WORLD FEDERATION OF HEMOPHILIA REPORT ON THE





WORLD FEDERATION OF HEMOPHILIA FÉDÉRATION MONDIALE DE L'HÉMOPHILIE FEDERACIÓN MUNDIAL DE HEMOFILIA Report on the Annual Global Survey 2017 is published by the World Federation of Hemophilia.

All data are provisional.

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World Federation of Hemophilia

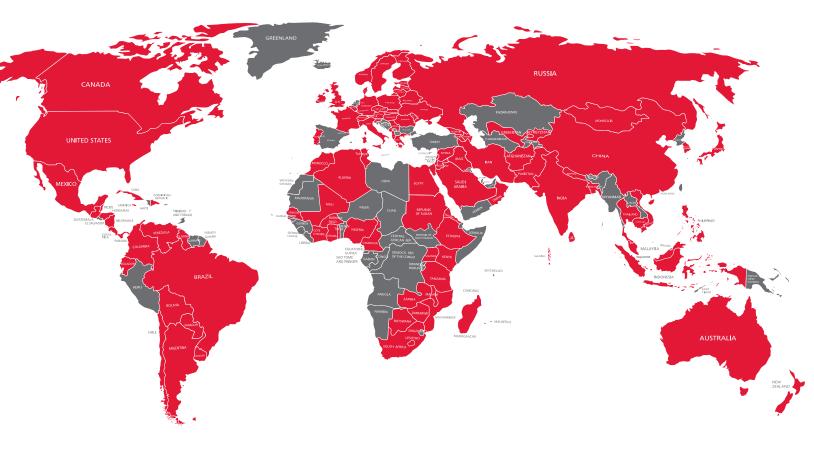
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COUNTRY REPRESENTATION IN THE REPORT ON THE ANNUAL GLOBAL SURVEY 2017



- Countries included
- Countries not included

The WFH has a total of 140 national member organizations (NMO). The Report on the Annual Global Survey 2017 includes data from 116 NMOs.

INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT ON THE ANNUAL GLOBAL SURVEY 2017

The Report on the Annual Global Survey 2017 includes selected demographic and other data on people with hemophilia (PWH), von Willebrand disease (VWD), other rare factor deficiencies, and inherited platelet disorders throughout the world. The purpose of this report is to provide hemophilia organizations, hemophilia treatment centres (HTCs), and health officials with useful information to support efforts to improve or sustain the care of people with bleeding disorders and to assist with program planning. Supplementary charts and graphs using 2017 data can be found on the website at: www.wfh.org/en/data-collection.

Methodology

In 1998, the World Federation of Hemophilia (WFH) began collecting information on hemophilia care throughout the world. This survey, called the WFH Annual Global Survey, collects basic demographic information, data on access to care and treatment products, and information on the prevalence (the percentage of the population affected) of infectious complications such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis C (HCV). The WFH compiled the first survey report in 1999.

Each year questionnaires are sent to NMOs linked with the WFH with the request that they in turn work with physicians or health officials, as necessary, to complete the survey. The WFH reviews completed questionnaires for inconsistencies, which are clarified where possible by communicating directly with the participating organization.

The 2017 survey is the nineteenth WFH survey. A list of participating countries and the last year they provided data can be found on page 27. This report includes data on more than 315,000 PWH, VWD and other bleeding disorders in 116 countries. This report also uses data from 2016 for reporting the number of patients identified. Not all members are able to report every year, therefore if a country reported last year and not this year, 2016 data was used.

Data from the WFH questionnaire are supplemented with data from other sources in order to provide a general socio-economic picture of each country surveyed. The survey questionnaire is included at the end of this report. Total population numbers are used in population statistics (Table 6) and in the calculation for factor VIII and IX per capita (Table 16 and 17). The source from 1999 to 2014 was The World Factbook, Central Intelligence Agency. As of 2015, this was changed to The World Bank Group. General population numbers are estimates based on national government data.

Comments on the graphs

The graph showing the increase over time in patients identified (Figure A) contains historical data from the Annual Global Survey. This graph was created using aggregate numbers to demonstrate the increase in patients identified over time. If a country reported data one year and not the next, the older data were used on the assumption that the number of patients did not change substantially from one year to the next. For all the graphs, the analysis was done using only data from countries that responded in 2017, with the number of respondents as the denominator.

Comments on data collection

Participation in the Annual Global Survey is voluntary. Although these data are self-reported, fairly consistent information on hemophilia care has been obtained from countries with similar economic capacities, validating its use for program planning. Some countries are only able to provide detailed data on gender, age, inhibitors and HIV/HCV infection for a limited subset of patients. For example, they may know the total number of PWH in the country but only have age and gender data from a single treatment centre. This report provides information on the annual usage of treatment products for 2017 only. It includes only those countries where the NMO provided information. Quantities reported were not independently verified except when the WFH has data on humanitarian donations it provided in 2017.

Some countries are not reporting for the whole country and in some cases the numbers reported may be based on an estimate or from one region or certain treatment centres only. The amounts reported may only be factor bought through government and not through other sources. Not all NMOs are able to report on all products used in their country. Although factor use per capita is a useful way to compare the availability of treatment products between countries, it is not a reflection of how individual patients are treated. For example, in a country with a lower than expected number of identified patients, the amount of treatment product available per patient is higher than the per capita number would suggest.

Please consider the following caveats about the data in this report:

- a) Founder effects can create pockets of patients concentrated geographically. The founder effect occurs when a small population grows in isolation and there is little genetic dilution. This can increase the local frequency of genetic disease compared to the general population. This may occur with hemophilia and all the rare bleeding disorders. In the extremely rare bleeding disorders, consanguinity may lead to an increased incidence in some countries.
- b) Countries with small populations can appear to have too many identified patients. Countries submitting data to the WFH range in population from 280,000 to over a billion. With a small denominator (total population), just a few extra identified patients (the numerator) can create the appearance of huge percentage differences between expected and identified patients when really there are only a few more patients than expected.



- c) The type of health care system in a country can influence data quality. A country with universal health care may be more likely to identify patients with hemophilia even if they do not require treatment. In countries with different health care systems, it is likely that patients who do not require treatment will not be identified.
- d) Definitions may vary from country to country. Countries may use different definitions to diagnose mild hemophilia and other disorders. In the case of rare bleeding disorders, some countries may report heterozygous patients while other countries report only patients with bleeding symptoms.
- e) Some countries are reporting every patient who seeks treatment while other countries are using methods to identify patients who do not require treatment, such as laboratory screening or follow up with families of identified patients.
- f) Methods of data collection and the state of registries can vary. Maintaining accurate registries can be time consuming and expensive. It is possible that some registries contain patients who have been double-entered or have died. Even wealthy countries with excellent registries have to carefully review their records to avoid over-counting. Countries with large populations are more susceptible to over-counting and it can be harder to keep track of births and deaths. Some patients may be registered in more than one treatment centre and validation of registry data is more difficult.
- g) There is also the possibility that the death rate due to HIV and HCV is not the same around the world. In some countries infection rates may be lower, while other countries may have had better treatment for infected people with hemophilia.

The Report on the Annual Global Survey is collected under the supervision of the WFH Data & Demographics Committee, including:

Chair: Jeff Stonebraker
Members: Vanessa Byams

Hervé Chambost Magdy El Ekiaby

Alfonso Iorio (Past Chair)

Mike Makris Jamie O'Hara Glenn Pierce

Annual Global Survey Reviewers:

Paula Bolton-Maggs (Past Chair)

Randall Curtis Suely Rezende Mike Soucie Alok Srivastava

KEY NUMBERS

From the 2017 Report on the **Annual Global** Survey

116 Countries Represented





Response Rate from WFH National Member Organizations (105/140)

6.6% increase in number of people with bleeding disorders identified from 2016-2017





76,144 People with von Willebrand disease (VWD)

Total 315,423



196,706

People with Hemophilia

42,573 People with **Other Bleeding Disorders**

158,225 People with Hemophilia A

31,247 People with Hemophilia B

7,234 People with Hemophilia type unknown or type not reported

Factor VIII Usage per capita

1.09 IU

(0.08 - 4.79)Median (IQR)

(93 countries, 68% of the world population)



Factor IX Usage per capita

0.17 IU

(0.01-0.60)Median (IQR)

(89 countries, 67% of the world population)



FÉDÉRATION MONDIALE DE L'HÉMOPHILIE

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL GLOBAL SURVEY **2017 SUMMARY DEMOGRAPHICS**

Table 1. Demographics

Number of countries in this survey	116
World population covered by countries in this survey report	91%
Number of people identified with hemophilia	196,706
Number of people identified with VWD	76,144
Number of people identified with other bleeding disorders	42,573
Total number of people with bleeding disorders identified	315,423
Number of people with hemophilia A	158,225
Number of people with hemophilia B	31,247
Number of people with hemophilia type unknown or type not reported	7,234
Number of hemophilia A patients with clinically identified inhibitors	5,948
Number of hemophilia B patients with clinically identified inhibitors	342

These numbers represent the total number of people identified, including those newly identified in 2017. It is possible that some countries included in this report have not surveyed their entire population.

PLEASE NOTE: The Report on the Annual Global Survey 2017 also uses data from the year 2016. For the 2017 survey report, 105 countries submitted data for 2017. Historical data from 2016 was used for 11 countries. 2016 survey data is only used for reporting the number of patients identified (Tables 1, 6, 7 and 8). Reducing the amount of historical data is part of our efforts to improve the overall quality of data we report each year.

Table 2. Factor VIII usage 2017

	FACTOR USAGE	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES
Mean global per capita factor VIII usage	2.61 IU	93
Median global per capita factor VIII usage	1.09 IU	93
Interquartile range (IQR) global per capita factor VIII usage	4.71 IU (0.08 to 4.79)	93
Total reported annual global consumption of factor VIII concentrates	11,121,470,678 IU	93

Table 3. Factor IX usage 2017

	FACTOR USAGE	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES
Mean global per capita factor IX usage	0.40 IU	89
Median global per capita factor IX usage	0.17 IU	89
Interquartile range (IQR) global per capita factor IX usage	0.58 IU (0.01 to 0.60)	89
Total reported annual global consumption of factor IX concentrates	1,674,911,682 IU	89

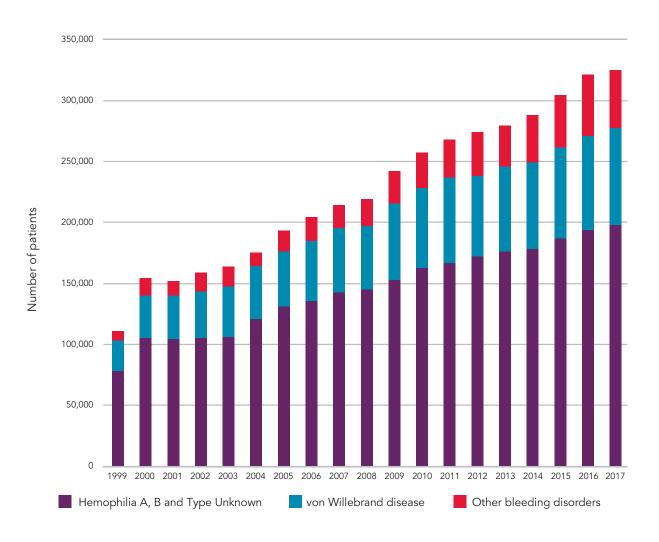
The average per capita and total consumption figures reported this year cannot be directly compared to the figures from other survey years as the group of countries reporting factor usage changes from year to year. To illustrate, if a large country using large amounts of factor or a large country using very little factor, reports one year and not the next, then this will have a significant effect on the mean and median from year to year. The interquartile range (IQR) describes the middle 50% of reported numbers and is less likely to be distorted by outliers (extreme values).

The chart below shows the mean, median and IQR of per capita factor usage for the countries that reported in both the 2016 and 2017 surveys.

Table 4. Factor use in 2016 and 2017

	2016	2017	COUNTRIES REPORTING
Mean global per capita factor VIII usage	2.34 IU	2.62 IU	77
Median global per capita factor VIII usage	0.53 IU	1.09 IU	77
Interquartile range (IQR) global per capita factor VIII usage	4.46 IU (0.06 to 4.53)	4.78 IU (0.07 to 4.85)	77
Mean global per capita factor IX usage	0.38 IU	0.41 IU	73
Median global per capita factor IX usage	0.10 IU	0.18 IU	73
Interquartile range (IQR) global per capita factor IX usage	0.59 IU (0.01 to 0.60)	0.69 IU (0.01 to 0.69)	73

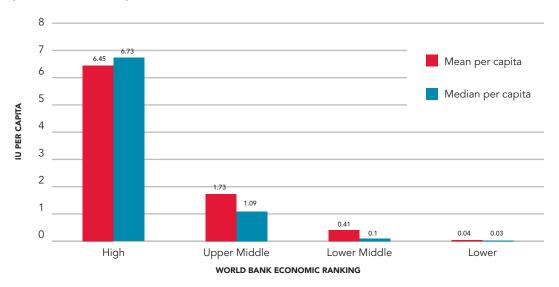
Figure A. Identified patients over time – all bleeding disorders



This graph was created using aggregate numbers to demonstrate the increase in patients identified over time. This graph contains historical data from the Annual Global Survey. That is, if a country reported data one year and not the next, the older data were used under the assumption that the number of patients did not change substantially from one year to the next. For each year in Figure A only, historical data for up to 3 years is used. For the number of patients identified this year, we used data from 2017 for 106 countries, 2016 numbers for 11 countries and 2015 numbers for 6 countries. This reflects an estimate of the total number of identified patients with inherited bleeding disorders.

Figure B1. Mean and median global factor VIII use per capita

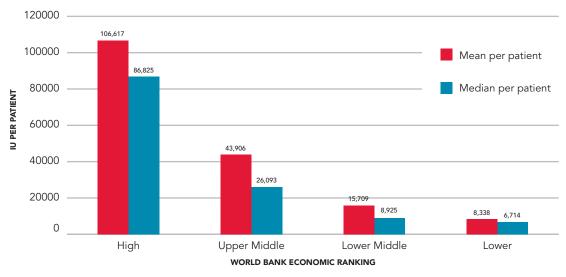
(Data from 93 countries.)



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2017 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: D lower income, \$0-\$995; C lower middle income, \$996 - \$3,895; B upper middle income, \$3,896 - \$12,055; and A high income, \$12,056 or more.

Figure B2. Mean and median global factor VIII use per patient

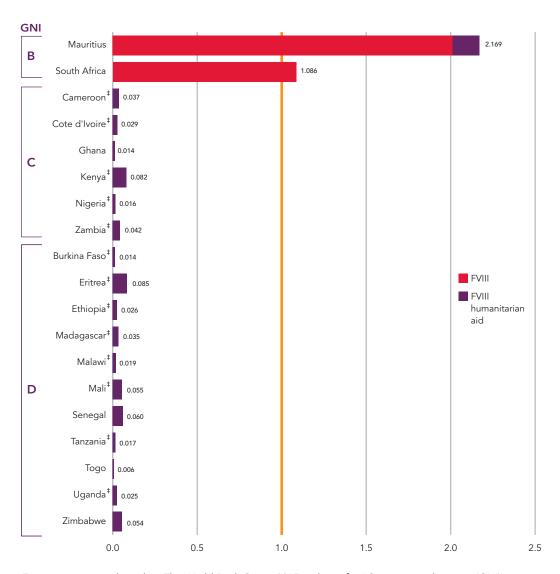
(Data from 92 countries.)



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2017 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: D lower income, \$0-\$995; C lower middle income, \$996 - \$3,895; B upper middle income, \$3,896 - \$12,055; and A high income, \$12,056 or more.

Numbers in Figure B2 are calculated based on reported factor VIII use and the number of identified hemophilia A patients. We do not have data on individual treatment. WFH humanitarian aid donations are included.

