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Prevalence of hemophilia A and B and distribution of factor VIII concentrate in Brazil

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Erika Aparecida de Moura Silva
Graduated in Biomedicine from the University of Western São Paulo (UNOESTE), Guarujá, SP, Brazil.

Thauana Batista Fuchs Loureiro
Graduated in Biomedicine from the University of Western São Paulo (UNOESTE), Guarujá, SP, Brazil.

Walace Rocha - Orientador

SUMMARY

Hemophilias are inherited bleeding disorders caused by deficiencies in the coagulation VIII or IX, resulting from genetic mutations. Brazil ranks fourth worldwide in prevalence, with around 12,400 people affected, of which 36.1% have severe forms. This study aims to evaluate the prevalence of hemophilia A and B in country during 2021, using data from the Hemovida Web Coagulopathies platform. Furthermore, it aims to correlate these data with the distribution of factor VIII concentrate by region, federative unit, sex and age. The methodology adopted was descriptive, with statistical analysis of diagnoses and treatment dispensing, aiming to identify inequalities in access to therapy and contribute to the improvement of public policies focused on rare diseases.

Keywords: Hemophilia A. Hemophilia B. Factor VIII.

ABSTRACT

Hemophilia is an inherited bleeding disorder caused by deficiencies in clotting factors VIII or IX due to genetic mutations. Brazil ranks fourth worldwide in prevalence, with approximately 12,400 individuals affected, 36.1% of whom have severe forms. This study aims to assess the prevalence of hemophilia A and B in Brazil during 2021, using data from the Hemovida Web Coagulopathies platform. Additionally, it seeks to correlate these data with the distribution of factor VIII concentrate by region, state, sex, and age. The methodology used was descriptive, with statistical analysis of diagnoses and treatment distribution, aiming to identify disparities in access to therapy and to contribute to the improvement of public policies aimed at rare diseases.

Keywords: Hemophilia A. Hemophilia B. Factor VIII.

INTRODUCTION

Hemophilias are inherited bleeding disorders caused by deficiencies in coagulation factors VIII or IX, resulting from genetic mutations in the respective genes. Although rare, these diseases pose significant challenges to the health system, given the need for continuous treatment and prevention of complications. In Brazil, prevalence is high, placing the country fourth in the world ranking of people with hemophilia.

It is estimated that approximately 12,400 individuals are affected, with 36.1% presenting the severe form. Given this scenario, the present study seeks to evaluate the prevalence of hemophilia A and B in 2021, based on data from the Hemovida Web platform Coagulopathies. The analysis also includes correlation with the distribution of concentrated factor VIII, according to variables such as region, federative unit, sex and age.

OBJECTIVE

To assess the prevalence of hemophilia A and B in Brazil during 2021 and correlate this prevalence with the distribution of factor VIII concentrate, as region, state, sex and age group.

JUSTIFICATION

Analyzing the prevalence of hemophilia A and B throughout 2021 is essential to understand the extent of these coagulopathies in the country. The study makes it possible to map the regional distribution of cases, allowing the identification of areas of greatest impact. Furthermore, By correlating these data with the dispensing of factor VIII, it becomes possible to demonstrate disparities in access to treatment. The information obtained is valuable to support more effective public policies, focused on equity in the treatment of rare diseases in Brazil.

METHODOLOGY

This descriptive study focused on assessing the prevalence of hemophilia A and B in Brazil, in 2021. Secondary data from the platform were used

Hemovida Web Coagulopathies, linked to the Ministry of Health. Statistical analysis considered the number of registered diagnoses and the relationship with the dispensing of factor VIII concentrate, stratified by region, federative unit, sex and range age. The objective was to identify possible gaps in access to treatment, contributing to improve the clinical management of these pathologies at a national level.

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