Haemophilia. Royal desease

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Haemophilia is a mostly inherited genetic disorder that impairs the body's ability to make blood clots, a process needed to stop bleeding. This disease results in people bleeding longer after an injury, easy bruising, and an increased risk of bleeding inside joints or the brain. Haemophilia is not one disease but rather one of the group of the abnormal or exaggerated bleeding and poor blood clotting. The term is most commonly used to refer to the two specific conditions known as hemophilia A and hemophilia B, which will be the main subjects of this article. Hemophilia is an inherited genetic condition, meaning it is passed down through families. Hemophilia has often been called The Royal Disease. This is because Queen Victoria, Queen of England from 1837 to 1901, was a carrier. Even more important to history was the existence of hemophilia in the Russian Royal Family. Two of Queen Victoria's daughters, Alice and Beatrice, were also carriers of hemophilia.

Aim: To bring information about genetic disease, hemophilia, to listeners.

Different medical and scientific sources including foreign literature and websites were explored.

Studying the statistical data, in the course of the work, information was received on the spread of the disease in the world. According to statistical data, the occurrence of hemophilia A is 80-85%, hemophilia B - about 15%.

There are various methods of treating this disease. The mainstay of the treatment is replacement therapy. People who have mild cases of hemophilia are also treated with the drug desmopressin, also known as DDAVP. Pain relievers may be prescribed for symptom relief.