Figure C1a. Mean per capita factor VIII use in 2017 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Africa

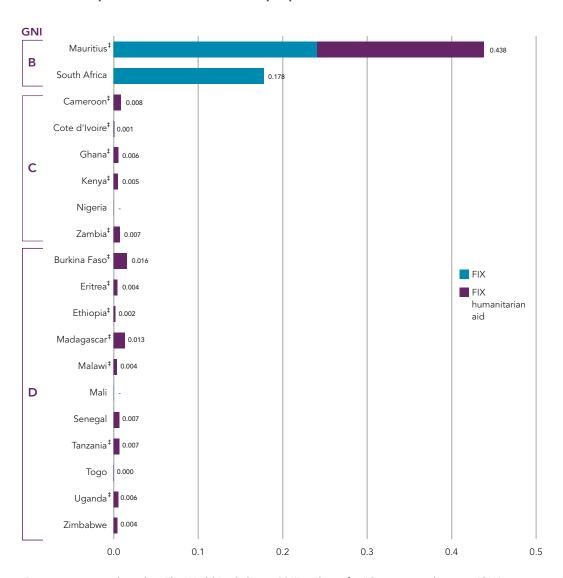


Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2017 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: D lower income, \$0-\$995; C lower middle income, \$996-\$3,895; B upper middle income, \$3,896-\$12,055; and A high income, \$12,056 or more. Regions based on WHO regions.

PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure C. The orange line indicates 1 international unit (IU) per capita of factor VIII. The WFH has established that one IU of FVIII clotting factor concentrate per capita should be the target minimum for countries wishing to achieve survival for the hemophilia population. Higher levels would be required to preserve joint function or achieve a quality of life equivalent to an individual without hemophilia. Please note the orange line does not apply to factor IX. Only countries that provided product use data in the 2017 questionnaire are included in Figure C graphs.

[‡] Countries that have received extended half-life product donations from WFH humanitarian aid

Figure C1b. Mean per capita factor IX use in 2017 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Africa

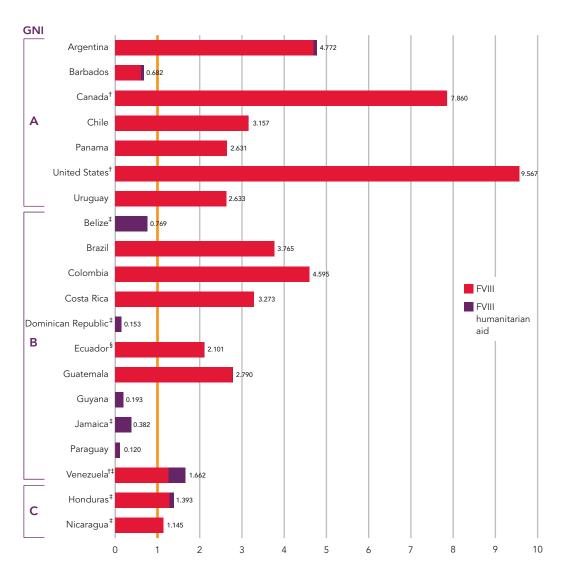


Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2017 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: D lower income, \$0-\$995; C lower middle income, \$996 - \$3,895; B upper middle income, \$3,896 - \$12,055; and A high income, \$12,056 or more. Regions based on WHO regions.

PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure C. Only countries that provided product use data in the 2017 questionnaire are included in Figure C graphs.

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Figure C2a. Mean per capita factor VIII use in 2017 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Americas



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2017 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: D lower income, \$0-\$995; C lower middle income, \$99-\$3,895; B upper middle income, \$3,896-\$12,055; and A high income, \$12,056 or more. Regions based on WHO regions.

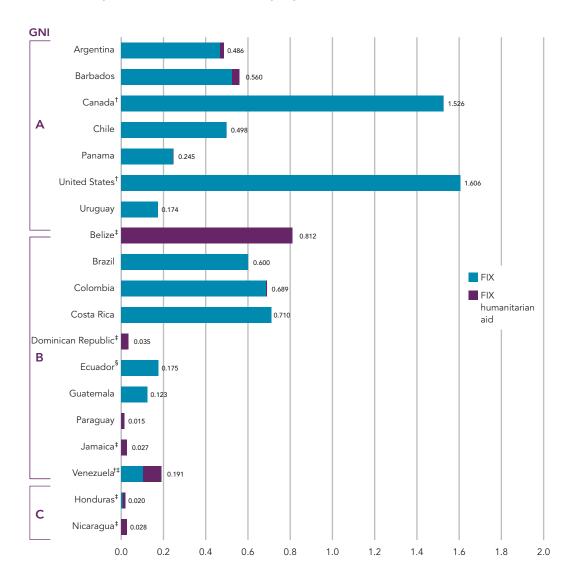
PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure C. The orange line indicates 1 international unit (IU) per capita of factor VIII. The WFH has established that one IU of FVIII clotting factor concentrate per capita should be the target minimum for countries wishing to achieve survival for the hemophilia population. Higher levels would be required to preserve joint function or achieve a quality of life equivalent to an individual without hemophilia. Please note the orange line does not apply to factor IX. Only countries that provided product use data in the 2017 questionnaire are included in Figure C graphs.

[†]Countries that have purchased extended half-life products

[‡]Countries that have received extended half-life product donations from WFH humanitarian aid

 $[\]S$ Data added/modified after final report; amounts not included in totals

Figure C2b. Mean per capita factor IX use in 2017 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Americas



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2017 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: D lower income, \$0-\$995; C lower middle income, \$996 - \$3,895; B upper middle income, \$3,896 - \$12,055; and A high income, \$12,056 or more. Regions based on WHO regions.

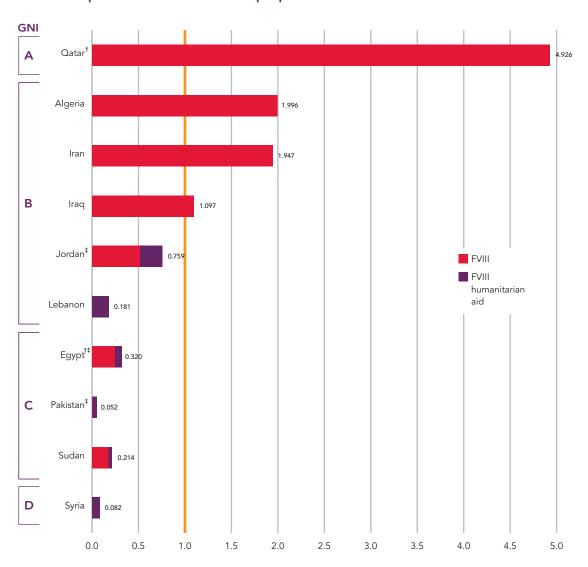
PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure C. Only countries that provided product use data in the 2017 questionnaire are included in Figure C graphs.

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 $[\]S$ Data added/modified after final report; amounts not included in totals

Figure C3a. Mean per capita factor VIII use in 2017 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Eastern Mediterranean



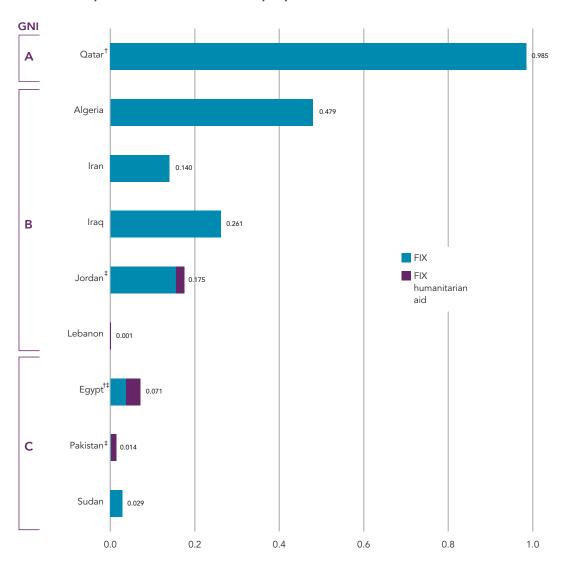
Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2017 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: D lower income, \$0-\$995; C lower middle income, \$996-\$3,895; B upper middle income, \$3,896-\$12,055; and A high income, \$12,056 or more. Regions based on WHO regions.

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[‡]Countries that have received extended half-life product donations from WFH humanitarian aid

Figure C3b. Mean per capita factor IX use in 2017 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Eastern Mediterranean



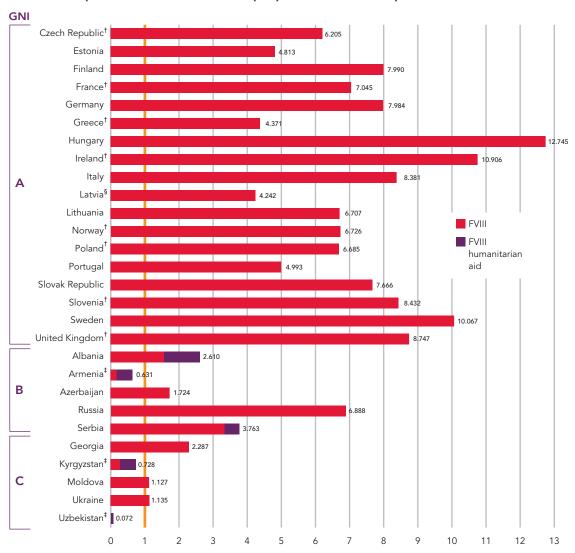
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Figure C4a. Mean per capita factor VIII use in 2017 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Europe



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2017 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: D lower income, \$0-\$995; C lower middle income, \$996-\$3,895; B upper middle income, \$3,896-\$12,055; and A high income, \$12,056 or more. Regions based on WHO regions.

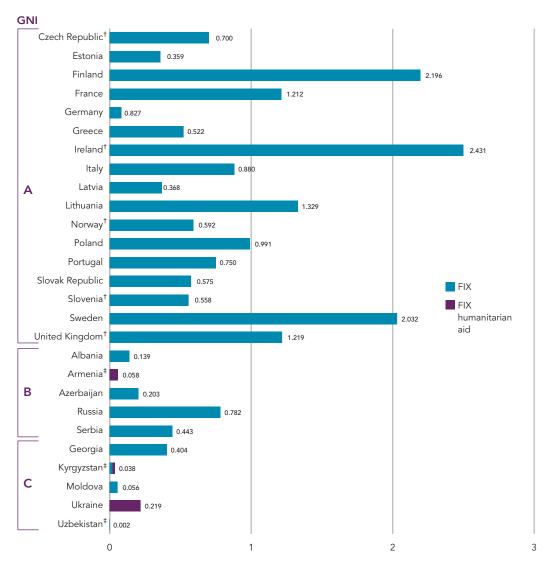
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[‡]Countries that have received extended half-life product donations from WFH humanitarian aid

[§] Data added/modified after final report; amounts not included in totals

Figure C4b. Mean per capita factor IX use in 2017 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Europe



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2017 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: D lower income, \$0-\$995; C lower middle income, \$996 - \$3,895; B upper middle income, \$3,896 - \$12,055; and A high income, \$12,056 or more. Regions based on WHO regions.

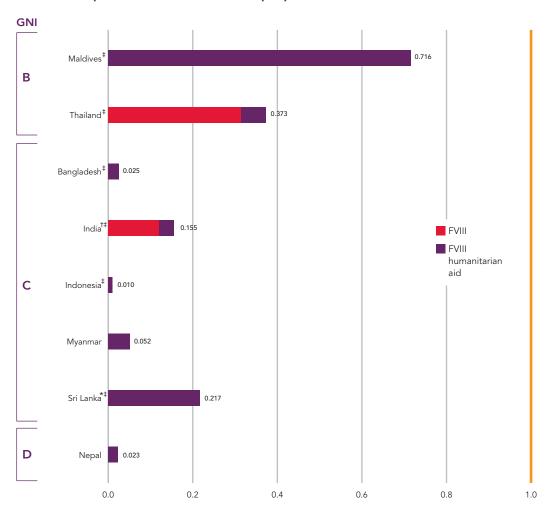
PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure C. Only countries that provided product use data in the 2017 questionnaire are included in Figure C graphs.

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 $[\]S$ Data added/modified after final report; amounts not included in totals

Figure C5a. Mean per capita factor VIII use in 2017 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: South-East Asia



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2017 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: D lower income, \$0-\$995; C lower middle income, \$996-\$3,895; B upper middle income, \$3,896-\$12,055; and A high income, \$12,056 or more.

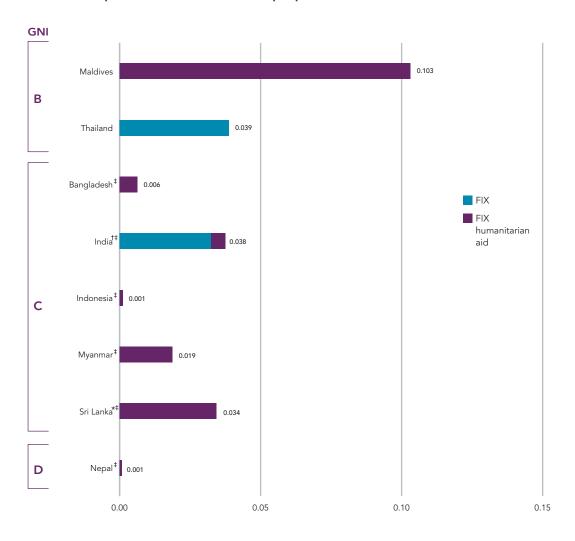
PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure C. The orange line indicates 1 international unit (IU) per capita of factor VIII. The WFH has established that one IU of FVIII clotting factor concentrate per capita should be the target minimum for countries wishing to achieve survival for the hemophilia population. Higher levels would be required to preserve joint function or achieve a quality of life equivalent to an individual without hemophilia. Please note the orange line does not apply to factor IX. Only countries that provided product use data in the 2017 questionnaire are included in Figure C graphs.

^{*}There are some countries where product is purchased but the quantities are unknown. The per capita number only reflects donations, as verified with WFH data on humanitarian aid. Where we are aware of this situation, we have marked this country with an asterisk.

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[‡]Countries that have received extended half-life product donations from WFH humanitarian aid

Figure C5b. Mean per capita factor IX use in 2017 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: South-East Asia



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2017 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: D lower income, \$0-\$995; C lower middle income, \$996 - \$3,895; B upper middle income, \$3,896 - \$12,055; and A high income, \$12,056 or more. Regions based on WHO regions.

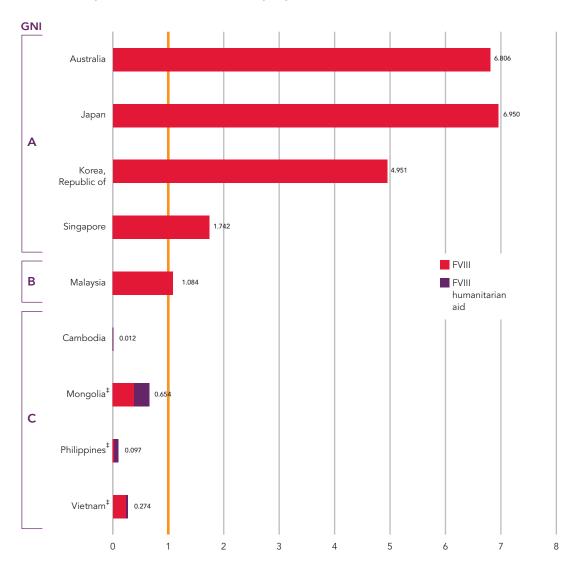
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[‡]Countries that have received extended half-life product donations from WFH humanitarian aid

Figure C6a. Mean per capita factor VIII use in 2017 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Western Pacific

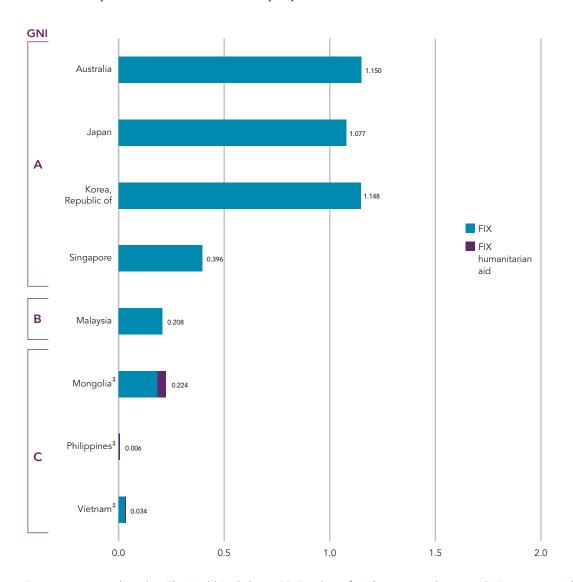


Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2017 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: D lower income, \$0-\$995; C lower middle income, \$996-\$3,895; B upper middle income, \$3,896-\$12,055; and A high income, \$12,056 or more. Regions based on WHO regions.

PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure C. The orange line indicates 1 international unit (IU) per capita of factor VIII. The WFH has established that one IU of FVIII clotting factor concentrate per capita should be the target minimum for countries wishing to achieve survival for the hemophilia population. Higher levels would be required to preserve joint function or achieve a quality of life equivalent to an individual without hemophilia. Please note the orange line does not apply to factor IX. Only countries that provided product use data in the 2017 questionnaire are included in Figure C graphs.

[‡]Countries that have received extended half-life product donations from WFH humanitarian aid

Figure C6b. Mean per capita factor IX use in 2017 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Western Pacific



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2017 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: D lower income, \$0-\$995; C lower middle income, \$996 - \$3,895; B upper middle income, \$3,896 - \$12,055; and A high income, \$12,056 or more. Regions based on WHO regions.

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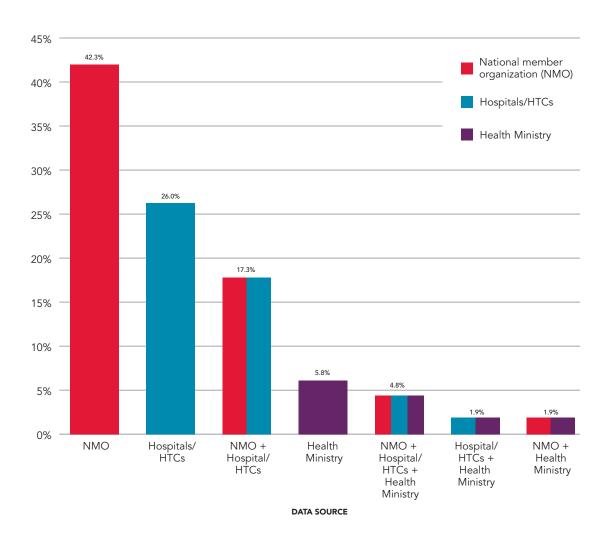


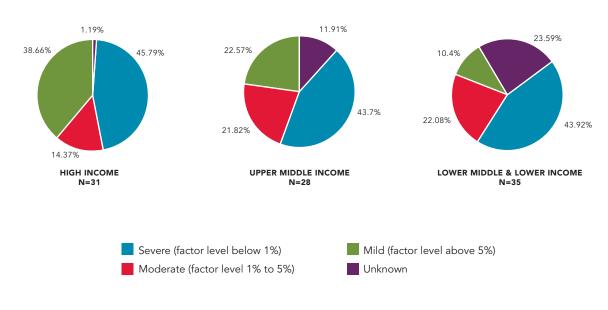
Figure D. Data source

Members were asked the source of the numbers provided for the survey. Possible answers were: Hemophilia Society and/or NMO registry or database, Hospital(s)/HTC(s) registry or database, Health Ministry registry or database or Other. It is possible for members to have used multiple sources to obtain data.

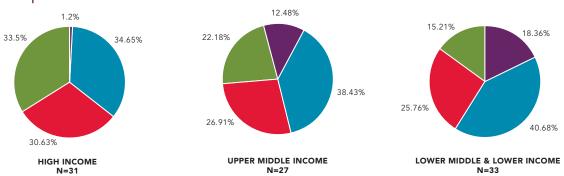
Figure E1. Severity of hemophilia in males by GNI

There are three levels of severity of hemophilia: mild, moderate and severe. The severity of hemophilia depends on the amount of clotting factor in the person's blood.

Hemophilia A





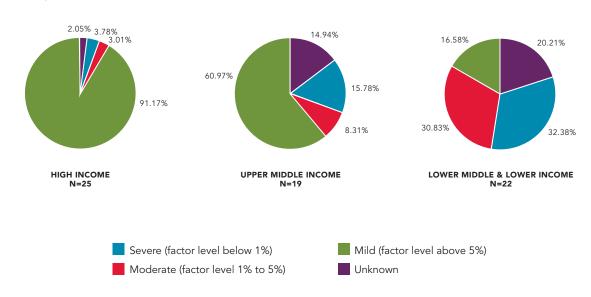


Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2017 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: D lower income, \$0-\$995; C lower middle income, \$996 - \$3,895; B upper middle income, \$3,896 - \$12,055; and A high income, \$12,056 or more.

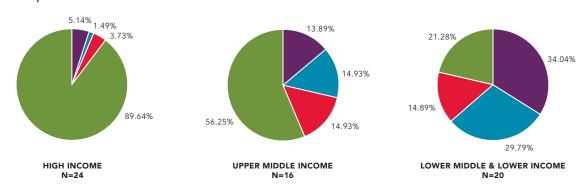
Figure E2. Severity of hemophilia in females-by GNI

There are three levels of severity of hemophilia: mild, moderate and severe. The severity of hemophilia depends on the amount of clotting factor in the person's blood.

Hemophilia A



Hemophilia B



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2017 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: D lower income, \$0-\$995; C lower middle income, \$996 - \$3,895; B upper middle income, \$3,896 - \$12,055; and A high income, \$12,056 or more.

Table 5. Countries included in the Report on the Annual Global Survey 2017

Please note: the year indicates the year the data was submitted. Not all of our members are able to submit data every year. For the 2017 survey report, 105 countries submitted data for 2017. Countries in **BOLD** reported data for 2017.

2016 data was used for 11 countries to report the number of patients identified. All other numbers in this report are from 2017 only.

Afghanistan	2016
Albania	2017
Algeria	2017
Argentina	2017
Armenia	2017
Australia	2017
Austria	2017
Azerbaijan	2017
Bangladesh	2017
Barbados	2017
Belarus	2017
Belgium	2017
Belize	2017
Bolivia	2016
Botswana	2017
Brazil	2017
Burkina Faso	2017
Cambodia	2017
Cameroon	2017
Canada	2017
Chile	2017
China	2016
Colombia	2017
Costa Rica	2017
Cote d'Ivoire	2017
Cuba	2016
Czech Republic	2017
Denmark	2016
Dominican Republic	2017

Ecuador	2017
Egypt	2017
Eritrea	2017
Estonia	2017
Ethiopia	2017
Finland	2017
France	2017
Georgia	2017
Germany	2017
Ghana	2017
Greece	2017
Guatemala	2017
Guyana	2017
Honduras	2017
Hong Kong (China)	2017
Hungary	2017
India	2017
Indonesia	2017
Iran	2017
Iraq	2017
Ireland	2017
Israel	2017
Italy	2017
Jamaica	2017
Japan	2017
Jordan	2017
Kenya	2017
Korea, Republic of	2017
Kyrgyzstan	2017

Latvia	2016
Lebanon	2017
Lesotho	2017
Lithuania	2017
Madagascar	2017
Malawi	2017
Malaysia	2017
Maldives	2017
Mali	2017
Mauritius	2017
Mexico	2017
Moldova	2017
Mongolia	2017
Montenegro	2016
Morocco	2016
Mozambique	2017
Myanmar	2017
Nepal	2017
New Zealand	2017
Nicaragua	2017
Nigeria	2017
Norway	2017
Oman	2016
Pakistan	2017
Panama	2017
Paraguay	2017
Philippines	2017
Poland	2017
Portugal	2017

Qatar	2017
Romania	2016
Russia	2017
Saudi Arabia	2016
Senegal	2017
Serbia	2017
Singapore	2017
Slovak Republic	2017
Slovenia	2017
South Africa	2017
Sri Lanka	2017
Sudan	2017
Sweden	2017
Switzerland	2017
Syria	2017
Tanzania	2017
Thailand	2017
Годо	2017
Tunisia	2017
Uganda 💮 💮 💮	2017
Ukraine	2017
United Kingdom	2017
United States	2017
Uruguay	2017
Uzbekistan	2017
Venezuela	2017
Vietnam	2017
Zambia	2017
Zimbabwe	2017

Table 6. Population statistics

Please note: in all of the population charts a 0 indicates that the member organization reported the number zero and "Not Known" means that the member organization reported that they do not know the answer. Countries in **BOLD** reported data for 2017. 2016 survey data are only used for reporting the number of patients identified for countries that reported population statistics in 2016 but not in 2017 – all other numbers in this report are from 2017 only.

The source of population data from 1999 to 2014 was The World Factbook, Central Intelligence Agency. As of 2015, population data is sourced from The World Bank Group.

	Population	People with hemophilia	People with von Willebrand disease	People with other bleeding disorders
Afghanistan	34,656,032	306	Not Known	Not Known
Albania	2,873,457	218	6	8
Algeria	41,318,142	2,245	320	568
Argentina	44,271,041	2,674	398	10
Armenia	2,930,450	201	15	46
Australia	24,598,933	2,635	2,139	785
Austria	8,809,212	798	Not Known	Not Known
Azerbaijan	9,862,429	1,304	205	96
Bangladesh	164,669,751	1,249	2	3
Barbados	285,719	33	2	2
Belarus	9,507,875	646	196	59
Belgium	11,372,068	1,239	1,972	465
Belize	374,681	18	Not Known	Not Known
Bolivia	10,887,882	200	1	Not Known
Botswana	2,291,661	43	4	Not Known
Brazil	209,288,278	12,432	8,531	3,243
Burkina Faso	19,193,382	63	Not Known	Not Known
Cambodia	16,005,373	164	4	6
Cameroon	24,053,727	150	3	Not Known
Canada	36,708,083	4,023	4,669	1,341
Chile	18,054,726	1,700	434	774
China	1,378,665,000	14,390	72	90
Colombia	49,065,615	2,773	1,612	297
Costa Rica	4,905,769	216	87	63

	Population	People with hemophilia	People with von Willebrand disease	People with other bleeding disorders
Cote d'Ivoire	24,294,750	94	3	3
Cuba	11,475,982	470	351	3,220
Czech Republic	10,591,323	1,077	837	132
Denmark	5,731,118	523	309	145
Dominican Republic	10,766,998	374	27	33
Ecuador	16,624,858	854	99	6
Egypt	97,553,151	5,779	562	1,232
Eritrea	5,869,869	56	Not Known	Not Known
Estonia	1,315,480	111	111	101
Ethiopia	104,957,438	301	25	3
Finland	5,511,303	247	541	Not Known
France	67,118,648	7,524	2,267	958
Georgia	3,717,100	323	38	24
Germany	82,695,000	4,553	4,040	Not Known
Ghana	28,833,629	275	7	Not Known
Greece	10,760,421	1,038	1,110	461
Guatemala	16,913,503	315	23	1
Guyana	777,859	11	Not Known	Not Known
Honduras	9,265,067	351	17	2
Hong Kong (China)	7,391,700	138	2	4
Hungary	9,781,127	1,123	1,458	482
India	1,339,180,127	18,966	563	428
Indonesia	263,991,379	2,054	9	Not Known
Iran	81,162,788	6,217	1,585	3,269
Iraq	38,274,618	1,402	401	400
Ireland	4,813,608	844	1,467	1,214
Israel	8,712,400	700	164	719
Italy	60,551,416	5,005	3,262	1,961
Jamaica	2,890,299	49	1	2
Japan	126,785,797	6,621	1,285	408
Jordan	9,702,353	394	252	246
Kenya	49,699,862	618	30	20
Korea, Republic of	51,466,201	2,104	129	165
Kyrgyzstan	6,201,500	377	16	6

	Population	People with hemophilia	People with von Willebrand disease	People with other bleeding disorders
Latvia	1,940,740	156	120	7
Lebanon	6,082,357	208	152	70
Lesotho	2,233,339	22	Not Known	Not Known
Lithuania	2,827,721	174	303	16
Madagascar	25,570,895	108	2	10
Malawi	18,622,104	48	Not Known	Not Known
Malaysia	31,624,264	1,451	50	43
Maldives	436,330	17	Not Known	Not Known
Mali	18,541,980	117	14	3
Mauritius	1,264,613	85	1	7
Mexico	129,163,276	5,759	306	50
Moldova	3,549,750	232	5	1
Mongolia	3,075,647	102	13	Not Known
Montenegro	622,781	45	3	5
Morocco	35,276,786	844	17	20
Mozambique	29,668,834	71	1	Not Known
Myanmar	53,370,609	39	5	Not Known
Nepal	29,304,998	624	5	17
New Zealand	4,793,900	454	237	67
Nicaragua	6,217,581	315	89	7
Nigeria	190,886,311	363	7	Not Known
Norway	5,282,223	419	596	88
Oman	4,424,762	133	354	392
Pakistan	197,015,955	1,743	250	121
Panama	4,098,587	297	505	80
Paraguay	6,811,297	295	1	2
Philippines	104,918,090	1,454	39	Not Known
Poland	37,975,841	2,869	1,978	812
Portugal	10,293,718	705	51	15
Qatar	2,639,211	48	35	12
Romania	19,705,301	1,825	87	11
Russia	144,495,044	7,451	1,950	Not Known
Saudi Arabia	32,275,687	418	182	237
Senegal	15,850,567	211	9	5

	Population	People with hemophilia	People with von Willebrand disease	People with other bleeding disorders
Serbia	7,022,268	533	300	52
Singapore	5,612,253	256	88	79
Slovak Republic	5,439,892	599	670	1,079
Slovenia	2,066,748	243	186	78
South Africa	56,717,156	2,282	643	228
Sri Lanka	21,444,000	941	49	45
Sudan	40,533,330	1,116	282	375
Sweden	10,067,744	839	200	1
Switzerland	8,466,017	418	54	Not Known
Syria	18,269,868	812	98	126
Tanzania	57,310,019	120	1	25
Thailand	69,037,513	1,588	162	111
Togo	7,797,694	44	Not Known	Not Known
Tunisia	11,532,127	499	156	258
Uganda	42,862,958	189	4	Not Known
Ukraine	44,831,159	2,188	469	Not Known
United Kingdom	66,022,273	8,205	10,842	8,776
United States	325,719,178	17,750	11,336	4,324
Uruguay	3,456,750	262	258	25
Uzbekistan	32,387,200	1,681	91	38
Venezuela	31,977,065	2,794	1,074	1,051
Vietnam	95,540,800	3,357	146	303
Zambia	17,094,130	130	5	Not Known
Zimbabwe	16,529,904	150	Not Known	Not Known

Table 7. Distribution of reported bleeding disorders by country

(113 countries reported distribution of bleeding disorders)

Please note: in all of the population charts a 0 indicates that the member organization reported the number zero, a blank space indicates that no number was reported. Countries in **BOLD** reported data for 2017.

