

I have



haemophilia



Baxter

1

I have haemophilia or a related bleeding disorder.

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Any delay in giving appropriate treatment may have serious consequences.

3

Please ensure the on-call haematologist is notified as soon as possible.

haemophilia

Treating people with haemophilia within A&E

Cardinal rules

- Haemophilia patients and their relatives are trained to recognise bleeding episodes so listen to their opinions
- The patient may be carrying a supply of their specific coagulation factor
- Do not delay treatment with coagulation factor as untreated bleeding will progress rapidly
- Always seek advice from the on-call haematologist
- Refer to the patient's own haemophilia centre if further information is required

Warnings

- Contraindicated: Aspirin containing preparations
- Avoid NSAIDs
- Contraindicated: IM injections (immunisations such as tetanus toxoid may be given subcutaneously)

Injury/bleeding which risks life, limb or function

Give antihæmophilic replacement therapy immediately, before any other investigation or treatment is undertaken.

Head injuries/Suspected cerebral haemorrhage

Any head injury may be serious and requires immediate assessment and intervention. THEN proceed to diagnostic studies such as CT scan and refer.

Major cuts with arterial bleeding

Treat as normal, then refer.

Injuries with the potential for long term damage

Give antihæmophilic replacement therapy immediately, before any other investigation or treatment is undertaken.

Suspected internal haemorrhage

Because of the possibility of internal bleeding, give an ultrasound examination, prior to seeking a surgical opinion.

Fractures

Any fracture, and its reduction, will cause bleeding into the surrounding tissues. Casts may hide signs of bleeding and should be used only as advised by the on-call haematologist or patient's Haemophilia Centre.

Other serious injuries

- Trauma to the face, mouth or neck (risk to airway) must be considered an emergency
- Deep cuts that need stitching
- Any injuries to the scrotum

For the treatment of bleeds, see overleaf

Minor injuries which are not normally a problem

If there is swelling or discomfort, apply an ice pack to the affected area.

Bumps to the head not causing distress or pain:

Assess and monitor carefully.

Epistaxis, minor abrasions, cuts and bruises

Treat with standard first-aid.

see overleaf



Open this way for

- my details
- advice on identifying and treating bleeding episodes

Open this way for general advice on treatment

With practice, it is not difficult to spot the signs and symptoms of a bleed. Adults and older boys should be able to tell you themselves if they are having a bleed.

■ **Always contact the on-call haematologist.**

Signs of a bleed

Intracranial bleeds

If a patient shows any of these signs, whatever the obvious injury, there is the risk that there is an intracranial haemorrhage.

- Persistent or worsening headache
- Nausea and/or vomiting
- Drowsiness or abnormal behaviour
- Weakness in one or more limbs
- Clumsiness or poor coordination
- Neck stiffness or pain
- Blurred or double vision
- Going cross-eyed
- Loss of balance
- Fits or convulsions

Neonates may present with high pitched crying, non-specific distress and poor feeding.

Intra-abdominal or retroperitoneal bleeds

May simulate a variety of abdominal emergencies, such as appendicitis, and therefore pose a particular risk.

Bleeding into the psoas muscle or sheath is typified by groin pain and loss of mobility.

Muscle and joint bleeds

The main signs are:

- Pain or a 'funny feeling'
- Swelling of the affected joint or muscle
- Heat over the affected joint or muscle
- Loss or impairment of movement
- The limbs may be unequal in appearance

Other common sites of bleeding

- Epistaxis
- Bleeding from mouth or tongue
- Haematemesis
- Melaena
- Haematuria

Treatment of bleeds

Immediate intervention

■ **Contact the on-call haematologist for advice and immediate antihaemophilic replacement therapy**

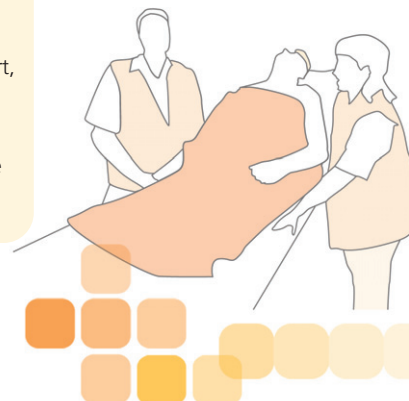
Any delay in treatment may potentially lead to serious and permanent damage

■ Ensure the replacement therapy administered is appropriate to the diagnosis on this card

■ **Contraindicated: Oral aspirin and intramuscular injections. Seek advice from on-call haematologist for optimal analgesia**

■ If there is swelling or discomfort, apply an ice pack to the affected area

Patients should be referred to the named Haemophilia Centre or the on-call haematologist for any follow up treatment.



My details

Name:

DoB:

Address:

Hospital number:

Diagnosis:

Severity/Factor level:

Inhibitor status:

Treatment:
(Name of product)

Dosage by bleed type

Life or limb threatening:

Major:

Minor:

Other information

Emergency contact

Name:

Relationship:

Telephone:

Haemophilia Centre:

Consultant/Nurse:

Telephone:

Bleep/Pager:

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