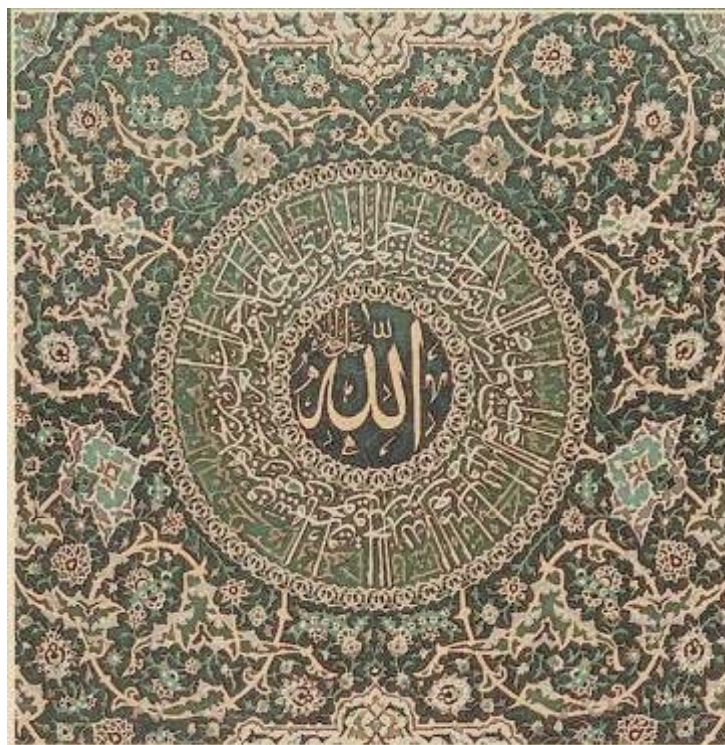


- **It has been estimated that for each male with Factor VIII or IX deficiency that there may be five (5) female carriers of the responsible genetic mutation which has impact on**
- **her male offspring (50% chance of being affected)**
- **her female offspring (50% chance of being a carrier)**

**AND**

# HERSELF

**She may have symptoms of mild hemophilia if she has low factor levels (up to 80% of carriers)**



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# Who are these women and how should we advise them?

<b>Obligatory carrier</b>	<b>The daughter of a man with hemophilia</b>
<b>Proven carrier</b>	<b>A woman with both an antecedent and a descendent relative with hemophilia. The gene must have passed through her.</b>
<b>Probably carrier or possible carrier</b>	<b>The mother of an isolated case of hemophilia</b>
<b>Potential carrier</b>	<b>A female whose position in a family suggests that she might have an inherited the mutant gene, e.g. the sister of a male with hemophilia</b>

- **The woman may have bleeding problems (particularly with menses) and needs clinical assessment and measurement of the coagulation factor that is reduced in her male relatives**
- **Definitive testing is by genetic analysis**

# WFH Publication

## Genetics of Haemophilia

Anne Goodeve

Sheffield Molecular Genetics Service

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On WFH website [www.wfh.org](http://www.wfh.org)



- **Anne's presentation introduces haemophilia and its inheritance pattern**
- **It describes the mutations responsible for F VIII and IX deficiency and their analysis**
- **It provides an algorithm for testing and web-based and literature resources**