	Hemophilia A	Hemophilia B	Hemophilia type unknown	VWD	Œ	₽	FV	FV+VIII	FVII	FX	FXI	FXIII	Bleeding Disorder: Type Unknown	Glanzmanns thrombasthenia	Bernard Soulier	Platelet Disorders: Other/Unknown
Afghanistan	289	17														
Albania	185	32	1	6					4	2		2				
Algeria	1,875	419		320	45	8	52	26	334	15	8	19	17	29	15	
Argentina	2,311	363	0	398				1	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	3
Armenia	181	20		15	2		1	3	17	1	3		5	4	6	4
Australia	2,123	512		2,139	74		15		73	19	276	42		22	7	257
Austria	678	120														
Azerbaijan	1,163	141		205	1	5	17	22	16	5	8	8		5	9	
Bangladesh	1,044	199	6	2	2							1				
Barbados	22	11		2			2									
Belarus	526	120		196					19	3	27					
Belgium	992	239	8	1,972	2	2	21	0	127	9	130	4	28	20	3	119
Belize	13	5														
Bolivia	160	40		1												
Botswana	36	7		4												
Brazil	10,395	2,037		8,531	124	22	221	43	1,257	134	242	72		620	90	418
Burkina Faso	49	14														
Cambodia	142	22		4								1				5
Cameroon	126	24	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,293	730		4,669	96	17	89	4	447	40	492	57		68	31	
Chile	1,471	164	65	434	0	0	41	5	281	27	44	0	0	5	4	367
China	12,533	1,857		72	33		5	6	15	6	17	3		5		
Colombia	2,297	476	0	1,612	19	7	34	14	78	3	45	18	36	15	2	26
Costa Rica	183	33	0	87	2	0	2	0	39	10	7	3				
Cote d'Ivoire	85	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba	400	70	0	351	2	1	2	0	2	2	15	7	17	3	0	3,169

	hilia A	hilia B	Hemophilia type unknown										Bleeding Disorder: Type Unknown	Glanzmanns thrombasthenia	Bernard Soulier	Platelet Disorders: Other/Unknown
	Hemophilia A	Hemophilia	Hemop	VWD	Œ	₽	3	FV+VIII	FV	χ	X	FXIII	Bleedir Disorde Unkno	Glanzm	Bernar	Platele Disorde Other/I
Czech Republic	936	141	0	837	0	2	7	0	65	4	22	1	31			
Denmark	410	108	0	309	3	0	3	0	52	14	13	6	0	13	7	34
Dominican Republic	274	30	37	27					4	21		6		2		
Ecuador	755	99		99					5			1				
Egypt	4,695	1,084		562	152	8	178	8	141	116	97	41		472	19	
Eritrea	51	5														
Estonia	101	10		111	10	1	6	1	31		7		31		2	12
Ethiopia	141	27	133	25										2	1	
Finland	160	33	54	541												
France	6,126	1,398	0	2,267	43	1	55	14	182	25	194	32	0	200	49	163
Georgia	271	52		38	1		1		11			2		4		5
Ghana	254	6	15	7												
Greece	855	183	0	1,110	27	3	30	1	154	10	103	12	0	17	13	91
Guatemala	233	32	40	23	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Guyana	6		5													
Honduras	286	34	31	17								2				
Hong Kong (China)	108	24	6	2					2	2						
Hungary	896	227	0	1,458	16	1	22		312	22	78	3		3		25
India	15,920	2,406	640	563	26	10	55	13	66	33	42	103		54	26	
Indonesia	1,787	267		9												
Iran	5,121	1,096	0	1,585	148	26	235	238	743	189	243	248	203	588	100	308
Iraq	1,044	358		401	60	2	10	4	90	30	12	55				137
Ireland	606	238	0	1,467	0	0	163	2	199	157	244	11	0	12	54	372
Israel	597	103	0	164	5	0	9	14	90	9	372	8	0	42	5	165
Italy	4,120	885		3,262	169	24	168	37	894	113	495	58	3			
Jamaica	43	4	1	1						3			0	2		0
Japan	5,450	1,171		1,285	75	7	45	7	106	23	39	72	34			
Jordan	298	96		252		4	13		46	25	42	12		103	1	
Kenya	504	114	0	30	1				1		1					17
Korea, Republic of	1,687	417		129	5		6	2	43	2	20	5	82			

	∢	m	type										be	, enia	-lier	nwo
	Hemophilia A	Hemophilia	Hemophilia type unknown	VWD	Œ	₽	£	FV+VIII	FVII	Ķ	Σ	FXIII	Bleeding Disorder: Type Unknown	Glanzmanns thrombasthenia	Bernard Soulier	Platelet Disorders: Other/Unknown
Kyrgyzstan	340	37		16	1	1								5		
Latvia	129	27	0	120	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Lebanon	162	46	0	152	35	0	9	1	7	5	5	2	0	1	0	5
Lesotho	21	1														
Lithuania	149	24	1	303					12	2						3
Madagascar	60	48		2	8											2
Malawi	27	7	14													
Malaysia	1,295	156	0	50	0	0	3	0	19	4	0	5	0	7	0	5
Maldives	13	4														
Mali	101	8	8	14	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	72	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Mexico	4,720	699	340	306		1	3		26	5	4	2	4	2		3
Moldova	212	19		5					1							
Mongolia	75	27		13												
Montenegro	41	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Morocco	663	181		17	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2		4	1	4
Mozambique	45	5		1												
Myanmar	31	8	0	5												
Nepal	539	85		5		1	1	1	1	11		2				
New Zealand	370	84	0	237	5	1	1	0	6	1	8	4	18	2	1	20
Nicaragua	261	54		89	4								1	2		
Nigeria	337	9	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	329	90	0	596	2	2	4	0	34	3	1	3	0	12	4	23
Oman	126	7		354	5	1	8	6	74	6	26	7	22	33	2	202
Pakistan	1,464	279	0	250	10	4			25	18		21	0	14		29
Panama	264	33	0	505	0	0	0	0	10	16	0	0	0	9	1	44
Paraguay	275	20		1												
Philippines	1,069	179	206	39												
Poland	2,441	428	0	1,978	116	1	31	3	309	25	72	11	0	27	9	208
Portugal	541	112	52	51	2	0	3	0	2	1	6	1				
Qatar	45	5	0	35	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2		5	2	1
Romania	1,615	210		87	1			2	2	2	2		1		1	

	Hemophilia A	Hemophilia B	Hemophilia type unknown	VWD	Œ	臣	ΡV	FV+VIII	FVII	X	FXI	FXIII	Bleeding Disorder: Type Unknown	Glanzmanns thrombasthenia	Bernard Soulier	Platelet Disorders: Other/Unknown
Russia	6,342	1,109		1,950			_		_	_	_					
Saudi Arabia	334	84	0	182	4	13	18	1	14	6	11	35	0	119	6	10
Senegal	185	26		9	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0				
Serbia	450	83	0	300	6	0	2	2	26	1	8	4	1	0	2	
Singapore	210	46	0	88	0	0	18	0	9	0	47	5	0	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	523	76	0	670	90	0	74	1	775	37	52	2	0	10	15	23
Slovenia	213	30	0	186	3	0	12	3	16	2	20	0	0	8	0	14
South Africa	1,917	365	0	643	10	0	43	6	18	9	27	8	0	22	27	58
Sri Lanka	769	172		49	1	1	10		3		10	2		9		9
Sudan	913	203		282	41	3	54	3	38	29	5	25	5			170
Sweden	663	176		200										1		
Syria	731	81		98	16		9	32	22	3		1		29	3	11
Tanzania	81	14	25													
Thailand	1,404	184		162	1		10	5	28	6	8	8		17	10	18
Togo	30	9	5													
Uganda	160	29		4												
Ukraine	1,860	328		469						1						
United Kingdom	6,713	1,492	0	10,842	734	14	216	28	1,373	262	3,204	70	0	142	91	2,642
United States	13,639	4,111		11,336	170	25	119	23	865	109	495	116		167	36	2,199
Uruguay	222	40		258			1		6		9			1	4	
Uzbekistan	1,519	155	7	91					10		6	5		16	1	
Venezuela	2,217	577		1,074	20	66	35	28	179	111	394	16	6	17	4	175
Vietnam	2,773	584	0	146	6	5	9	11	44	20	12	12	3	85	3	93
Zambia	83	20	27	5												
Zimbabwe	135	15														
Total	158,225	31,247	1,744	71,893	2,437	291	2,203	622	9,930	1,774	7,774	1,291	550	3,082	667	11,668

Table 8. Gender distribution

This table provides the number of males and females with each bleeding disorder from the countries that have reported gender data.

Disorders	Countries reporting	Total patients identifed	Male	Percent male	Female	Percent female	Gender not known	Percent not known
Hemophilia A	113	158,225	142,702	90	4,874	3	8,789	6
Hemophilia B	112	31,247	27,427	88	1,584	5	1,736	6
Hemophilia type unknown	60	1,744	1,499	86	169	10	61	3
von Willebrand disease (VWD)	101	71,893	26,450	37	41,026	57	3,737	5
Factor I Deficiency	68	2,437	1,026	42	1,249	51	160	7
Factor II Deficiency	59	291	138	47	140	48	12	4
Factor V Deficiency	66	2,203	944	43	1,038	47	200	9
Factor V+VIII Deficiency	60	622	323	52	267	43	24	4
Factor VII Deficiency	77	9,930	4,765	48	4,793	48	335	3
Factor X Deficiency	71	1,774	821	46	782	44	164	9
Factor XI Deficiency	71	7,741	3,149	41	4,061	52	523	7
Factor XIII Deficiency	71	1,291	650	50	564	44	67	5
Bleeding disorder: type unknown	48	550	239	43	305	55	1	0
Platelet disorders: Glanzmanns thrombasthenia	63	3,082	1,048	34	1,168	38	841	27
Platelet disorder: Bernard Soulier syndrome	54	667	244	37	328	49	81	12
Platelet Disorders: other or unknown	55	11,668	2,942	25	4,959	43	3,737	32

A woman who has \leq 40% of the normal level of clotting factor (FVIII – hemophilia A, FIX – hemophilia B) is considered to be a person with hemophilia. A woman with more than 40 percent clotting factor is considered a carrier and is not included in this report.

Table 9. Number of prevalent and incident cases of inhibitors in Hemophilia A and B $\,$

(91 countries reported number of inhibitors)

Patients with current clinically significant inhibitors, meaning patients who do not respond to standard treatment.

Please note: a 0 indicates that the member organization reported the number zero, a blank space indicates that no number was reported.

	Hemophilia A inhibitors (total)	Hemophilia A inhibitors (new cases in 2017)	Hemophilia B inhibitors (total)	Hemophilia B inhibitors (new cases in 2017)
Albania	8	0	2	1
Argentina	92	7	5	0
Armenia	3	0		
Australia	65	4	3	0
Austria	23	2	1	0
Azerbaijan	24	2		
Barbados			1	
Belarus	53		6	
Belize		0		0
Botswana	2			
Brazil	384	66	43	4
Burkina Faso	1	1		
Cambodia	2	0	0	0
Cameroon	13	0	2	0
Canada	81		1	
Chile	28	5	2	1
Colombia	160	2	16	0
Costa Rica	11	0	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	5	0	0	0
Czech Republic	22	2	2	0
Dominican Republic	12	1		
Ecuador	19	7		
Egypt	142	54	2	0
Estonia	4	0		
Finland	13	1	2	
France	153	9	5	0

	Hemophilia A inhibitors (total)	Hemophilia A inhibitors (new cases in 2017)	Hemophilia B inhibitors (total)	Hemophilia B inhibitors (new cases in 2017)
Georgia	8			
Germany	187		29	
Ghana	1	1	0	0
Greece	16	1	3	0
Guatemala	15	15	0	0
Honduras	10	0		
Hong Kong (China)	8		1	
Hungary	20	1	0	0
India	776		18	
Indonesia	2	2	1	1
Iran	256	25	17	3
Iraq	92	7	4	1
Ireland			3	1
Israel	20	6	2	0
Italy	373		12	
Jamaica	14	1	0	0
Jordan	22	4	0	2
Kenya	12	8	0	0
Korea, Republic of	47	3	5	
Kyrgyzstan	1	0		
Lebanon	10	2	0	0
Lithuania	8			
Madagascar	2	0	0	0
Malaysia	83	2	8	0
Mali	2	1	0	0
Mauritius	1	0	0	0
Mexico	266	0	14	0
Moldova			1	0
Mozambique	1	1		
Myanmar	16	7		
Nepal	15	3		
New Zealand	16	1	0	0
Nicaragua	2			
Nigeria	2	1	0	0

	Hemophilia A inhibitors (total)	Hemophilia A inhibitors (new cases in 2017)	Hemophilia B inhibitors (total)	Hemophilia B inhibitors (new cases in 2017)
Norway	12	2	1	0
Pakistan	13	0	1	0
Panama	4	1	0	0
Paraguay	1			
Philippines	16	11	1	0
Poland	148		4	
Qatar	2	4	1	1
Russia	200		2	
Senegal	7	2	0	0
Serbia	16	0	0	0
Singapore	5	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	6	1	1	
Slovenia	3	0	0	0
South Africa	172	5	10	0
Sri Lanka	67	15		
Sudan	8	1		
Sweden	35		2	
Switzerland	94			
Syria	36	1	1	0
Tanzania	3			
Thailand	64	27		
Tunisia	25	1	1	
Uganda	0		0	
Ukraine	74		3	
United Kingdom	212	25	13	1
United States	839		87	
Uruguay	9		2	
Uzbekistan	38	2		
Venezuela	101	3	1	0
Vietnam	109	13	0	0
Zimbabwe	5	1		
Total	5,948	370	342	16

Table 10. Age distribution: Hemophilia A

(91 countries reported age data for hemophilia A)

	Hemophilia A	0–4	5–13	14–18	19–44	45+	Age Not Known
Albania	185	4%	22%	11%	41%	22%	0%
Argentina	2,311	4%	16%	9%	45%	22%	5%
Armenia	123	7%	34%	3%	45%	11%	0%
Australia	2,123	6%	15%	7%	38%	34%	0%
Austria	678	3%	9%	9%	42%	36%	0%
Azerbaijan	1,163	3%	10%	41%	38%	8%	0%
Bangladesh	1,044	10%	32%	22%	32%	3%	0%
Barbados	22	0%	14%	0%	59%	27%	0%
Belarus	526	5%	9%	7%	45%	34%	0%
Belgium	991	2%	10%	8%	36%	43%	0%
Belize	13	8%	23%	38%	31%	0%	0%
Botswana	36	17%	22%	19%	28%	3%	11%
Brazil	10,395	6%	16%	10%	49%	18%	0%
Burkina Faso	49	27%	45%	8%	16%	0%	4%
Cambodia	142	17%	45%	19%	19%	0%	0%
Cameroon	126	18%	32%	26%	16%	8%	0%
Canada	3,293	2%	13%	8%	42%	35%	0%
Chile	1,471	2%	13%	11%	49%	22%	2%
Colombia	2,297	2%	23%	11%	59%	5%	0%
Costa Rica	183	7%	19%	11%	51%	12%	0%
Cote d'Ivoire	85	19%	29%	22%	26%	4%	0%
Czech Republic	936	4%	12%	6%	45%	33%	0%
Dominican Republic	274	4%	20%	12%	42%	10%	11%
Egypt	4,695	10%	42%	4%	10%	2%	32%
Eritrea	51	0%	22%	22%	51%	2%	4%
Estonia	101	5%	9%	4%	62%	20%	0%
Ethiopia	141	8%	38%	14%	38%	2%	0%
France	6,126	8%	16%	10%	39%	26%	0%
Georgia	271	10%	18%	7%	47%	18%	0%
Ghana	254	10%	47%	18%	13%	0%	12%

	Hemophilia A	0–4	5–13	14–18	19–44	45+	Age Not Known
Greece	855	3%	8%	6%	39%	43%	0%
Guatemala	233	4%	18%	16%	45%	8%	10%
Guyana	6	0%	0%	17%	83%	0%	0%
Honduras	286	4%	29%	15%	42%	3%	7%
Hong Kong (China)	108	3%	17%	6%	65%	8%	2%
Hungary	896	3%	8%	4%	42%	43%	0%
India	15,920	1%	14%	11%	41%	9%	24%
Indonesia	1,784	6%	31%	20%	34%	3%	5%
Iran	5,121	3%	13%	8%	57%	19%	0%
Iraq	1,044	23%	38%	19%	16%	3%	0%
Ireland	606	4%	18%	9%	38%	32%	0%
Israel	597	8%	17%	10%	41%	23%	0%
Jamaica	44	5%	16%	23%	34%	23%	0%
Kenya	504	12%	29%	27%	14%	13%	4%
Korea, Republic of	1,687	5%	11%	9%	54%	22%	0%
Kyrgyzstan	267	7%	39%	15%	32%	8%	0%
Lebanon	162	9%	16%	12%	47%	16%	0%
Lesotho	21	5%	19%	33%	43%	0%	0%
Madagascar	60	7%	37%	18%	35%	3%	0%
Malaysia	1,295	4%	8%	8%	38%	24%	18%
Maldives	12	8%	33%	17%	25%	17%	0%
Mali	101	22%	44%	19%	16%	0%	0%
Mauritius	72	0%	13%	10%	42%	31%	6%
Mexico	4,720	3%	20%	12%	41%	10%	14%
Moldova	212	0%	4%	6%	45%	45%	0%
Mongolia	75	13%	43%	7%	32%	5%	0%
Mozambique	70	4%	4%	4%	84%	3%	0%
Myanmar	31	39%	35%	3%	23%	0%	0%
Nepal	539	8%	21%	18%	36%	6%	12%
New Zealand	370	3%	15%	9%	39%	24%	10%
Nicaragua	261	12%	29%	16%	25%	2%	17%
Nigeria	337	9%	34%	15%	23%	2%	16%
Norway	331	5%	16%	8%	38%	33%	0%
Pakistan	1,464	6%	23%	13%	33%	3%	21%

