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Awareness About Haemophilia Disorder In University Students

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ABSTRACT

Haemophilia A and B are genetic bleeding disorders occur due to lack or low activity of blood clotting factors VIII and IX with an X chromosomal inheritance pattern. The severity of disease depends upon the remaining level of blood clotting factors into low (5-40%), moderate (1-5%) and severe (b1%) forms. The treatment therapy used to cure haemophilia is the replacement of specific blood coagulation factor concentrates, either plasma derived or recombinant in patients with severe haemophilia. To aware the university students about haemophilia we selected 38 students and concluded the results of their familiarity about disease.

Keywords: Haemophilia A and B, lack of specific blood coagulation factors, awareness in university students.

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INTRODUCTION

Haemophilia is a genetically inherited bleeding disorder having type A and B. It occurs because of deficiencies of clotting factors VIII and IX activity 30% or less. The disease will be as severe as the clotting factor remaining level. Bleeding tendency of haemophiliac patient depends on clotting factors availability. A person with haemophilia also have weak thrombin generation during primary haemostasis. When the primary haemostasis is affected than it tends to lead in prolonged bleeding times in haemophilia. Such patients have less platelet contractile forces during clotting of blood while healthy individual have stronger platelet contractile forces (Riedl et al., 2017). The case finding of haemophilia by various methods including reports of patients from doctors, clinical laboratories, hospitals and treatment centre (Soucie et al., 1998). The objective of this study was to determine the awareness about haemophilia in university students.

METHOD

A questionnaire was developed (Table.1) to determine the awareness about haemophilia among the university students of Pakistan. About 38 university students were selected and 15 questions about disease, its causes, its effects and treatment were asked by students. They filled the questionnaire according to their knowledge than we calculated the percentages about their familiarity about haemophilia disorder.

Awareness about haemophilia among University students

Views of postgraduate biology students about haemophilia

Table 1: Questionnaire to evaluate awareness of Haemophilia

<u>Haemophilia</u> is a	Yes	No
1. Viral disease		
2. Bacterial disease		
3. Fungal disease		
4. Genetic disease		
5. Metabolic disease		
Ever suffered from <u>Haemophilia</u>		
6. You		
7. Your family		
8. Your relative		
9. Your neighbor		
10. Your friend		
<u>Haemophilia</u> is transmitted by		
11. Contacts or blood transfusion		
12. From parents to offspring		
<u>Haemophilia</u> may be treated by		
13. Medicines		
14. Surgery		
15. Do not worry, it is easily curable		

This questionnaire includes 15 questions. 38 postgraduate students were involved in the filling of questionnaire. Exclusion criteria was not of B.S students. The inclusion criteria were MPHILL students.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

Awareness about haemophilia is given in Table.2 that either this disease is viral, bacterial, fungal, genetic or metabolic. Students respond 100% correct about this disease that it is not viral, bacterial or fungal. They said this disease is 100% genetic and about 40% students said that cause could be metabolic changes.

Table 2: Awareness about etiology of Haemophilia: Views of Postgraduate Biology Students

Questions		Male		Female		Total	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1.	Viral disease	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	200%
2.	Bacterial disease	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	200%
3.	Fungal disease	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	200%
4.	Genetic disease	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
5.	Metabolic disease	100%	0%	40%	60%	140%	60%

Incidence of haemophilia:

Incidence of haemophilia disorder in students, in their family, relatives, neighbours and friends is mentioned in Table.03. No student, their friends and family were found affected by this disease. About 6% relatives and 26% neighbours were found affected. Table No:03

Ever suffered from Hemophilia:							
1.	You	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%
2.	Your Family	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%
3.	Your Relative	0%	100%	6%	94%	6%	194%
4.	Your Neighbour	0%	100%	26%	74%	26%	174%
5.	Your Friend	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	200%

Awareness about transmission and treatment of hemophilia in university students (Table:04):

Students knows that haemophilia is not transmitted by contacts and blood transmissions and is transmitted by parents to children because it is genetic disorder. It can be cured by medicines, surgery and is not easily curable. Table No: 04

Haemophilia is transmitted by:							
6.	Contacts or blood transfusions	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%
7.	Parents to offspring	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Haemophilia may be treated by:							
8.	Medicines	100%	0%	86%	14%	186%	14%
9.	Surgery	0%	100%	14%	86%	14%	186%
10.	Do not worry it is easily curable	100%	0%	26%	74%	126%	74%

CONCLUSION:

It is concluded that university students are fully aware of haemophilia.

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