



## UPDATES ON DIAGNOSIS AND MONITORING OF TREATMENT RESPONSES



### DIAGNOSIS

- The current diagnosis of hemophilia: quantification of FVIII or FIX activity
- Two main diagnosis strategies: APTT-based factor assays and chromogenic assays
- Challenge: accessibility to these assays is difficult in some places
- In development: point of care platforms such as thromboelastography
- Genetic testing is also important



### MONITORING

- Clinical evaluation is critical during the monitoring of patients
- Good communication between the clinic and the lab is crucial to assure monitoring assessment is carried out correctly in patients receiving replacement therapy
- Open questions remain, such as “is it necessary to monitor the response to non-factor replacement therapies?”
- It is important to evaluate the presence of anti-drug antibodies



### SHORT- VS LONG-TERM OUTCOMES

- Physical evaluation and point of care ultrasound are helpful to assess acute bleeding events in the short-term
- Finding biomarkers to help with the evaluation of acute bleeding events would be the next breakthrough
- The use of scores to assess long-term outcomes is helpful, for example, the Hemophilia Joint Health Score Assessment or ultrasound scores for physical evaluations
- Good communication between patient and clinician is key to achieve optimal quality of life