	Hemophilia A	0–4	5–13	14–18	19–44	45+	Age Not Known
Panama	264	6%	15%	10%	52%	18%	0%
Paraguay	275	7%	9%	16%	20%	47%	0%
Philippines	1,069	4%	12%	14%	49%	8%	13%
Poland	2,441	1%	7%	4%	47%	39%	0%
Portugal	541	1%	9%	8%	41%	33%	8%
Qatar	43	9%	26%	30%	33%	2%	0%
Senegal	185	9%	37%	21%	30%	3%	0%
Serbia	450	4%	12%	7%	48%	29%	0%
Singapore	210	6%	9%	9%	41%	36%	0%
Slovak Republic	523	3%	11%	5%	47%	34%	0%
Slovenia	213	3%	9%	3%	34%	42%	8%
South Africa	1,917	4%	18%	9%	42%	24%	2%
Sri Lanka	768	18%	18%	7%	24%	4%	29%
Sudan	913	20%	35%	14%	27%	3%	0%
Sweden	655	3%	17%	10%	40%	31%	0%
Syria	727	15%	28%	15%	35%	5%	2%
Thailand	1,404	23%	34%	19%	19%	4%	0%
Togo	30	23%	23%	10%	27%	7%	10%
Uganda	160	26%	43%	10%	19%	3%	0%
United Kingdom	6,713	6%	13%	7%	38%	36%	0%
United States	13,639	9%	24%	12%	33%	21%	0%
Uruguay	222	5%	13%	8%	50%	24%	0%
Uzbekistan	1,519	5%	17%	9%	58%	11%	0%
Venezuela	2,217	4%	13%	9%	39%	17%	17%
Vietnam	2,773	7%	22%	11%	48%	9%	3%
Zambia	110	12%	14%	22%	20%	3%	30%
Zimbabwe	135	5%	16%	16%	50%	7%	7%

Table 11. Age distribution: Hemophilia B

(90 countries reported age data for hemophilia B)

	Hemophilia B	0–4	5–13	14–18	19–44	45+	Age Not Known
Albania	32	9%	6%	0%	72%	13%	0%
Argentina	363	4%	17%	9%	45%	17%	8%
Armenia	20	15%	10%	5%	35%	35%	0%
Australia	512	4%	12%	7%	40%	37%	0%
Austria	120	4%	11%	3%	47%	35%	0%
Azerbaijan	141	9%	11%	26%	47%	8%	0%
Bangladesh	199	10%	37%	22%	28%	3%	0%
Barbados	11	0%	9%	9%	64%	18%	0%
Belarus	120	1%	10%	7%	48%	35%	0%
Belgium	239	2%	10%	6%	35%	47%	0%
Belize	5	0%	0%	40%	60%	0%	0%
Botswana	7	0%	57%	0%	29%	0%	14%
Brazil	2,037	5%	15%	12%	48%	19%	0%
Burkina Faso	14	14%	36%	21%	21%	0%	7%
Cambodia	22	18%	50%	14%	18%	0%	0%
Cameroon	24	25%	38%	21%	17%	0%	0%
Canada	730	2%	10%	6%	41%	41%	0%
Chile	164	1%	13%	8%	52%	22%	4%
Colombia	476	2%	22%	10%	59%	7%	0%
Costa Rica	33	3%	15%	9%	61%	12%	0%
Cote d'Ivoire	9	11%	44%	11%	22%	11%	0%
Czech Republic	141	6%	11%	6%	35%	41%	0%
Dominican Republic	30	0%	17%	7%	50%	17%	10%
Egypt	1,084	6%	43%	2%	8%	1%	40%
Eritrea	5	0%	40%	0%	60%	0%	0%
Estonia	10	10%	30%	0%	30%	30%	0%
Ethiopia	27	7%	26%	11%	52%	4%	0%
France	1,398	8%	18%	10%	37%	26%	0%
Georgia	52	13%	13%	8%	44%	21%	0%
Ghana	6	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%

	Hemophilia B	0–4	5–13	14–18	19–44	45+	Age Not Known
Greece	183	4%	7%	4%	37%	48%	0%
Guatemala	32	3%	9%	19%	31%	3%	34%
Honduras	34	6%	24%	21%	38%	3%	9%
Hong Kong (China)	24	0%	21%	8%	46%	25%	0%
Hungary	227	1%	4%	7%	42%	45%	0%
India	2,406	1%	12%	13%	46%	12%	16%
Indonesia	270	8%	37%	30%	24%	2%	0%
Iran	1,096	3%	11%	8%	59%	19%	0%
Iraq	358	18%	36%	24%	16%	7%	0%
Ireland	238	4%	16%	9%	40%	31%	0%
Israel	103	17%	15%	17%	35%	17%	0%
Jamaica	4	0%	0%	25%	50%	25%	0%
Kenya	114	18%	25%	31%	21%	4%	2%
Korea, Republic of	417	4%	14%	12%	48%	23%	0%
Kyrgyzstan	37	5%	14%	14%	62%	5%	0%
Lebanon	46	7%	15%	22%	48%	9%	0%
Lesotho	1	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Madagascar	48	13%	52%	10%	25%	0%	0%
Malaysia	156	10%	19%	21%	27%	18%	6%
Maldives	5	60%	0%	20%	0%	20%	0%
Mali	8	63%	0%	13%	25%	0%	0%
Mauritius	13	8%	15%	15%	46%	15%	0%
Mexico	699	4%	19%	12%	43%	10%	12%
Moldova	19	0%	5%	0%	68%	26%	0%
Mongolia	27	11%	37%	19%	26%	7%	0%
Mozambique	1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Myanmar	8	50%	38%	0%	13%	0%	0%
Nepal	85	9%	33%	16%	29%	9%	2%
New Zealand	84	2%	11%	4%	37%	37%	10%
Nicaragua	54	6%	11%	17%	15%	2%	50%
Nigeria	9	22%	33%	11%	11%	0%	22%
Norway	88	5%	15%	16%	30%	35%	0%
Pakistan	279	6%	21%	14%	32%	3%	25%
Panama	33	6%	12%	24%	48%	9%	0%

	Hemophilia B	0–4	5–13	14–18	19–44	45+	Age Not Known
Paraguay	20	5%	25%	50%	15%	5%	0%
Philippines	179	3%	15%	14%	51%	7%	10%
Poland	426	2%	7%	6%	50%	35%	1%
Portugal	112	1%	9%	6%	39%	37%	8%
Qatar	5	20%	20%	60%	0%	0%	0%
Senegal	26	8%	81%	8%	0%	4%	0%
Serbia	83	4%	18%	10%	47%	22%	0%
Singapore	46	2%	15%	9%	52%	22%	0%
Slovak Republic	76	4%	18%	7%	50%	21%	0%
Slovenia	30	3%	10%	0%	33%	37%	17%
South Africa	365	4%	32%	10%	33%	20%	1%
Sri Lanka	163	20%	23%	10%	3%	3%	40%
Sudan	203	19%	42%	14%	24%	1%	0%
Sweden	184	1%	13%	5%	36%	45%	0%
Syria	81	12%	30%	23%	31%	1%	2%
Thailand	184	58%	17%	9%	9%	8%	0%
Togo	9	0%	33%	22%	11%	0%	33%
Uganda	29	24%	34%	14%	28%	0%	0%
United Kingdom	1,492	6%	13%	6%	39%	35%	0%
United States	4,111	10%	24%	11%	29%	26%	0%
Uruguay	40	5%	18%	13%	53%	13%	0%
Uzbekistan	155	4%	19%	12%	55%	10%	0%
Venezuela	577	2%	13%	7%	40%	21%	17%
Vietnam	584	8%	18%	11%	48%	12%	3%
Zambia	20	35%	5%	45%	15%	0%	0%
Zimbabwe	15	0%	27%	7%	40%	13%	13%

Table 12. Age distribution: Hemophilia Type Unknown

(21 countries reported age data)

	Hemophilia Type Unknown	0–4	5–13	14–18	19–44	45+	Age Not Known
Albania	1	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Armenia	2	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Bangladesh	6	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Belgium	9	0%	0%	0%	22%	67%	11%
Dominican Republic	70	0%	13%	7%	27%	6%	47%
Ethiopia	133	17%	34%	21%	29%	0%	0%
Ghana	15	67%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Guatemala	51	2%	6%	2%	2%	0%	88%
Guyana	5	20%	20%	0%	60%	0%	0%
Honduras	31	16%	19%	13%	19%	0%	32%
Hong Kong (China)	6	0%	0%	0%	50%	17%	33%
India	640	1%	5%	8%	26%	6%	53%
Mali	8	25%	50%	13%	0%	13%	0%
Mexico	340	1%	9%	6%	21%	4%	61%
Moldova	1	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Nigeria	17	53%	12%	0%	18%	0%	18%
Philippines	206	2%	10%	13%	43%	5%	27%
Portugal	52	0%	0%	8%	21%	29%	42%
Syria	4	50%	25%	25%	0%	0%	0%
Togo	5	0%	60%	0%	20%	0%	20%
Uzbekistan	7	57%	43%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 13. Age distribution: VWD

(74 countries reported age data)

	VWD	0–4	5–13	14–18	19–44	45+	Age Not Known
Albania	6	0%	17%	0%	83%	0%	0%
Argentina	398	0%	2%	3%	45%	36%	14%
Armenia	15	0%	7%	20%	53%	0%	20%
Australia	2,139	2%	9%	7%	45%	37%	0%
Azerbaijan	205	3%	5%	27%	32%	33%	0%
Bangladesh	2	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%
Barbados	2	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Belarus	196	1%	3%	5%	66%	26%	0%
Belgium	1,972	0%	14%	10%	41%	34%	1%
Botswana	4	0%	75%	25%	0%	0%	0%
Brazil	8,531	1%	11%	10%	52%	26%	0%
Cambodia	4	25%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cameroon	3	0%	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%
Canada	4,669	1%	7%	7%	48%	37%	0%
Colombia	1,612	0%	25%	10%	61%	4%	0%
Costa Rica	87	0%	1%	8%	51%	38%	2%
Cote d'Ivoire	3	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Czech Republic	837	1%	7%	6%	45%	41%	0%
Dominican Republic	27	0%	4%	11%	52%	19%	15%
Egypt	562	7%	45%	3%	1%	2%	42%
Estonia	111	2%	20%	10%	44%	16%	8%
France	2,267	6%	15%	11%	38%	29%	0%
Georgia	38	5%	29%	11%	32%	24%	0%
Ghana	7	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Greece	1,110	2%	13%	10%	40%	35%	0%
Guatemala	23	4%	13%	13%	26%	17%	26%
Honduras	17	18%	18%	12%	41%	0%	12%
Hong Kong (China)	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Hungary	1,458	1%	5%	6%	43%	42%	2%
India	563	1%	13%	13%	47%	15%	10%

	VWD	0–4	5–13	14–18	19–44	45+	Age Not Known
Indonesia	9	0%	22%	11%	44%	0%	22%
Iran	1,585	3%	17%	11%	53%	15%	0%
Iraq	401	17%	27%	39%	14%	3%	0%
Ireland	1,467	5%	18%	7%	46%	25%	0%
Jamaica	1	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Kenya	30	17%	27%	37%	17%	3%	0%
Korea, Republic of	129	1%	9%	9%	60%	21%	0%
Kyrgyzstan	16	6%	13%	31%	50%	0%	0%
Lebanon	152	9%	18%	11%	49%	12%	1%
Madagascar	2	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Malaysia	50	8%	10%	14%	54%	14%	0%
Mali	14	21%	21%	21%	29%	7%	0%
Mauritius	1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mexico	306	2%	15%	12%	36%	8%	27%
Moldova	5	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Mongolia	13	0%	23%	23%	38%	15%	0%
Myanmar	5	40%	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nepal	5	0%	0%	40%	40%	20%	0%
New Zealand	237	1%	8%	6%	36%	27%	22%
Nigeria	7	0%	57%	14%	14%	0%	14%
Pakistan	250	4%	27%	14%	46%	2%	6%
Panama	505	1%	20%	30%	40%	9%	0%
Paraguay	1	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Philippines	39	0%	8%	5%	26%	5%	56%
Poland	1,978	1%	15%	8%	50%	25%	1%
Portugal	51	2%	4%	4%	37%	49%	4%
Qatar	35	11%	26%	49%	9%	6%	0%
Senegal	9	0%	33%	44%	11%	11%	0%
Serbia	300	1%	8%	6%	52%	33%	0%
Singapore	88	0%	13%	1%	43%	43%	0%
Slovak Republic	670	1%	6%	5%	55%	32%	0%
Slovenia	186	0%	6%	9%	53%	31%	0%
South Africa	643	0%	6%	8%	43%	40%	4%
Sri Lanka	49	12%	18%	4%	8%	10%	47%

	VWD	0–4	5–13	14–18	19–44	45+	Age Not Known
Sudan	282	22%	40%	14%	21%	4%	0%
Sweden	200	3%	10%	6%	41%	40%	1%
Syria	98	13%	31%	10%	39%	7%	0%
Uganda	4	0%	75%	0%	0%	25%	0%
United Kingdom	10,842	3%	11%	6%	41%	39%	0%
United States	11,336	6%	32%	22%	23%	17%	0%
Uruguay	258	0%	61%	1%	3%	1%	33%
Uzbekistan	91	1%	10%	12%	63%	14%	0%
Venezuela	1,074	1%	12%	11%	38%	18%	19%
Vietnam	146	3%	21%	16%	43%	12%	4%

Table 14. HIV and HCV infection

(People currently living with HIV or HCV. 79 countries reported HIV and/or HCV data)

Please note: the number of people infected with HCV does not refer to the number of people with active HCV.

Data on HIV and HCV are based on a small number of countries and do not reflect the true global burden of these infections in the bleeding disorders community.

	Total nu	mber of peo with HIV	ple living		per of peop th hepatitis		Total nu currently	mber of pec active hep	ple with atitis C**
	Hemophilia	VWD	Other bleeding disorders	Hemophilia	VWD*	Other bleeding disorders	Hemophilia	VWD	Other bleeding disorders
Albania	1			18					
Algeria	2	0	0	24	15	2	9	7	0
Argentina	56	0		605	20				
Armenia		1		62			3		
Austria	48			206					
Azerbaijan				576	57	41	21	57	19
Barbados	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Belarus	0	0	0						
Botswana	1								
Burkina Faso	0								
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	5	0	0						
Colombia	12	2	0	192	50	6	50	6	2
Costa Rica	11	0	0	48	0	1	5	0	0
Cote d'Ivoire	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	3	0	0	207	3	0	66	2	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	29		4	27		4
Ecuador	10	10		18	3				
Estonia	1	0	0	28	1				
France	528	16	3	2,018	174	48	79	4	3
Georgia				140			134		
Germany	367								
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Total nu	mber of peo with HIV	pple living	Total numl wi	per of peop th hepatitis	le infected C*	Total nu currently	mber of pec active hepa	pple with atitis C**
	Hemophilia	VWD	Other bleeding disorders	Hemophilia	VWD*	Other bleeding disorders	Hemophilia	VWD	Other bleeding disorders
Greece	50	2	0	271	26	0	59	6	0
Guatemala				1	1	1			
Honduras		1							
Hong Kong (China)							3	0	0
Hungary	10	0	0	400	110	0			
India	110								
Indonesia				52					
Iran	27	0	4	670	56	83	156	10	21
Iraq	0	0	0	300	63	5		1	
Ireland	37			130			3		
Israel	24	0	0						
Italy	194	10	6	1,382	109	82			
Japan	878	9	3						
Jordan	2			46					
Kenya	23	2	0						
Korea, Republic of	18			558			93		
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	30			5		
Lebanon	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0
Lesotho	0								
Madagascar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	3	0	0	400	0	0	220	0	0
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0
Mexico	46	3	0	266	6	0			
Moldova	0	0	0						
Mozambique	1			1					
Myanmar	0	0		3	0		1		
Nepal	1			9					
New Zealand	6	0	0	32	2	0	4	1	0
Nicaragua				23					

	Total nui	mber of pec with HIV	pple living		ber of peop th hepatitis			mber of pec active hepa	
	Hemophilia	VWD	Other bleeding disorders	Hemophilia	VWD*	Other bleeding disorders	Hemophilia	VWD	Other bleeding disorders
Norway	6	0	0						
Pakistan	13	1	2	244	52	11	192	42	8
Panama	0	0	0	23	5	0	20	5	0
Paraguay	1			1			1		
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	7	2	0	116	12	1			
Singapore	0	0	0	69	2	0	0	0	0
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	130	22	16	22	2	0
Slovenia	7	0	0	96	6	3	0	0	0
South Africa	75	3	0	217	4	2	17	4	2
Sri Lanka				1					
Sudan	2	1		41					
Sweden	15								
Switzerland	17			114					
Syria	0	0	0	71	6	0			
Thailand	5	0	0						
Togo	0								
Uganda	1			1					
United Kingdom	276	4	0	1,230	130	17			
United States	961	14	5	2,047	108	26			
Uruguay	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0
Uzbekistan	10			186	9				
Venezuela	84	9	1	320	24		60	8	
Vietnam	4	0	0	226	6	25	0	0	0
Zambia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,961	90	24	13,902	1,082	374	1,265	155	59

^{*} Hepatitis C antibody positive at any time

 $[\]hbox{** Still PCR positive: patients who have not cleared the virus spontaneously or after treatment}\\$

Table 15. Percentage of patients on prophylaxis

(86 countries reported prophylaxis data)

For all patients (Hemophilia A and B) that would be eligible for prophylactic treatment based on the protocols in their country.