# GENETICS

## OF HEMOPHILIA A AND B

An Introduction for Clinicians,

2009

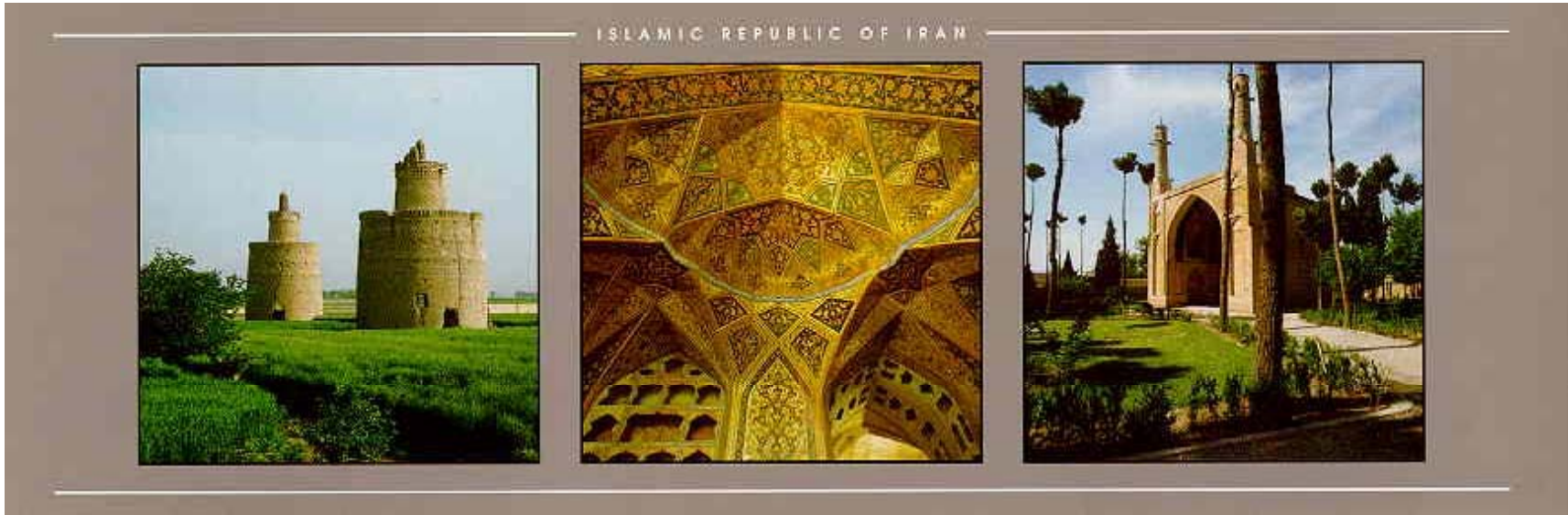
by

Carol K. Kasper, M.D.

and

Carolyn H. Buzin, Ph.D.

- **Clinician-scientists from hemophilia Centres in Iran, together with Professor Flora Peyvandi in Milan, Italy have contributed greatly to this literature**



# What information is critical to potential carriers?

- **Advice that phenotype (plasma factor level) information is essential for procedures etc for personal safety**
- **Emphasis, that although factor levels may be reduced in carriers (up to 80%), normal factor levels do NOT exclude carrier status**
- **Provide information about haemophilia including DNA analysis**

# What are the implications of providing a genetics service?

- **Implementation and resourcing of Genetic Testing Programs will take in to account**
- **Diagnostic capacity**
- **Cultural considerations**
- **And require associated counselling and quality frameworks**

# Reasons for potential carriers to seek DNA analysis

- Knowledge of risk including phenotype assessment
- Informed reproductive options
- Preparedness for delivery

- Preparedness for raising a child with haemophilia



# Reasons for potential hemophilia carriers to NOT seek DNA analysis

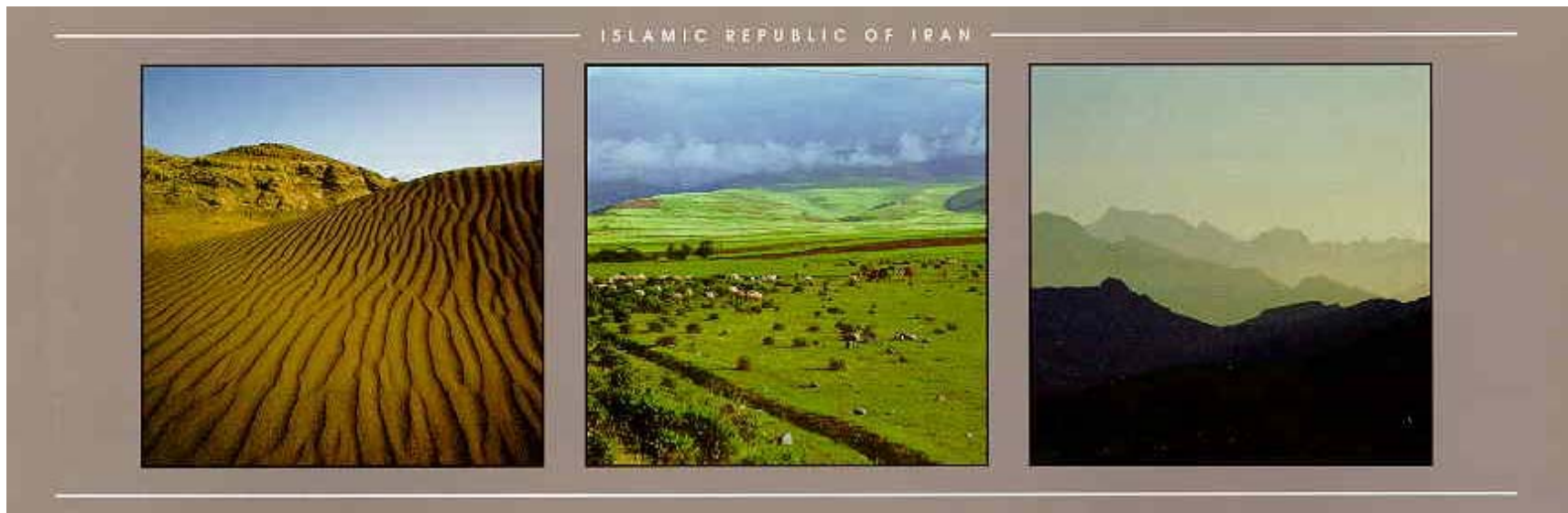
- **Result may not be necessary for personal decision making**
- **Fear of altering relationships/family concerns**



