

Bleeding Disorders Awareness Month OCTOBER 2024

Can you get all the answers?

Test your knowledge about bleeding disorders and help raise awareness of haemophilia, von Willebrand disease and other bleeding disorders.

Do people with haemophilia bleed to death if they get scratched?

A) Yes

B) No

Approximately and estimated, how many people globally have haemophilia?

- A) 2.5 million
- B) 2,000
- C) 830,000
- D) 89,000

True or False? Only males can have haemophilia

- A) True
- B) False

Can you grow out of a hereditary bleeding disorder?

- A) Yes
- B) No

Which is not a bleeding disorder?

- A) Christmas Disease
- B) Von Willebrand Disease
- C) Happy Birthday Disease
- D) Royal Disease

True or False? WFH estimates that over 75% of people living with haemophilia worldwide have

not yet been identified and diagnosed.

- A) True
- B) False

Which of the below bleeding disorders is most common?

- A) Haemophilia
- B) Von Willebrand Disease
- C) Glanzmann Thrombasthenia
- D) Factor X Deficiency

Approximately, how many people in Australia have been diagnosed with a bleeding disorder?

- A) 7.4 million
- B) 7,400

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- C) 740,000
- D) 74,000

Ready to find out how you went? Flip the page for the answers or head to <u>haemophilia.org.au/FAQs</u> to find out more.

Bleeding Disorders Quiz Answers

Do people with haemophilia bleed to death if they get scratched?

The answer is B) No – It is a common myth that people with bleeding disorders will bleed to death if they are cut or scratched. People with haemophilia may find their cuts bleed a little longer than others – but under most conditions they will not bleed to death! Actually, internal bleeding is the biggest concern for people with haemophilia.

Approximately and estimated, how many people globally have haemophilia?

The answer is C) 830,000 – It can be estimated that there are over 830,000 people worldwide living with haemophilia. However, according to the World Federation of Hemophilia Annual Global Survey 2022, there have been only 257,146 patients identified and reported globally.

True or False? Only males can have haemophilia

The answer is B) False – Most people diagnosed with haemophilia are male, but around 1 in 4 females who carry the gene also have bleeding problems and can have haemophilia, usually mild haemophilia. Women and men can have the genetic alteration causing haemophilia and pass it on to their children.

Can you grow out of a hereditary bleeding disorder?

The answer is B) No – Hereditary bleeding disorders are genetic conditions. People are born with them and do not grow out of them. But the good news is with education and treatment, people with a bleeding disorder can live their life to the full – and new treatments are advancing rapidly!

Which is not a bleeding disorder?

The answer is C) Happy Birthday Disease

Christmas Disease: Haemophilia B is also known as Christmas Disease. The disease is named for Stephen Christmas, who was the first person diagnosed with the condition in 1952.

Von Willebrand Disease: Von Willebrand disease (VWD) is an inherited bleeding disorder. People with VWD have a problem with a protein in their blood called von Willebrand factor (VWF) that helps control bleeding. The disease is named after Finnish physician Erik von Willebrand, who first described it in the 1920s.

Royal Disease: Haemophilia has often been associated with European royal families and is sometimes called 'The Royal Disease'. This is because several members of the European royal families had haemophilia or carried the gene in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

True or False? WFH estimates that over 75% of people living with haemophilia worldwide have not yet been identified and diagnosed.

The answer is A) True

Which of the below bleeding disorders is most common?

The answer is B) von Willebrand disease – Von Willebrand disease (VWD) is the most common inherited bleeding disorder worldwide. More than 2,500 people have been diagnosed with VWD in Australia, but many more are thought to be undiagnosed. It affects both females and males from all racial backgrounds.

Approximately, how many people in Australia have been diagnosed with a bleeding disorder?

The answer is B) 7,400 – In Australia, more than 7,400 people in Australia have been diagnosed with a bleeding disorder.