

An overview in acquired hemophilia A

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Propositions belonging to this thesis

An overview on acquired hemophilia A: a rare but complicated disease

By Samantha Pasca

1. Acquired hemophilia A may occur in patients without congenital bleeding disorders, especially in older adults with some underlying comorbidities (This thesis)
2. The diagnosis of acquired hemophilia A is often delayed, due to the presence of confounding factors such as taking anticoagulants or other clinical conditions of the patients (This thesis)
3. Although acquired hemophilia is a rare disease, the costs, considered too high, of bypassing agents and susoctocog alfa sometimes make these drugs unavailable, especially in small hospitals, thus making timely treatment of acute bleeding impossible. (This thesis)
4. Plasma-derived concentrates still can represent a therapeutic option when other drugs are not available and/or in developing countries (This thesis)
5. Approximately one fifth of patients present a relapse within a month of resolution of the acute event, despite this and despite several reports having demonstrated the effectiveness of short or long-term prophylaxis with aPCC and now also with emicizumab, there are still no guidelines that recommend its use. (This thesis)
6. Accurate information and training of physicians is desirable to ensure the correct management of patients affected by acquired hemophilia A (Impact paragraph)
7. In recent years, the treatments of rare bleeding disorders have notably changed. Extended-half-life coagulation factor concentrates, subcutaneous non-substitutive drugs, and ultimately gene therapy have significantly improved the quality of life of patients (my discipline)
8. A multidisciplinary approach is needed to manage patients with rare bleeding disorders in the 21st century (my discipline)
9. New drugs and new therapeutic approaches require a continuous and constant updating of clinicians dealing with rare bleeding disorders (my discipline)
10. Diagnosing and managing patients with bleeding disorders' is a competency that requires higher-level cognitive processes and is dependent on one's ability to collect and understand the necessary knowledge, and then apply, analyze, and synthesize that knowledge for a specific patient within a particular context, and finally, evaluate this information for a given purpose (Khalife et al., J Thromb Haemost 2022)