	Percent under 18 on prophylaxis	Precise or estimate	Percent over 18 on prophylaxis	Precise or estimate
Algeria	100%	Estimate	100%	Estimate
Argentina	75%	Estimate	5%	Estimate
Armenia	50%	Estimate	25%	Estimate
Australia	88%	Estimate	71%	Estimate
Austria	89%	Precise	68%	Precise
Azerbaijan	20%	Precise		
Barbados	75%	Precise	100%	Precise
Belgium	90%	Estimate	75%	Estimate
Brazil	92%	Precise	41%	Precise
Burkina Faso	18%	Precise	9%	Precise
Cambodia	50%	Estimate		
Cameroon	5%	Precise	0%	Precise
Chile	100%	Estimate	50%	Estimate
Colombia	90%	Precise	80%	Precise
Costa Rica	58%	Precise	15%	Precise
Cote d'Ivoire	15%	Precise	0%	Precise
Czech Republic	93%	Precise	58%	Precise
Dominican Republic	15%	Precise	0%	Precise
Ecuador	100%	Estimate	80%	Estimate
Egypt	100%	Precise	0%	Precise
Eritrea	78%	Precise	37%	Precise
Estonia	100%	Precise	28%	Precise
Ethiopia	0%	Precise	0%	Precise
Finland	90%	Estimate		
France	79%	Precise	55%	Precise
Georgia	32%	Estimate	18%	Estimate
Germany	100%	Estimate		
Ghana	36%	Estimate		
Greece	90%	Precise	36%	Estimate
Guatemala	17%	Estimate		

	Percent under 18 on prophylaxis	Precise or estimate	Percent over 18 on prophylaxis	Precise or estimate
Hungary	100%	Precise	70%	Estimate
Indonesia	0%	Precise	0%	Precise
Iran	60%	Estimate	0%	Precise
Iraq	80%	Estimate	10%	Estimate
Ireland	100%	Estimate	85%	Estimate
Israel	90%	Estimate	55%	Estimate
Jamaica	0%	Precise	0%	Precise
Japan	90%	Estimate	78%	Estimate
Jordan	40%	Estimate	0%	Estimate
Kenya	14%	Precise	4%	Precise
Korea, Republic of	88%	Estimate	48%	Estimate
Kyrgyzstan	0%	Precise	0%	Precise
Lebanon	45%	Estimate	30%	Estimate
Lesotho	0%	Precise	0%	Precise
Lithuania	100%	Precise	38%	Estimate
Madagascar	20%	Estimate	10%	Estimate
Malawi	3%	Estimate	5%	Estimate
Malaysia	90%	Estimate	70%	Estimate
Maldives	10%	Estimate		
Mali	98%	Estimate	75%	Estimate
Mauritius	100%	Precise	82%	Precise
Mozambique	2%	Estimate	70%	Estimate
Myanmar	11%	Estimate		
Netherlands	100%	Precise	100%	Estimate
New Zealand	100%	Estimate	50%	Estimate
Nicaragua	0%	Precise	0%	Precise
Nigeria	11%	Precise	3%	Precise
Norway	95%	Estimate	70%	Estimate
Pakistan	60%	Precise	5%	Estimate
Panama	100%	Precise	100%	Precise
Paraguay	5%	Precise	1%	Precise
Philippines	1%	Estimate	1%	Estimate
Poland	100%	Precise		
Qatar	50%	Precise	50%	Precise
Russia	90%	Estimate	65%	Estimate
Senegal	11%	Estimate	0%	Precise

	Percent under 18 on prophylaxis	Precise or estimate	Percent over 18 on prophylaxis	Precise or estimate
Serbia	90%	Estimate	35%	Estimate
Singapore	92%	Precise	59%	Precise
Slovak Republic	95%	Precise	42%	Estimate
Slovenia	77%	Precise	64%	Precise
South Africa	35%	Estimate	25%	Estimate
Sri Lanka	23%	Precise	10%	Precise
Sweden	100%	Estimate	90%	Estimate
Syria	0%	Estimate	0%	Estimate
Tanzania	0%	Precise	0%	Precise
Thailand	20%	Estimate	0%	Estimate
Togo	0%	Estimate	0%	Estimate
Tunisia	25%	Estimate		
Uganda	1%	Precise	1%	Precise
United Kingdom	95%	Estimate	80%	Estimate
Uruguay	50%	Estimate	10%	Estimate
Uzbekistan	0%	Precise	0%	Precise
Venezuela	50%	Estimate	30%	Estimate
Vietnam	10%	Estimate	4%	Estimate
Zambia	29%	Precise	29%	Precise
Zimbabwe	5%	Estimate	5%	Estimate

Table 16. Use of Factor Concentrates in 2017: Factor VIII

(93 countries reported Factor VIII data)

The quantities of factor VIII in this chart are as reported to the WFH and are not independently verified. In some cases the numbers reported may be based on an estimate or from one region or certain treatment centres. Some countries report the amount of factor concentrate consumed in the year 2017 while others report the amount purchased. 2017 is the first year where data on the purchase of extended half-life products is reported. Factor VIII IU calculated includes plasma derived, recombinant, extended half life products and humanitarian aid. The per capita number divides the total IUs used by the total population of the country. This gives an indication of the amount of product being used in a country but cannot be used to determine the level of care for individual patients. Please note that some FVIII products are used in the treatment of von Willebrand disease and not for hemophilia A. Quantities reported were not independently verified except when the WFH provided humanitarian aid products.

	Factor VIII Total IU	FVIII Plasma Derived	Factor VIII Recombinant	Factor VIII Recombinant, extended half-life	Total Percent Plasma Derived	Total Percent Recombinant	Total Percent Extended half-life	Factor VIII Humanitarian Aid Total	Factor VIII WFH Humanitarian Aid - Conventional	Factor VIII WFH Humanitarian Aid - Extended half-life	Factor VIII Per Capita	FVIII Per Capital Without Humanitarian Aid
Albania	7,500,000	€ ∆	No data	No data	우룹	수 %	P 교	3,000,000	でま く	교 고 고 고 고 고	2.610	丘じゴ 1.566
Algeria	82,472,000	No data	44,525,250	No data		54		No data			1.996	1.996
Argentina	211,250,000	129,200,000	78,800,000	0	62	38	0	3,250,000			4.772	4.698
Armenia	1,850,000	500,000	No data	No data	100		-	1,350,000		1,350,000	0.631	0.171
Australia	167,410,310	19,704,008	147,706,302	0	12	88	0	0		.,,	6.806	6.806
Azerbaijan	17,000,000	17,000,000	No data	No data	100			No data			1.724	1.724
Bangladesh	4,086,500	No data	No data	No data				4,086,500	649,000	3,437,500	0.025	
Barbados	195,000	175,000	No data	No data	100			20,000			0.682	0.612
Belize	288,190	No data	No data	No data				288,190	110,000	75,000	0.769	
Brazil	787,894,500	214,420,750	573,473,750	No data	27	73		0			3.765	3.765
Burkina Faso	274,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	274,500	124,500	150,000	0.014	0.000
Cambodia	200,000	No data	No data	No data				200,000	200,000		0.012	
Cameroon	900,000	No data	No data	No data				900,000	350,000	550,000	0.037	
Canada	288,533,861	50,181,534	180,166,321	58,186,006	17	62	20	0			7.860	7.860
Chile	57,000,000	57,000,000	0	0	100	0	0	0			3.157	3.157
Colombia	225,454,500	90,784,000	134,662,000	0	40	60	0	8,500			4.595	4.595
Costa Rica	16,057,500	16,057,500	0	0	100	0	0	No data			3.273	3.273
Cote d'Ivoire	699,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	699,000	299,000	350,000	0.029	0.000
Czech Republic	65,722,514	29,051,202	34,856,912	1,814,400	44	53	3	0			6.205	6.205

	Factor VIII Total IU	FVIII Plasma Derived	Factor VIII Recombinant	Factor VIII Recombinant, extended half-life	Total Percent Plasma Derived	Total Percent Recombinant	Total Percent Extended half-life	Factor VIII Humanitarian Aid Total	Factor VIII WFH Humanitarian Aid - Conventional	Factor VIII WFH Humanitarian Aid - Extended half-life	Factor VIII Per Capita	FVIII Per Capital Without Humanitarian Aid
Dominican Republic	1,650,000	No data	No data	No data				1,650,000	200,000	1,450,000	0.153	
Ecuador§	35,014,000	27,941,000	6,973,000	No data	80	20		10,000	10,000	.,,	2.101	2.100
Egypt	31,180,000	15,830,000	500,000	7,425,000	67	2	31	7,425,000		3,100,000	0.320	0.244
Eritrea	500,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	500,000	106,000	387,500	0.085	0.000
Estonia	6,331,050	4,420,300	1,910,750	No data	70	30		No data	,	,,,,,,	4.813	4.813
Ethiopia	2,710,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,710,500	548,000	2,162,500	0.026	0.000
Finland	44,035,250	5,828,000	38,207,250	No data	13	87		0			7.990	7.990
France	472,856,500	76,446,250	296,845,000	99,565,250	16	63	21	0			7.045	7.045
Georgia	8,500,000	8,500,000	No data	No data	100			No data			2.287	2.287
Germany	660,218,921	238,588,600	421,630,321	No data	36	64		0			7.984	7.984
Ghana	403,000	No data	No data	No data				403,000	403,000		0.014	0.000
Greece	47,030,950	6,679,200	38,223,700	2,128,050	14	81	5	0			4.371	4.371
Guatemala	47,181,690	11,000,000	36,000,000	No data	23	77		181,690			2.790	2.779
Guyana	150,000	No data	No data	No data				150,000			0.193	
Honduras	12,904,500	11,929,500	No data	No data	100			975,000	575,000	400,000	1.393	1.288
Hungary	124,660,500	76,851,000	47,809,500	0	62	38	0	No data			12.745	12.745
India	208,031,266	122,400,000	No data	38,848,485	76		24	46,782,781	19,582,781	27,200,000	0.155	0.120
Indonesia	2,707,870	No data	0	0		0	0	2,707,870	257,870	2,450,000	0.010	
Iran	158,029,050	86,916,750	71,112,300	0	55	45	0	0			1.947	1.947
Iraq	42,000,000	0	42,000,000	No data	0	100		0			1.097	1.097
Ireland	52,496,750	3,906,000	39,758,750	8,832,000	7	76	17	0			10.906	10.906
Italy	507,500,000	No data	No data	No data				No data			8.381	8.381
Jamaica	1,105,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,105,200	367,700	737,500	0.382	0.000
Japan	881,200,000	79,100,000	802,100,000	No data	9	91		0			6.950	6.950
Jordan	7,365,830	3,500,000	1,500,000	0	70	30	0	2,365,830	65,830	2,300,000	0.759	0.515
Kenya	4,100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,100,000		937,500	0.082	0.000
Korea, Republic of	254,792,000	57,695,000	197,097,000	No data	23	77		No data			4.951	4.951
Kyrgyzstan	4,515,500	497,500	1,198,000	0	29	71	0	2,820,000	645,000	2,175,000	0.728	0.273
Latvia §	8,232,750	5,971,000	2,261,750	0	73	27	0	0			4.242	4.242
Lebanon	1,100,199	No data	No data	No data				1,100,199	1,100,199		0.181	
Lithuania	18,964,250	10,911,500	8,052,750	No data	58	42		No data			6.707	6.707
Madagascar	891,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	891,000	641,000	250,000	0.035	0.000

	Factor VIII Total IU	FVIII Plasma Derived	Factor VIII Recombinant	Factor VIII Recombinant, extended half-life	Total Percent Plasma Derived	Total Percent Recombinant	Total Percent Extended half-life	Factor VIII Humanitarian Aid Total	Factor VIII WFH Humanitarian Aid - Conventional	Factor VIII WFH Humanitarian Aid - Extended half-life	Factor VIII Per Capita	FVIII Per Capital Without Humanitarian Aid
	Fact	FVIII	Fact	Fact Recc exte	Tota Plasi	Tota Reco	Tota Exte	Facto Humi Total	Fact Hum - Co	Factor V Humanit Aid - Ext half-life	Fact	F Cap
Malawi	352,900	No data	0	0		0	0	352,900	152,900	200,000	0.019	0.000
Malaysia	34,296,500	27,096,500	7,200,000	0	79	21	0	0			1.084	1.084
Maldives	312,500	No data	No data	No data				312,500		312,500	0.716	
Mali	1,020,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020,880	283,380	737,500	0.055	0.000
Mauritius	2,743,500	2,544,500	0	0	100	0	0	199,000	199,000		2.169	2.012
Moldova	4,000,000	4,000,000	0	0	100	0	0	0			1.127	1.127
Mongolia	2,011,830	No data	1,174,000	No data		100		837,830	200,000	537,500	0.654	0.382
Myanmar	2,801,400	No data	1,400	No data		100		2,800,000	1,344,000	1,250,000	0.052	0.000
Nepal	677,400	No data	No data	No data				677,400	202,400	475,000	0.023	
Nicaragua	7,120,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,120,000	102,000	700,000	1.145	0.000
Nigeria	3,007,640	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,007,640	579,820	2,375,000	0.016	0.000
Norway	35,530,000	2,732,000	31,867,000	931,000	8	90	3	0			6.726	6.726
Pakistan	10,168,750	743,750	0	0	100	0	0	9,425,000	500,000	8,925,000	0.052	0.004
Panama	10,781,750	10,394,250	387,500	0	96	4	0	No data			2.631	2.631
Paraguay	796,000	No data	No data	No data				700,000			0.117	0.014
Philippines	10,129,600	2,300,000	0	0	100	0	0	7,829,600	1,631,520	2,362,500	0.097	0.022
Poland	253,883,250	242,504,250	11,074,000	305,000	96	4	0	0			6.685	6.685
Portugal	51,394,000	18,873,000	32,521,000	No data	37	63		No data			4.993	4.993
Qatar	13,000,000	0	12,856,000	144,000	0	99	1	0			4.926	4.926
Russia	995,323,562	638,286,312	357,037,250	0	64	36	0	0			6.888	6.888
Senegal	955,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	955,000	120,400		0.060	0.000
Serbia	26,424,750	11,747,000	11,677,750	0	50	50	0	3,000,000			3.763	3.336
Singapore	9,774,600	5,827,100	3,947,500	0	60	40	0	0			1.742	1.742
Slovak Republic	41,700,000	34,500,000	7,200,000	0	83	17	0	0			7.666	7.666
Slovenia	17,427,500	2,566,000	14,147,500	714,000	15	81	4	0			8.432	8.432
South Africa	61,614,300	59,306,800	2,307,500	0	96	4	0	0			1.086	1.086
Sri Lanka	4,662,500	No data	No data	No data				4,662,500		4,662,500	0.217	
Sudan	8,662,500	7,162,500	No data	No data	100			1,500,000	1,500,000		0.214	0.177
Sweden	101,350,400	5,000,400	96,350,000	No data	5	95		0			10.067	10.067
Syria	1,500,000	No data	0	0		0	0	1,500,000	1,500,000		0.082	
Tanzania	994,940	No data	No data	No data				994,940	44,940	950,000	0.017	
Thailand	25,772,000	9,276,000	12,396,000	No data	43	57		4,100,000		4,100,000	0.373	0.314
Togo	50,000	No data	No data	No data				50,000	50,000		0.006	

	Factor VIII Total IU	FVIII Plasma Derived	Factor VIII Recombinant	Factor VIII Recombinant, extended half-life	Total Percent Plasma Derived	Total Percent Recombinant	Total Percent Extended half-life	Factor VIII Humanitarian Aid Total	Factor VIII WFH Humanitarian Aid - Conventional	Factor VIII WFH Humanitarian Aid - Extended half-life	Factor VIII Per Capita	FVIII Per Capital Without Humanitarian Aid
Uganda	1,074,267	No data	No data	No data				1,074,267	924,267	150,000	0.025	
Ukraine	50,880,500	33,786,750	17,093,750	0	66	34	0	0			1.135	1.135
United Kingdom	577,522,950	28,983,481	490,731,691	57,807,778	5	85	10	0			8.747	8.747
United States	3,116,000,000	349,000,000	2,014,000,000	753,000,000	11	65	24	No data			9.567	9.567
Uruguay	9,100,000	No data	No data	0			0	No data			2.633	2.633
Uzbekistan	2,327,350	No data	No data	No data				2,325,000		2,325,000	0.072	0.000
Venezuela	53,131,750	11,383,000	16,523,750	12,425,000	28	41	31	12,800,000	1,810,778	8,450,000	1.662	1.261
Vietnam	26,188,250	22,269,500	0	0	100	0	0	3,918,750		2,100,000	0.274	0.233
Zambia	712,500	No data	No data	No data				712,500	150,000	562,500	0.042	
Zimbabwe	891,608	No data	No data	No data				891,608	891,608		0.054	
TOTAL	11,121,470,678	2,978,150,787	6,379,326,747	1,042,125,969				162,722,075	38,421,893	90,287,500		

 $^{{}^{\}S}$ Data added/modified after final report; amounts not included in totals

Table 17. Use of Factor Concentrates in 2017: Factor IX

(89 countries reported Factor IX data.)

