



What is von Willebrand disease?

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What is von Willebrand disease (VWD)?

von Willebrand disease (VWD) is the most common inherited bleeding disorder, with a prevalence estimate between 1 in 100 and 1 in 10,000. Furthermore, 1 in 1,000 will have clinically significant bleeding symptoms that require medical attention. VWD affects both men and women equally, however women are more likely to seek medical help due to excessive menstrual bleeding (heavy periods) or bleeding around childbirth.

People with VWD have a problem with a clotting protein in their blood that helps control bleeding, known as the **von Willebrand factor (VWF) protein**. VWF carries the clotting protein Factor VIII (FVIII) to the site of injury and binds to the platelets in the blood vessel walls. This helps the platelets mesh together and form a clot to stop the bleeding. When there are lower levels of VWF, there will also be lower levels of FVIII, and clots will take a longer time to form. There are different types of VWD, all caused by a problem with the VWF protein - they either do not have enough VWF or it does not work the way it should.

Many people with VWD may not know that they have the disorder because they may not recognise their bleeding as abnormally heavy or prolonged. Bleeding can vary a lot between people with VWD, with some people experiencing little or no disruption to their lives unless they have serious injuries or surgery, and others experiencing a lot of disruption, even with less traumatic bleeds such as nosebleeds and menstrual bleeding. However, with all types of VWD, there can be bleeding problems.

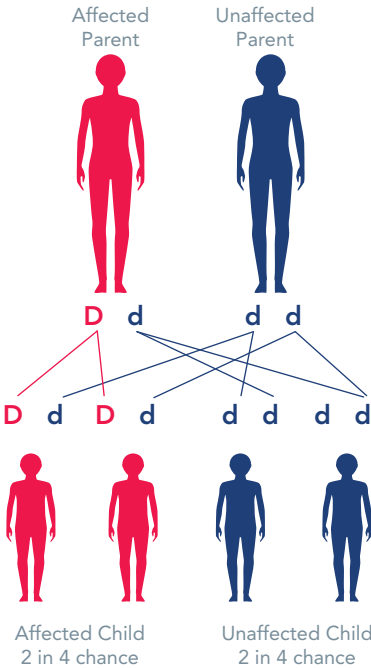
How do people get VWD?

VWD is usually inherited, meaning it is passed down through the genes from either parent to a child of either sex. In this case there is usually evidence of a family history of bleeding problems, however, bleeding symptoms can vary a lot within a family. Sometimes there is no family history and VWD occurs due to a spontaneous change in the VWD gene before the baby is born. Some people can also acquire VWD later in life, which is known as **acquired VWD**.

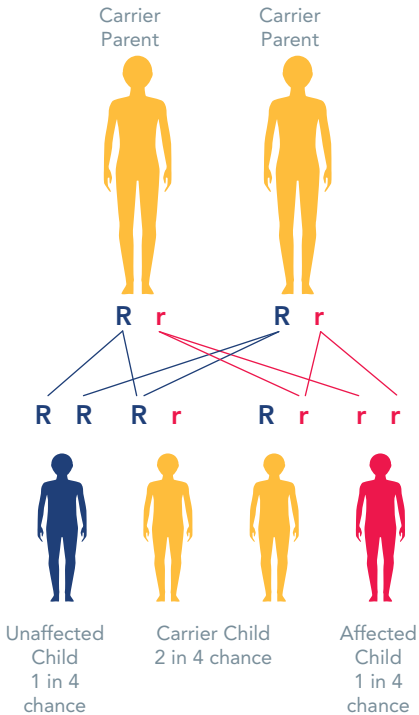
Aging and some comorbidities are known to increase VWF levels, which may result in some people previously diagnosed with VWD to have normal VWF levels. However, the association between the increased VWF levels and bleeding symptoms is not established.

INHERITANCE OF VWD

Dominant inheritance pattern VWD Types 1, 2A, 2D, and 2M



Recessive inheritance pattern VWD Types 2N and 3 VWD



A parent who has a dominant type of VWD has a 1 in 2 (50%) chance of having a child who has VWD with each pregnancy.