**Consultation with a specialised genetic counsellor is very valuable and may be a legal requirement. Clinicians should**

- Ensure that counsellors understand the inheritance and clinical consequences of haemophilia to inform patients before testing and**
- Provide complementary advice and support to “at risk” carriers**





# Care and treatment of Carriers

- **With improved care and longevity of men with haemophilia, more carriers are being born**
- **We can define carriers by**
  - **Obligate/possible/phenotype status**
  - **DNA analysis**

**Genetic testing is performed as part of a  
supportive clinical encounter with**

- Informed clinicians**
- Genetic counsellors**

**– Excellent laboratory scientists**





# When should women know of their options?

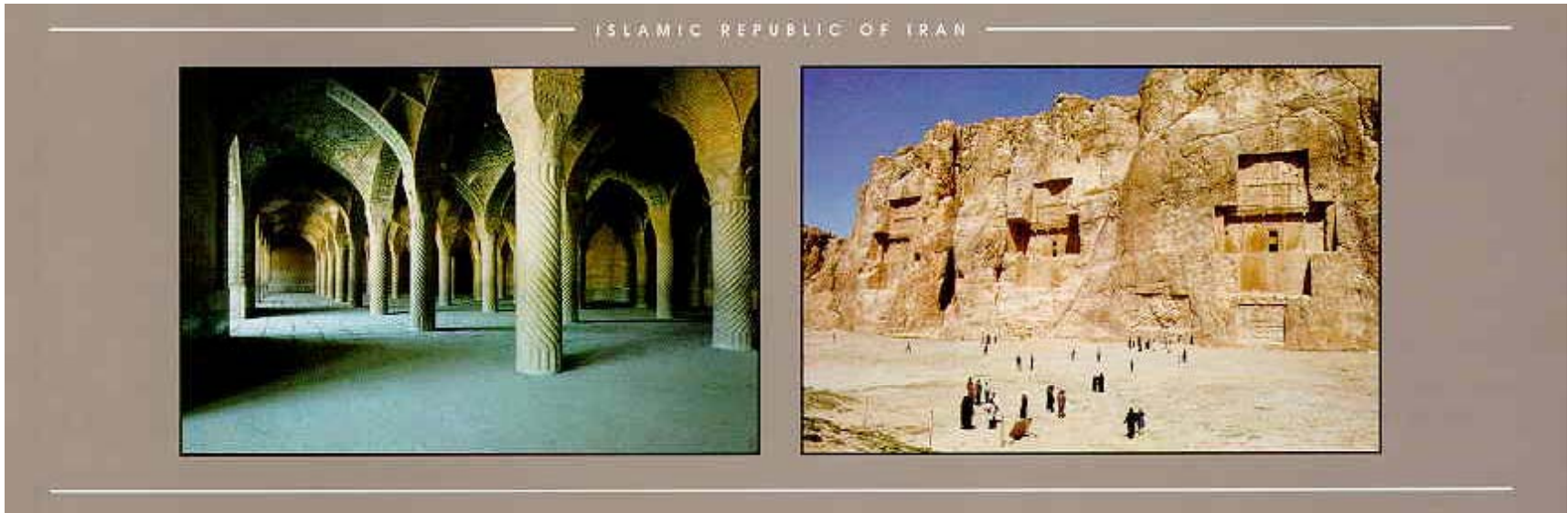
- **Aim to have discussions about the possibility and consequences of being a carrier before pregnancy**
- **so that women are tested and aware of their genetic status and reproductive options beforehand**

# Management of pregnancy

- **Important to co-ordinate services of obstetrician, anesthetist and haematologist and to keep patient and her family informed**
- **Factor level measurement at 34 weeks (Factor VIII levels may rise) informs safety of invasive procedures in mother**
- **Knowledge of the gender of the foetus prepares obstetrician (and parents who wish to know) for delivery options**

**So that we have our carrier patient well informed, anticipating the delivery of a son (possibly with haemophilia) in a safe environment by a skilled obstetrician**





## Use of DDAVP in pregnancy in symptomatic carriers of FVIII deficiency

- **Prescribers' Information advises precaution in pregnancy and contra-indication in lactation**
- **Intermittent use to cover procedures in first and second trimesters of pregnancy has not been associated with harm to pregnancy or foetus**
- **Has been used safely to support epidural**

- **Post partum use in von Willebrand disorder is recommended to reduce post-delivery fall in vWF/FVIII levels**



# Inspiring Mount Damavand