The quantities of factor IX in this chart are as reported to the WFH and are not independently verified. In some cases the numbers reported may be based on an estimate or from one region or certain treatment centres. Some countries report the amount of factor concentrate consumed in the year 2017 while others report the amount purchased. 2017 is the first year where data on the purchase of extended half-life products is reported. Factor IX Total IU calculated includes plasma derived, recombinant, extended half life products and humanitarian aid. The factor IX per capita divides the total IUs used by the total population of the country. This gives an indication of the amount of product being used in a country but cannot be used to determine the level of care for individual patients. Quantities reported were not independently verified except when the WFH provided humanitarian aid products.

	Factor IX Total IU	Factor IX Plasma Derived	Factor IX Recombinant	Factor IX Recombinant, extended half- life	Total Percent Plasma Derived	Total Percent Recombinant	Total Percent Extended half-life	Factor IX Humanitarian Aid Total	Factor IX WFH Humanitarian Aid - Conventional	Factor IX WFH Humanitarian Aid - Extended half-life	Factor IX Per Capita	Factor IX Per Capital Without Humanitarian Aid
Albania	400,000	No data	No data	No data	F	12 62	E m	No data	шт,	штас	0.139	13.921
Algeria	19,800,000	19,800,000	No data	No data	100	192		No data			0.479	0.479
Argentina	21,500,000	15,600,000	5,100,000	0	75	25	0	800,000			0.486	0.468
Armenia	170,000	No data	No data	No data				170,000		25,000	0.058	0.000
Australia	28,283,150	126,000	28,157,150	0	0	100	0	0		-	1.150	1.150
Azerbaijan	2,000,000	2,000,000	No data	No data	100			No data			0.203	0.203
Bangladesh	1,050,000	No data	No data	No data				1,050,000		1,050,000	0.006	0.000
Barbados	160,000	150,000	No data	No data	100			10,000			0.560	0.525
Belize	304,210	No data	No data	No data				304,210		25,000	0.812	0.000
Brazil	125,613,250	125,613,250	No data	No data	100			0			0.600	0.600
Burkina Faso	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,000		300,000	0.016	0.000
Cameroon	200,000	No data	No data	No data				200,000		200,000	0.008	0.000
Canada	56,017,505	4,098,499	35,149,911	16,769,095	7	63	30	0			1.526	1.526
Chile	9,000,000	9,000,000	0	0	100	0	0	0			0.498	0.498
Colombia	33,641,500	14,600,000	19,033,000	0	43	57	0	158,400			0.689	0.685
Costa Rica	3,484,000	3,484,000	0	0	100	0	0	No data			0.710	0.710
Cote d'Ivoire	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,000		25,000	0.001	0.000
Czech Republic	7,411,857	4,841,771	2,065,960	504,126	65	28	7	0			0.700	0.700
Dominican Republic	375,000	No data	No data	No data				375,000		375,000	0.035	0.000
Ecuador§	2,916,500	2,916,500	0	No data	100	0		0			0.175	0.175

	Factor IX Total IU	Factor IX Plasma Derived	Factor IX Recombinant	Factor IX Recombinant, extended half- life	Total Percent Plasma Derived	Total Percent Recombinant	Total Percent Extended half-life	Factor IX Humanitarian Aid Total	Factor IX WFH Humanitarian Aid - Conventional	Factor IX WFH Humanitarian Aid - Extended half-life	Factor IX Per Capita	Factor IX Per Capital Without Humanitarian Aid
	Fa	Fac	Fac	Rec ext ext	Tot: Plas	Tota	Ex Total	Fac Hur Aid	E Tr	Fac Hur Aid half	Cap.	Cap Hur
Egypt	6,940,000	No data	190,000	3,375,000		5	95	3,375,000		2,575,000	0.071	0.037
Eritrea	25,000	No data	No data	No data				25,000		25,000	0.004	0.000
Estonia	471,600	471,600	No data	No data	100			No data			0.359	0.359
Ethiopia	225,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	225,000		225,000	0.002	0.000
Finland	12,103,500	685,000	11,418,500	No data	6	94		0			2.196	2.196
France	81,365,000	27,908,500	53,456,500	0	34	66	0	0			1.212	1.212
Georgia	1,500,000	1,500,000	No data	No data	100			No data			0.404	0.404
Germany	68,381,100	38,011,800	30,369,300	No data	56	44		0			0.827	0.827
Ghana	162,500	No data	No data	No data				162,500		162,500	0.006	0.000
Greece	5,613,000	217,500	5,395,500	0	4	96	0	0			0.522	0.522
Guatemala	2,088,500	2,082,500	No data	No data	100			6,000			0.123	0.123
Honduras	182,500	45,000	No data	No data	100			137,500		137,500	0.020	0.005
India	50,300,000	42,500,000	No data	750,000	98		2	7,050,000		7,050,000	0.038	0.032
Indonesia	300,000	No data	0	0		0	0	300,000		300,000	0.001	0.000
Iran	11,355,000	11,355,000	0	0	100	0	0	0			0.140	0.140
Iraq	10,000,000	0	10,000,000	No data	0	100		0			0.261	0.261
Ireland	11,702,000	0	4,417,250	7,284,750	0	38	62	0			2.431	2.431
Italy	53,300,000	No data	No data	No data				No data			0.880	0.880
Jamaica	78,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	78,000		25,000	0.027	0.000
Japan	136,600,000	40,000,000	96,600,000	No data	29	71		0			1.077	1.077
Jordan	1,701,480	1,000,000	500,000	0	67	33	0	201,480	101,480	100,000	0.175	0.155
Kenya	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	250,000		250,000	0.005	0.000
Korea, Republic of	59,078,000	3,728,000	55,350,000	No data	6	94		No data			1.148	1.148
Kyrgyzstan	237,500	50,000	62,500	0	44	56	0	125,000		125,000	0.038	0.018
Latvia §	713,500	713,500	0	0	100	0	0	0			0.368	0.368
Lebanon	9,000	No data	No data	No data				9,000	9,000		0.001	0.000
Lithuania	3,758,100	3,758,100	0	0	100	0	0	No data			1.329	1.329
Madagascar	337,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	337,500		337,500	0.013	0.000
Malawi	73,240	No data	0	0		0	0	73,240		25,000	0.004	0.000
Malaysia	6,572,050	6,572,050	0	0	100	0	0	0			0.208	0.208
Maldives	45,000	No data	No data	No data				45,000			0.103	0.000
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0.000	0.000

	Factor IX Total IU	Factor IX Plasma Derived	Factor IX Recombinant	Factor IX Recombinant, extended half- life	Total Percent Plasma Derived	Total Percent Recombinant	Total Percent Extended half-life	Factor IX Humanitarian Aid Total	Factor IX WFH Humanitarian Aid - Conventional	Factor IX WFH Humanitarian Aid - Extended half-life	Factor IX Per Capita	Factor IX Per Capital Without Humanitarian Aid
Mauritius	554,500	304,500	0	0	100	0	0	250,000	100,000	150,000	0.438	0.241
Moldova	200,000	200,000	0	0	100	0	0	0			0.056	0.056
Mongolia	689,500	No data	564,500	No data		100		125,000		125,000	0.224	0.184
Myanmar	1,000,000	No data	0	0		0	0	1,000,000		1,000,000	0.019	0.000
Nepal	25,000	No data	No data	No data				25,000		25,000	0.001	0.000
Nicaragua	175,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	175,000		175,000	0.028	0.000
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0.000	0.000
Norway	3,124,750	2,469,000	342,000	313,750	79	11	10	0			0.592	0.592
Pakistan	2,707,000	232,000	0	0	100	0	0	2,475,000		2,475,000	0.014	0.001
Panama	1,004,100	1,004,100	0	0	100	0	0	No data			0.245	0.245
Paraguay	100,000	No data	No data	No data				100,000			0.015	0.000
Philippines	599,000	No data	No data	No data				599,000		599,000	0.006	0.000
Poland	37,637,900	35,829,900	1,808,000	0	95	5	0	0			0.991	0.991
Portugal	7,718,250	3,750,000	3,968,250	No data	49	51		No data			0.750	0.750
Qatar	2,600,000	0	2,520,000	80,000	0	97	3	0			0.985	0.985
Russia	112,997,660	112,997,660	0	0	100	0	0	0			0.782	0.782
Senegal	108,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	108,000	16,000		0.007	0.000
Serbia	3,114,000	1,837,000	1,277,000	0	59	41	0	0			0.443	0.443
Singapore	2,222,500	663,500	1,559,000	0	30	70	0	0			0.396	0.396
Slovak Republic	3,130,000	2,835,000	295,000	0	91	9	0	0			0.575	0.575
Slovenia	1,152,500	432,500	666,000	54,000	38	58	5	0			0.558	0.558
South Africa	10,071,000	10,071,000	0	0	100	0	0	0			0.178	0.178
Sri Lanka	737,500	No data	No data	No data				737,500		737,500	0.034	0.000
Sudan	1,160,000	1,160,000	No data	No data	100			No data			0.029	0.029
Sweden	20,453,300	8,139,800	12,313,500	No data	40	60		0			2.032	2.032
Tanzania	400,000	No data	No data	No data				400,000		400,000	0.007	0.000
Thailand	2,676,000	2,676,000	No data	No data	100			No data			0.039	0.039
Togo	2,922	No data	No data	No data				2,922	2,922		0.000	0.000
Uganda	237,500	No data	No data	No data				237,500		237,500	0.006	0.000
Ukraine	9,810,500	7,972,000	1,838,500	0	81	19	0	0			0.219	0.219
United Kingdom	80,473,708	6,189,635	59,017,978	15,266,095	8	73	19	0			1.219	1.219
United States	523,000,000	64,000,000	285,000,000	174,000,000	12	54	33	No data			1.606	1.606
Uruguay	600,000	No data	0	0		0	0	No data			0.174	0.174

	Factor IX Total IU	Factor IX Plasma Derived	Factor IX Recombinant	Factor IX Recombinant, extended half- life	Total Percent Plasma Derived	Total Percent Recombinant	Total Percent Extended half-life	Factor IX Humanitarian Aid Total	Factor IX WFH Humanitarian Aid - Conventional	Factor IX WFH Humanitarian Aid - Extended half-life	Factor IX Per Capita	Factor IX Per Capital Without Humanitarian Aid
Uzbekistan	62,750	No data	No data	No data				62,500		62,500	0.002	0.000
Venezuela	6,100,000	500,000	No data	2,800,000	15		85	2,800,000		1,925,000	0.191	0.103
Vietnam	3,290,150	2,804,900	0	0	100	0	0	485,250		450,000	0.034	0.029
Zambia	125,000	No data	No data	No data				125,000		125,000	0.007	0.000
Zimbabwe	70,000	No data	No data	No data				70,000			0.004	0.000
TOTAL	1,674,911,682	645,558,715	766,382,049	221,196,816				25,570,502	229,402	21,799,000		

 $[\]S$ Data added/modified after final report; amounts not included in totals

A. National Hemophilia	Organization			
Organization name				
City				
Country				
Phone				
E-mail				
This form completed by:	First name			
	Last name			
	Email			
The WFH would like to know registry, we would like to known dentified people with hemophilis	v how you collect ow more about th a (PWH) or inherited	e registry. A registry is a	regularly update	d centralized list
details, diagnosis, treatment, and What is the source of the number this survey?		Check one Hemophilia Society an Hospital(s)/HTC(s) reg Health Ministry registry Other (please describe	istry or database y or database	
How often is your database up	dated?	Ongoing update (can law Yearly update (the reg	istry is updated o	
Who updates the database?		Doctors update the da Patient organization u Hospitals or clinics up Other (please describe	pdates the datab date the databas	
Have all the identified patients been included in this report? If	in your country not, please explain.	Yes No No Please explain:		
Please Click Here to valid	ate Data source			
B. Identified Patients (Please DO NOT estimate or g			Number	Not known
Total number of identified pe unknown (PWH)	·	ia A or B, or type	Number	
2. Number of identified people	with von Willebrane	I disease (\/\/\/D)		
3. Number of identified people (including rare factor deficiencing question 6 for the list of specific people).	with other hereditary	bleeding disorders		
Do you consider these numbers			Yes	Not sure
Please Click Here to valid	ate number of patie	ents	l	<u> </u>

4. Number of people with Hemophilia and von Willebrand disease by age group

Age group	Number with hemophilia A	Number with hemophilia B		with hemophilia e unknown	Number with VWD
0 - 4 years old					
5 - 13 years old					
14 - 18 years old					
19 - 44 years old					
45 years or older					
Patients with age Unknown					
No age data					
The age distribution of Hemophilia A				VH in question B1	•
Do you consider these number	rs to be accurate?			Yes 🗌	Not sure
5. Do you collect age data in a data in another format, please		•	` •	lo collect age	Yes 🗌
Click Here					

Please

to validate Age section

6. Type of hereditary bleeding disorder

The sum of Male, Female, and Gender Unknown should be equal to Total.

Diagnosis	Total	Male	Female	Gender unknown	No data
Hemophilia A					
Hemophilia B					
Hemophilia, type unknown					
von Willebrand disease					
Factor I deficiency					
Factor II deficiency					
Factor V deficiency					
Factor V+VIII deficiency					
Factor VII deficiency					
Factor X deficiency					
Factor XI deficiency					
Factor XIII deficiency					
Rare factor deficiency: type unknown					
Platelet disorders: Glanzmann thrombasthenia					
Platelet disorders: Bernard Soulier Syndrome					
Platelet disorders: other or unknown					

The sum of Totals Hemophilia A, B, and type unknown should be equal to the number of PWH in question B1.

The Total of vWD should be equal to the number of vWD in question B2.

The sum of Total of the all other bleeding and platelets disorders should be equal to the number of OBD in question B3 A woman who has ≤40% percent of the normal level of clotting factor would be considered a person with hemophilia. A woman with more than 40% FVIII is considered a carrier and should not be included in this report.