If both parents carry a recessive gene for VWD, with each pregnancy there is 1 in 4 (25%) chance of having a child who has VWD

Note: The inheritance of "low VWF" or type 1 VWD with plasma VWF levels 30-50 IU/dL is more complex and may not follow these patterns.

What are the different types of VWD?

There are three main types of VWD, which require individualized treatment. Within each type of VWD, the disorder can be mild, moderate, or severe, however there is no standard severity system. Severity is determined by the use of bleeding assessment tools (BAT) together with lab tests, and it may change over the affected individuals' lifetime. Bleeding symptoms can be quite variable within each type, depending in part on the VWF activity. Although how a person bleeds (bleeding phenotype) is more important than the type of VWD, it can be helpful to know which type of VWD a person has, because treatment and inheritance can differ for each type. For those where type remains unknown, it is still important to seek medical help for bleeding episodes.

Type 1 VWD is the most common form. People with type 1 VWD have lower than normal levels of VWF, ranging from slightly reduced, to very low levels. There is a subtype, type 1C, where VWF does not last as long in the body (meaning VWF has a shortened half-life).

Type 2 VWD involves a defect in the VWF structure, even if levels are normal. This means that VWF does not work properly, causing lower than normal VWF activity. There are different type 2 VWD subtypes:

- In type 2A, the VWF multimers are not formed properly, leading to problems binding with platelets.
- In type 2B, there is increased binding to platelets, leading to less free VWF for control of bleeding.
- In type 2M, there are problems with binding to platelets, despite normal formation of multimers.
- In type 2N, there are problems with VWF binding to FVIII, leading to very low FVIII levels.

Type 3 VWD is usually the most severe form, with very little or no VWF.

What are the signs of VWD?

The main symptoms of VWD are:

- heavy or prolonged (longer than 7 days) menstrual bleeding
- frequent or prolonged nose bleeds
- spontaneous bleeds in oral cavity
- easy and/or lasting bruising
- prolonged bleeding from minor cuts and the mouth
- bleeding in the upper and lower gastrointestinal tract
- prolonged bleeding following injury, surgery, dental work, or childbirth
- bleeding into the joints, in more severe cases

People with VWD can have few or no symptoms. People with more serious VWD may have more bleeding problems. Symptoms can also change over time or with age. Usually, people with type 1 VWD (and mildly reduced levels) have mild symptoms, those with type 2 have moderate symptoms, and those with type 3 have severe symptoms. However, it is still possible for someone with any type to have serious bleeding or to experience bleeding that affects their quality of life.

Sometimes VWD is discovered only when there is heavy bleeding after a serious accident, dental or surgical procedure, or childbirth. Your doctor should use validated BATs to evaluate the severity of your bleeding and provide treatment plan which best suits your medical condition and your lifestyle.

More women than men show symptoms of VWD. Women with VWD often bleed more or longer than normal with menstruation (periods) and following childbirth.

Blood type can play a role. Some studies have shown that people with type O blood often have lower levels of VWF than people with types A, B, or AB. Irrespective of your blood group, if you are diagnosed with VWD, your treatment is the same.



How is VWD diagnosed?

If your doctor suspects that you have a bleeding disorder, various tests can be performed after evaluation of symptoms using BATs. To minimize delay of diagnosis, which sometimes extends to 15 or more years, it is important to see a hematologist who specializes in bleeding disorders and has access to good laboratories. Testing can be done at a bleeding disorders treatment centre.

Testing involves measuring a person’s level and activity of VWF and FVIII. **VWD cannot be diagnosed with routine blood tests.**

Testing is often repeated because a person’s VWF and FVIII levels can vary at different times and may be elevated during times of stress, such as when anemic, or during a bleeding event like menstrual bleeding. If you are on a birth control pill, you should discuss with your provider as high dose versions may elevate your VWF levels making it more difficult to diagnose. Women should be tested at different points in their cycle to get the most accurate reading.

