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MODERN METHODS OF HEMOPHILIA TREATMENT
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Introduction. Hemophilia is a group of bleeding disorders in which certain blood clotting factors are too low or missing, therefore blood clotting takes a long time.

There are four types of hemophilia: Hemophilia A, Hemophilia B, Hemophilia C, Hemophilia D.

Hemophilia A occurs in 1 in 5,000 live male births. Hemophilia A is about four times as common as hemophilia B. Cases of hemophilia C and D are extremely rare and are more severe types of the disease. The worldwide incidence of hemophilia is not well known, but estimated in more than 400,000 people. Approximately 75% of people with hemophilia around the world still receive inadequate treatment or have no access to treatment.

A faulty gene on a certain DNA strand causes hemophilia. Females carry 2 copies of the strand. If one is faulty, the other one takes over. The faulty gene can pass to their children. If so, the female child will carry the gene. If it passes to the male, they will get the disease because they carry one copy of the strand.

Aim: to analyze the basic information about hemophilia, to characterize the situation with hemophilia in Belarus and compare it with the situation in the world.

Materials and methods. Scientific sources about symptoms expression, possible complications and the treatment principles of hemophilia were analyzed.

Conclusion. There are no treatment methods in Belarus, as well as throughout the world offering a complete exclusion of the disease. However, every year the number of drugs and treatment methods is increasing, which makes it possible to alleviate the course of hemophilia, prevent possible complications and their consequences.

Nowadays, the most widely used method of treating hemophilia is the injection of blood clotting factor concentrate obtained both from donated blood and by synthesis in vitro. If the patient has a high risk of bleeding for any reason, he takes a dose ahead of time. Improvements in donor screening and current viral inactivation measures in the commercial manufacturing process have made clotting factor products are very safe. The level of blood clotting factoris determined using a test and, if it is too low, the patient must get a dose of blood clotting factor concentrate.