



THAT “1-IN-A-MILLION” NEONATE IS DEPENDING ON YOU.

Neonates with hereditary factor X deficiency need urgent diagnosis and treatment to help prevent permanent impairment or mortality. For this rare disease, recognizing early symptoms and diagnostic indicators can help prepare you to mobilize a team to act quickly when needed.

10X10
Hereditary Factor X Deficiency
AWARENESS DAY

Hereditary Factor X Deficiency Awareness Day is 10/10/23

10 Fast Facts About Hereditary Factor X Deficiency in Neonates

- 1. Hereditary factor X deficiency is a rare bleeding disorder** affecting about **1 in a million** people, with approximately 1 in 500 people being carriers^{1,2}
- Undiagnosed and untreated neonates can be at **high risk for severe, life-threatening bleeds**^{1,3}
- Symptoms** can include **gastrointestinal or intracranial hemorrhage (ICH)**. ICH occurs in >20% of severe, symptomatic factor X-deficient patients, **most commonly in neonates**^{1,3,4}
- ICH and GI bleeds are likely to occur early in life. In neonates with hereditary factor X deficiency, **ICH or GI bleeds presented at a median age of 9.7 days**^{*3,4}
- ICH due to factor X deficiency can result in **permanent impairment or mortality** in neonates³
- Symptoms** can also include **abnormal bruising or bleeding, or bleeding that won't stop normally from the umbilical stump or post-circumcision**¹
- Unexpected bleeding** may occur over a **broad range of factor X deficiency (0–40% of normal)**⁵
- Prolonged PT and aPTT** suggest that testing for factor X deficiency may be appropriate^{1,2}
- Confirmatory testing for diagnosis is via a single blood test** (plasma coagulation factor X activity assay)⁵
- Prophylactic treatment is available to help prevent bleeds in patients** diagnosed with factor X deficiency⁵

*In a study of 102 adult and pediatric patients with hereditary factor X deficiency, 42 of whom were symptomatic.

PT = prothrombin time; aPTT = activated partial thromboplastin time

References: **1.** Brown DL, et al. *Haemophilia*. 2008;14(6):1176-1182. **2.** Palla R, et al. *Blood*. 2015;125(13):2052-2061. **3.** Tarantino MD. *Haemophilia*. 2021;00:1-13. doi: 10.1111/hae.14223. **4.** Hermann FH, et al. *Haemophilia*. 2006;12:479-489. **5.** Peyvandi F, et al. *Blood Reviews*. 2021;50. doi: 10.1016/j.blre.2021.100833.