

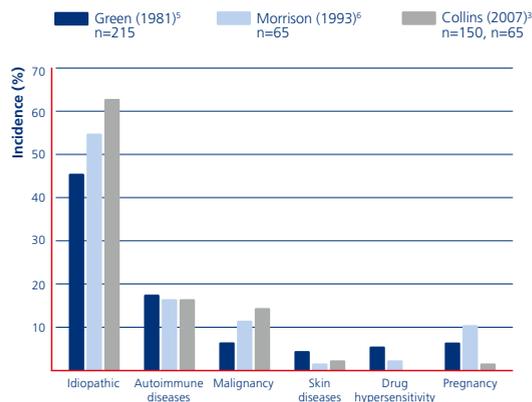
Acquired Haemophilia: Spot & Confirm

Recognise the symptoms and confirm the diagnosis

Acquired Haemophilia is associated with a wide range of conditions, making it more challenging to diagnose

Acquired Haemophilia occurs when inhibitory antibodies to a coagulation factor develop spontaneously.

Underlying conditions associated with Acquired Haemophilia



Acquired Haemophilia diagnosis is based on clinical picture, characteristic symptoms and patient history spot Acquired Haemophilia, as well as typical laboratory findings. To help you some of its warning signs are listed below.

Clinical picture⁷

Acquired Haemophilia may present with:

- Purpura and soft-tissue haemorrhage
- Prolonged bleeding following surgery
- Postpartum bleeding
- Retroperitoneal bleeding
- Gastrointestinal or urological bleeding
- Compartment syndrome



Characteristic symptoms associated with Acquired Haemophilia⁸

- Acute onset of severe and life-threatening bleeding or widespread subcutaneous bleeds
- Bleeding sites atypical of congenital haemophilia
- Presence of underlying diseases and conditions
- Advanced age in most cases

Typical laboratory findings

- Isolated prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) with normal prothrombin time (PT)^{1,8}
- Factor VIII levels decreased^{1,8}
- Factor VIII inhibitor presence^{1,8}

Unexplained, uncontrollable bleeding combined with a prolonged aPTT and normal PT⁷

Parameter	Normal range / value ⁹	Acquired Haemophilia
aPTT	25 - 38 s	↑
PT	11 - 13 s	normal
FVIII	50% - 200% activity or 0.1 mcg/mL	↓
anti-FVIII antibody	0	+