Do you consider these numbers to be accurate? Yes Not sure	ider these numbers to be accurate?		Not sure
--	------------------------------------	--	----------

Click Here **Please**

to validate Gender section

7. How are patients with classified?	rare ble	eding diso	rders (de	eficiency	in Fl	, FII, FV, FV+	·VIII, FVII, FX, F	XI FX	(III)
Factor level measuremen	ts 🗌	Clinical di	-			Other (please de	scribe):	No	data 🗌
How are patients with vo	n Willek	orand Disea	ase class	sified?					
Factor level measuremen	ts 🗌	Severe ble	eeding sy	mptoms		Other [] (please de	scribe):	No	data 🗌
 8. Number of identified p There are three levels of s on the amount of clotting fa A person (male or femal A person (male or femal 	severity actor in to be) with >	of hemophi he person's 5-40 per cent	lia: mild, blood. of the nor	modera	te, an	d severe . The lotting factor has	as mild hemophilia	а.	·
A person (male or female)						_			
 A woman who has ≤40° more than 40% FVIII is 							person with hemop	philia.	A woman with
Type of hemophilia	(fact	Mild tor level ove 5%)	(facto	erate r level o 5%)	(fa	Severe ctor level elow 1%)	Severity unknown	1	No Data
Hemophilia A male									
Hemophilia A female									
Hemophilia B male									
Hemophilia B female									
The sum of Hemophilia A Male mil The sum of Hemophilia A Female The sum of Hemophilia B Male mil The sum of Hemophilia B Female	mild, mode d, modera	erate, severe ar te, severe and	nd unknown unknown sh	should be equ	equal to	number of Hemopumber of Hemop	iophilia A female in q hilia B Male in quest	juestior ion 6	
Do you consider these nu	ımbers t	o be accura	te?		Yes		Not s	sure [
9. Number of severe VWI) patien	ts							
Total number of severe (type 3) VWD patients		Number of receiving re			ру	Number of with severe symptoms	VWD patients bleeding		No Data
Do you consider these nu	ımbers t	o be accura	te?		Yes		Not s	sure [
10. INHIBITORS: Number nhibitors in 2017. (Patier							nically significa	ant	
Type of hemophilia		Total nui	mber wit nhibitors				of inhibitors in 2017	n	No Data
Hemophilia A									
Hemophilia B									

Please Click Here to validate classification, severity and inhibitors

Treatment product		Product is available	Product is used	Number of patie with product in		No dat
 Plasma				With product in	idioatea	
Cryoprecipitate						
Plasma-derived concentra	ıte	П				
Recombinant concentrate (excluding extended half-li	ife)					
Recombinant concentrate extended half-life	,					
DDAVP (Desmopressin)						
LEASE NOTE: We are asking 1 B. Availability and usag		factor product	s to treat her	mophilia with inhibit	ors	mate.
Treatment product		Product is available	Product is used	Number of patie with product in		No dat
Hemlibra (Emicizumab)				•		
LEASE NOTE: We are asking	for the num	nber of patients tr	eated, not a pe	⊥ ercentage. Please provid	e your best estir	mate.
2. Availability and usage	of produc	ets to troat V/M/	n			
	or produc	Product is	Product	Number of patie	nts treated	
Treatment product		available	is used	with product in		No da
Plasma						
Cryoprecipitate						
Plasma-derived concentra	ite					
DDAVP (Desmopressin)						
LEASE NOTE: We are asking 3. HIV infection		philia A or B, o		on Willebrand	•	ereditary
	-	e unknown		disease		disorders
Total number of people living with HIV						
New HIV infections in 2017						
4. Hepatitis C infection						
		ohilia A or B, o e unknown	r von W	illebrand disease		ereditary disorders
Total number of people infected with hepatitis C ¹						
Total number of people with currently active hepatitis C ²						
New hepatitis C infections in 2017						

¹Hepatitis C antibody positive at any time

²Still PCR positive: patients who have not cleared the virus spontaneously or after treatment

Number and cause of deaths of people with bleeding disorders (January 1-December 31, 2017

Cause of death	Number of people with Hemophilia A & B	Number of people with von Willebrand disease	Number of people with other inherited bleeding disorders
Bleeding			
HIV			
Liver disease			
Other causes			

Other causes				
Please Click H	ere to validate products, H	IV, HCV, and cause of deatl	n sections	
C. Hemophili	ia Care System in Yoບ	ır Country		
diagnosis and tre country. Please a	mophilia Treatment Centre (H atment) for inherited bleeding Iso indicate how many of thos : hemophilia doctor, nurse, phy	disorders. Please provide the centers have direct acce	ne number of all ss, within the sa	such centres in your ame structure, to at
16. How many he	emophilia treatment centres	are there in total in your coun	try?	
access, within t	hemophilia treatment centre he same structure, to a hemo cial coagulation laboratory?	=		
Which percentag treatment centre:	e of the hemophilia patients in	your country has access to a	hemophilia	
	gular, long-term treatment with ed is precise or an estimate.	clotting factor concentrates t	o prevent bleeds.	Please indicate if the
	ntage of children (18 and ur illa are on prophylaxis?	nder) with	Precise:	Not known
What percentage hemophilia are	e of adults (over age 18), with on prophylaxis?	severe	Precise:	Not known
What is the mos	t common dose (IU/kg) of facto	r		

Immune tolerance induction (ITI) is the administration of FVIII or FIX concentrate in patients with inhibitors to eradicate the inhibitors. Please indicate the total # of patients with inhibitors who received ITI in your country in the last year, and the number of new patients who started ITI during the last year. Please indicate if these #s are precise or an estimate.

18. What is the total number of patients with inhibitors who received ITI during the last year?	Precise: Estimate:	Not known
Of this total, how many were new patients who started ITI treatment during the last year?	Precise: Estimate:	Not known

to validate Care section **Please**

D. The Cost and Use of Factor Concentrates

19 A. Annual usage of purchased factor concentrates (please do not include donated factor)	Factor VIII	Not known	Factor IX	Not known		
IN TOTAL how many international units (IU) of factor concentrates were used in your country in 2017 (excluding donated factor)?						
Plasma derived: How many international units of plasma-derived concentrates were used in your country in 2017 (excluding donated factor)?						
Recombinant, excluding extended half-life: How many international units of recombinant concentrates (excluding extended half-life) were used in your country in 2017 (excluding donated factor)?						
Recombinant, extended half-life: How many international units of recombinant concentrates, extended half-life were used in your country in 2017 (excluding donated factor)?						
If factor concentrates are purchased in your country but you are unable to report the quantities please check here:						
The Total of FVIII should be equal to sum of FVIII plasma. The Total of FIX should be equal to sum of FIX plasma-c						
19 B. Annual usage of donated factor concentrates	Factor VIII	Not known	Factor IX	Not known		
How many international units of donated factor concentrates (plasma-derived or recombinant) from all sources, including Humanitarian Aid , were used in your country in 2017?						
Do you consider these numbers to be accurate?	Ye	s 🗌	Not sure			
PLEASE NOTE: If a product used in your country is not listed, please add it at the bottom of the appropriate table.						
Currency: Tax included?	No Yes	Taxı	rate:			
Click Here to validate Factors secti	on					

20. Factor VIII Concentrates used in 2017

(Please check the box on the left if a product is used, and if known, fill out the cost per international unit in the currency used to purchase the product. Please indicate if this price includes tax.)

Used	Brand Name	Manufacturer	Price per IU
	Aafact	Sanquin	
	Advate rAHF PFM	Baxalta (now part of Shire)	
	Adynovate	Baxalta (now part of Shire)	
	Aleviate	CSL Behring	
	Alphanate	Grifols	
	Amofil	Sanquin OY	
	Bioclot A	Biofarma	
	Beriate P	CSL Behring	
	BIOSTATE	CSL Bioplasma	
	Conco-eight-HT	Benesis	
	Confact F	Kaketsuken	
	Cross Eight M	Japanese Red Cross	
	Elocta/Eloctate	Biogen Idec	
	Emoclot D.I.	Kedrion	
	FACTANE	LFB	
	Factor 8 Y	BioProducts Lab.	
	Faktor VIII SDH Intersero	Intersero	
	Fanhdi	Grifols	
	GreenEight	GreenCross	
	GreenGene	GreenCross	
	GreenMono	Greencross Corp	
	Haemate P (= Haemate HS)	CSL Behring	
	Haemoctin SDH	Biotest	
	Haemosolvate Factor VIII	National Bioproducts	
	Helixate NexGen = Helixate FS	CSL Behring	
	HEMO-8R	HEMOBRAS	
	Hemofil M AHF	Baxalta (Baxter Bioscience)	
	HEMORAAS SD plus H	Shanghai RAAS	
	HEMORAAS-HP, SD plus H	Shanghai RAAS	
	HEMORAAS-IP, SD plus H	Shanghai RAAS	
	Humate P	CSL Behring	
	Humafaktor 8	Human BioPlazma	
	Human Coagulation Factor VIII	Baltijas Terapeitiskais Serviss	
	Immunate	Baxalta (now part of Shire)	
	Koate DVI	Talecris	

Kogenate FS = KOGENATE Bayer (in EU)	Bayer	
Monoclate P	CSL Behring	
Novoeight	NovoNordisk	
Nuwiq	Octapharma	
Octanate	Octapharma	
Octanativ-M	Octapharma	
Octavi SD	Octapharma	
Octofactor	Generium/Pharmstandart	
Optivate	Bio Products Laboratory	
FVIII by Quimbiotec	Quimbiotec	
Recombinate rAHF	Baxalta (now part of Shire)	
ReFacto AF	Pfizer (Wyeth)	
Replenate	Bio Products Laboratory	
TBSF purity factor, Koate DVI	Grifols	
UNC Hemoderivados	Laboratorio de Hemoderivados de Universidad Nacional de Córdoba	
Voncento	CSL Behring	
Western Province factor8 VIAHF	Western Province Blood transfusion Service	
Wilate	Octapharma	
Xyntha	Pfizer (Wyeth)	
Other:		

PLEASE NOTE: For "Other", please provide the Brand Name and Manufacturer.

21. Factor IX Concentrates used in 2017

(Please check the box on the left if a product is used, and if known, fill out the cost per international unit in your currency.)

Used	Brand Name	Manufacturer	Price per IU
	Aimafix	Kedrion	
	AlphaNine SD	Grifols	
	Alprolix	Biogen Idec	
	BeneFIX	Wyeth	
	Berinin-P = Berinin HS	CSL Behring	
	BETAFACT	LFB	
	Christmassin-M	Benesis	
	Clotnine	Hemarus	
	Factor IX Grifols	Grifols	
	Faktor IX SDN	Biotest	
	Fixnove	Baxalta (now part of Shire)	
	Hemo-B-RAAS	Shanghai RAAS	
	Haemonine	Biotest	
	Humafactor IX	Kedrion	
	Immunine	Baxalta (now part of Shire)	

MonoFIX-VF	CSL Bioplasma	
Mononine	CSL Behring	
Nanofix	Octapharma	
Nanotiv	Octapharma	
Nonafact	Sanquin	
Novact M	Kaketsuken	
Octafix	Octapharma	
Octanine F	Octapharma	
Replenine – VF	BioProducts Lab.	
Rixubis	Baxalta (now part of Shire)	
Other:		·

PLEASE NOTE: For "Other", please provide the Brand Name and Manufacturer.

22. Prothrombin Complex Concentrates used in 2017

(Please check the box on the left if a product is used, and if known, fill out the cost per international unit in your currency.)

Used	Brand Name	Manufacturer	Price per IU
	Bebulin VH	Baxalta (now part of Shire)	
	Beriplex P/N	CSL Behring	
	Cofact	Sanquin	
	Facnyne	Greencross Corp	
	Haemosolvex Factor IX	National Bioproducts	
	HT DEFIX	SNBTS	
	Kanokad Confidex	LFB	
	KASKADIL	LFB	
	Octaplex	Octapharma	
	PPSB-HT	Nihon Pharmaceutical	
	PPSB-human SD/Nano 300/600	German Red Cross NSTOB	
	Profilnine SD	Grifols	
	Proplex – T	Baxalta (now part of Shire)	
	Prothrombinex PXT	CSL Bioplasma	
	Prothrombinex- VF	CSL Bioplasma	
	Prothromplex-T	Baxalta (now part of Shire)	
	Prothroraas	Shanghai RAAS	
	UMAN Complex D.I.	Kedrion	
	Other:		

PLEASE NOTE: For "Other", please provide the Brand Name and Manufacturer.

23. Other Products used in 2017

(Please check the box on the left if a product is used, and if known, fill out the cost per international unit in your currency.)

Used	Brand Name	Manufacturer	Price per IU
	Aryoseven	Aryogen	

	Ceprotin	Baxalta (now part of Shire)	
<u> </u>	Clottafact Wilstart	LFB	
Ш	Clottagen (fibrinogen)	LFB	
	Coagil 7 (activated factor VII)	Pharmstandard	Price per vial: Vial size:
	FACTEUR VII	LFB	
	Factor VII	Baxalta (now part of Shire)	
	Factor VII	Bio Products	
	Factor X P Behring	CSL Behring	
	Factor XI	Bio Products	
	FEIBA	Baxalta (now part of Shire)	
	Fibrinogen HT	Benesis	
	Fibrogammin P (=Fibrogammin HS) (Factor XIII)	CSL Behring	
	FIBRORAAS (fibrinogen)	Shanghai RAAS	
	Haemocomplettan P = Haemocomplettan HS (fibrinogen)	CSL Behring	
	HEMOLEVEN (Factor XI)	LFB	
	Kovaltry	Bayer	
	NovoSeven (=Niastase) (activated factor VII)	NovoNordisk	Price per vial: Vial size:
	Riastap	CSL Behring	
	Tretten rXIII	NovoNordisk	
	WILFACTIN (Von Willebrand Factor)	LFB	
	Other:		
. Non-f	IOTE: For "Other", please provide the Bra factor products used in 2017 heck the box on the left if a product is	nd Name and Manufacturer. sused, and if known, fill out the number o	f natients and price per d
Used		Manufacturer	Price per Dose
	Hemlibra (Emicizumab) F	Roche	

Email: globalsurvey@wfh.org

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Please provide your feedback on the WFH Annual Global Survey data collection system.

Comments:			

Glossary of terms

Bernard-Soulier syndrome: A severe congenital bleeding disorder characterized by thrombocytopenia and large platelets, due to a defect in the platelet glycoprotein 1b/V/IX receptor.

Cryoprecipitate: A fraction of human blood prepared from fresh plasma. Cryoprecipitate is rich in factor VIII, von Willebrand factor, and fibrinogen (factor I). It does not contain factor IX.

Desmopressin (DDAVP): A synthetic hormone used to treat most mild cases of von Willebrand disease and mild hemophilia A. It is administered intravenously or by subcutaneous injection or by intranasal spray.

Factor concentrates: These are fractionated, freeze-dried preparations of individual clotting factors or groups of factors derived from donated blood.

Extended half-life factor concentrate: A new generation of recombinant factor concentrates, which extend their half-life. Half-life is the time is takes for infused factor to lose half of its potency. Traditional factor VIII has a half-life of 8 to 12 hours; an extended factor VIII half-life is defined as a ratio greater than 1.3-fold, of the traditional high-life.

Glanzmann's thrombasthenia: A severe congenital bleeding disorder in which the platelets lack glycoprotein IIb/IIIa, the blood platelet count is normal, but their function is very abnormal.

Hemophilia A: A condition resulting from factor VIII deficiency, also known as classical hemophilia.

Hemophilia B: A condition resulting from factor IX deficiency, also known as Christmas disease.

Hemophilia treatment centre: A specialized medical centre that provides diagnosis, treatment, and care for people with hemophilia and other inherited bleeding disorders.

HIV: Human immunodeficiency virus. The virus that causes AIDS.

Identified person: A living person known to have hemophilia, von Willebrand disease, or another bleeding disorder.

Inhibitors: A PWH has inhibitors when their body's immune system attacks the molecules in factor concentrate, rendering it ineffective.

International Unit (IU): A standardized measurement of the amount of factor VIII or IX contained in a vial. Usually marked on vials as 250 IU, 500 IU, 1000 IU or 2000 IU.

Mild hemophilia: Condition resulting from a level of factor VIII or factor IX clotting activity above 5% and below 40% of normal activity in the bloodstream. (National definitions differ on the upper limit for mild hemophilia, ranging from 24% to 50%.)

Moderate hemophilia: Condition resulting from a level of factor VIII or factor IX clotting activity between 1 to 5 % of normal activity in the bloodstream.

Plasma-derived products: Factor concentrates that contain factor VIII or IX that have been fractionated from human blood.

PWH: Person with hemophilia

Recombinant products: Factor concentrates that contain factor VIII or IX that have been artificially produced and are, therefore, not derived from human blood.

Registry: A database or record of identified people with hemophilia or inherited bleeding disorders. A registry includes information on personal details, diagnosis, treatment and complications.

Severe hemophilia: Condition resulting from a level of factor VIII or factor IX clotting activity of less than 1 % in the bloodstream.

von Willebrand disease (VWD): An inherited bleeding disorder resulting from a defect or deficiency of von Willebrand factor.

Notes

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