Some of the tests that may be performed include:

TEST	PURPOSE
Activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT)	Measures how long it takes for bleeding to stop
Factor VIII clotting activity	Measures how well FVIII works
von Willebrand factor antigen	Measures the amount of VWF in the blood
Ristocetin co-factor and/or collagen binding activity	Measures how well VWF works
von Willebrand factor multimers	Looks at the structure and pattern of VWF

Adapted with permission from the Canadian Hemophilia Society.

To determine the type of VWD, such as for inheritance patterns or potential treatments, ask your doctor to refer you for genetic testing. In some countries, genetic testing is available and will provide the most accurate answer and can help your doctor select the most appropriate treatment.

How is VWD treated?

Treatments for VWD aim to help stop bleeding by improving blood clotting (tranexamic acid or aminocaproic acid) or increasing your plasma VWF levels (desmopressin or VWF concentrates). The type of treatment depends in part on the type of VWD a person has, the amount of VWF they have, and the severity of bleeding and/or planned surgery. People with mild forms of VWD often do not require treatment for the disorder except when undergoing surgery or dental work.

Desmopressin (also called **DDAVP**) works by causing your body to release its stores of VWF, which raises the plasma levels of VWF and FVIII to help blood clot. DDAVP is inexpensive and easy to handle, and can be injected or taken by nasal spray. However, it does not work for everyone. A doctor needs to test to find out if an individual responds to DDAVP, ideally before treatment is needed, which can also help determine what type of VWD a person has. DDAVP is generally effective for treating type 1 VWD, and helps prevent or treat bleeding in some forms of type 2 VWD. It is generally not used in type 1C VWD as the response will only last a short time, nor in type 3 VWD, as no response to desmopressin is seen.

DDAVP is used to control bleeding in an emergency or during surgery. DDAVP can cause dizziness, flushing, or palpitations, which may improve if it is given more slowly. Factor concentrates are used when DDAVP is not effective or when there is a high risk of major bleeding. DDAVP is generally not recommended in people with active cardiovascular disease, seizure disorders, children less than 2 years of age, and in those with type 1C VWD who are undergoing surgery. DDAVP should not be given for more than 3 consecutive days.

There are two types of **VWF-containing concentrates**. The first type is “plasma derived” that is purified from blood. These concentrates contain VWF and varying amounts of FVIII. The other type is “recombinant”, a version of VWF that is made in a laboratory and is not obtained from blood donation. These concentrates are the preferred treatment for type 3 VWD, most forms of type 2 VWD, and for serious bleeding or major surgery in all types of VWD.

Bleeding in mucous membranes (inside the nose, mouth, intestines, or womb) can be controlled by drugs such as **tranexamic acid**, **aminocaproic acid**, or **fibrin glue**. These products are used to maintain a clot, and do not actually help form a clot.

Hormone treatment, such as oral contraceptives, can be an option for some women and girls with VWD. These hormonal drugs help to reduce heavy menstrual bleeding and can also prevent pregnancy. In women who are not planning to become pregnant, an intrauterine device (IUD) may be a good option to help control heavy periods as it can last up to five years. In women with heavy periods who are trying to have a baby, hormone treatments cannot be used. Antifibrinolytic agents, DDAVP, or VWF concentrates may be effective for treating heavy menstruation.

In people with VWD who have a history of severe and frequent bleeds, it is recommended to use long-term **prophylaxis** with a VWF concentrate. Prophylaxis is the regular administration (intravenously, subcutaneously, or otherwise) of a hemostatic agent with the goal of preventing bleeding (especially life-threatening bleeding or recurring joint bleeding).

As with all medications, these treatments may have side effects. People with VWD should talk to their physician about possible side effects of treatment.

When to call your treatment centre?

- If planning surgery, procedures or invasive dental work (e.g. getting teeth pulled)
- If pregnant
- If experiencing moderate or severe bleeding
- If bleeding for longer than 6 weeks after delivery or surgery
- If periods are difficult



Issues for girls and women with VWD

MENSTRUATION

Women with VWD tend to have more symptoms than men because of menstruation (periods) and childbirth. Girls with VWD may have especially heavy bleeding when they begin to menstruate. Women with VWD often have heavier and/or longer periods. This heavier menstrual flow can cause iron deficiency, which if untreated, can cause anemia.

