INTRODUCTION

We collected 662 surveys in 6 countries. 392 were HA (61.2% severe), 69 HB (39.4% severe). The median age was 33 (IQR 24-56.5) for PWH and 43 (IQR 34-52.5) for controls. Figures for the four most frequent comorbidities are reported in Tables 1 and 2.

OBJECTIVE

To investigate the burden of comorbid diseases in people with hemophilia (PWH) as compared to controls (people without bleeding disorders).

METHODS

Participants were included if they were 1) PWH A or B of any disease severity and 2) people without bleeding disorders.

PROBE is a 29 item questionnaire investigatingpatient reported outcomes in hemophilia. Face and content validity and test-retest reliability have been previously assessed (Chai-Adakisopha, submitted).

The phase 2b study design and objectives are described elsewhere (NCT02439710).

With version 2 of the questionnaire we introduced a standardized list to collect presence or absence of hepatitis B, hepatitis C, stroke, high blood pressure, angina, heart attack, heart failure, asthma, liver cancer, other cancers, diabetes, seizure, arthritis, gingivitis, HIV AIDs, other disease.

We collected the comorbid diseases reported by the participants.

Participants were divided into two groups 1) PWH A or B and 2) people without bleeding disorders.

RESULTS

We have calculated the prevalence of each category in survey respondents with and without hemophilia, for severe HA, and for PWH with inhibitors.

Age adjusted odds ratios were calculated comparing PWH versus control.

CONCLUSIONS

When compared to the control population of individuals without a bleeding disorder in the PROBE study, there is a significant increase in the prevalence of arthritiss, gingivitis, hypertension and hepatitis C.

The significant self-reported presence of gingivitis as a comorbidity highlights the importance of additional allied health professionals to supplement the core care team within hemophilia treatment centers.

Future analysis of PROBE data will allow an assessment of the association of oral health issues with upper extremity (elbow) joint health.

REFERENCE

For more information or to contact the investigators please visit: www.probestudy.org or email info@probestudy.org.

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