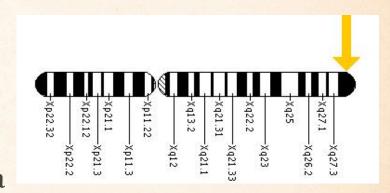


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MEDICINE AND GENOMICS
OCTOBER 4, 2009
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Hemophilia?

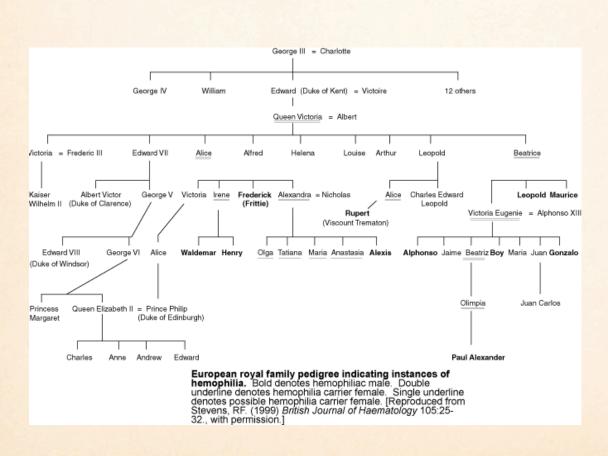
Characteristics:

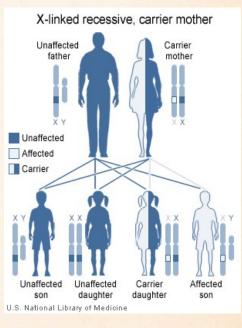
- swelling in the muscles
- internal bleeding and hematuria



- hemorrhages in the joints: necrosis, contractures, neuropathy
- inherited bleeding disorder: lack of the protein Factor VIII
- can also be caused by mutations on HEMA F8 gene
- X-linked, recessive disease: typically affects males

The Royal Disease





Diagnostic Methods

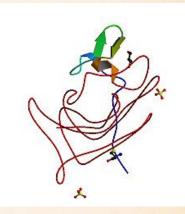
- Mild to severe cases: depends on presence of Factor VIII
- Look for intracranial bleeding, deep-muscle swelling, prolonged nosebleeds
- Platelet counts and coagulation tests
- Molecular genetic testing for Factor VIII





Treatment

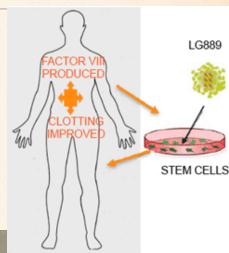
- Aspirin during Queen Victoria's time
- Preventative medicine
- Prophylactic infusion
- Desmopressin acetate is used to treat small bleeds
- More severe wounds: clotting factors must be replaced
- Prior to the 1980s: blood donations
 - led to HIV infected hemophiliacs





Novel diagnosis

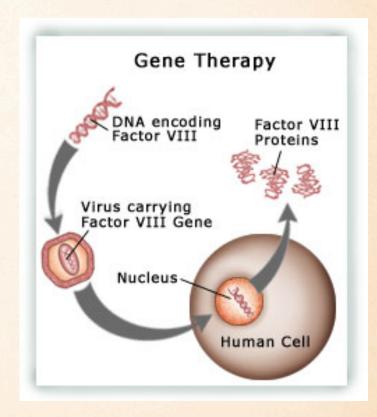
- Patients receive recombinant clotting factors
- Gene replacement therapy is still in its clinical stage
- Replacement therapy:
 - risks: development of inhibitors, viral infections, damages to the joints





Where are we heading?

- Scientists were working on creating retroviral vectors that insert Factor VIII gene into DNA of cells: not yet perfected
- Unfortunately, complications and failures have caused gene therapy for hemophilia A to be discontinued



Sources

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