Hemophilia: A rare, inherited bleeding disorder

Introduction

Hemophilia is a lifelong disorder in which a lack of naturally-occurring clotting factors reduces the body’s ability to control bleeding. It is extremely rare, and extremely costly. There is no cure, and it can be expensive.

Clotting factor costs

One key cost variable is how much replacement clotting factor a patient needs. Clotting factor costs drive up factor costs. Compare to just over $1 million per year in indirect costs.6

Immunization

Immunization development timing for replacement factor replacement

Costs will rise as growing numbers of patients live longer and develop additional complications (e.g., obesity, low bone density). Better treatments have increased hemophiliac life expectancy.3,4

Total medical and indirect costs per year

Average life expectancy for hemophiliacs.

Promising new treatments

Long-lasting clotting factors on the way?

Clotting factor effectiveness is limited by its half-life, which is 1% of normal. Longer-lasting clotting factors on the way?

Future treatment spending

Costs of all replacement clotting factor therapies for hemophiliacs is likely to rise. Nearly all spending (94%) for replacement clotting factor is due to replacement factor costs. Cost of clotting factor; may be due to treatment; some possible preventive treatments.

Understanding treatment costs

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Life expectancy

Hemophilia patients live near-normal lives.3

References


Understanding controlling factors

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