Why are iron levels important?

Low iron can cause vague symptoms such as weakness and fatigue, and is very common in women with VWD. Women with VWD should be checked regularly for low iron levels (using a ferritin test) as well as for anemia (by checking hemoglobin levels). If iron levels are low, iron tablets should be taken to boost iron levels and prevent anemia. At the same time, the cause of the bleeding (for example heavy periods) should be treated or else iron levels will fall again.

What is “excessive” bleeding?

Every woman is different, and what is considered “normal” for one woman may be “excessive” for another. The average amount of blood lost during a “normal” period is 30–40 ml. Blood loss of 80 ml or more is considered heavy. As measuring your period is not practical, common signs of heavy periods to look out for are:

- Bleeding longer than 7 days
- Changing your pads or tampons more frequently than every 2 hours
- Passing clots the size of a pecan
- Repeatedly obtaining low iron levels

Of course, the amount of blood lost can be difficult to measure. If you believe you may suffer from excessive bleeding, complete a bleeding assessment chart during your next period. This is only a guide, but it can be a useful tool for you and your doctor to use when assessing your menstrual flow.

PREGNANCY / CHILDBIRTH

A woman with VWD should inform her treatment centre if she is planning a fertility treatment, as treatment to boost VWF levels may be needed for some fertility procedures.

A woman with VWD should see an obstetrician as soon as she suspects she is pregnant. The obstetrician should work with a bleeding disorders treatment centre to provide the best care during pregnancy and childbirth. During pregnancy, women without VWD experience an increase in VWF and FVIII levels. For women with VWD, this increase will vary (improvement for some women with type 1 VWD, no improvement in how VWF works for women with type 2 VWD, and no change

for those with type 3 VWD). For those who see an improvement in levels, these clotting factor levels fall quickly after delivery, and bleeding can continue for longer than normal. Therefore, checking factor levels during pregnancy to diagnose VWD may not be accurate.

After the baby is born, it is normal to experience period-type bleeding that will improve over a number of weeks as the womb heals and returns to normal. It is not normal to bleed longer than 6 weeks or to experience the heavy bleeding signs above (such as changing pads/tampons more frequently than 2 hourly or passing clots larger than a pecan). If these occur, you may need treatment to boost your VWF levels and you should contact your local treatment centre. To prevent prolonged bleeding after childbirth, many women with VWD now receive tranexamic acid tablets to take for the first 2 weeks after delivery.

MENOPAUSE

Women with VWD entering menopause (end of menstruation, usually between the ages of 45 and 50) are at increased risk of unpredictable and heavy bleeding, even if their periods were previously normal. Again, hormonal treatment, iron tablets, and tranexamic acid can all be helpful in this instance. It is important for a woman with VWD to maintain a strong relationship with her gynecologist as she approaches menopause and to discuss with her treatment centre if her bleeding worsens.



Important points for people living with VWD

- Carry information about your disorder, the treatment you have been prescribed, and the contact details of your physician or treatment centre with you at all times. In emergencies, a medical bracelet or other identification notifies healthcare personnel of your bleeding disorder. Make sure your digital medical records contain information about your bleeding disorder and recommended treatment.
- Give schools information about VWD and how to handle situations that may arise. The most common problem encountered at school is a nosebleed or a heavy period.
- Register at a centre that specializes in diagnosis and treatment of bleeding disorders, as they are likely to offer the best standards of care and information.
- Check all medications with your doctor. Some over-the-counter medications should be avoided because they interfere with clotting (such as aspirin or nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs).
- Exercise regularly to keep joints and muscles strong and stay in good health.
- When travelling, find the addresses and telephone numbers of the bleeding disorders treatment centres at your destination(s) and bring the information with you. Patient groups and treatment centres can be located through the WFH website at www.wfh.org/find-local-support/.

Source: ASH ISTH NHF WFH 2021 Guidelines on the Diagnosis and Management of VWD (2021). For more detailed information about prophylaxis, please refer to the guidelines at <https://elearning.wfh.org/resource/ash-isth-nhf-wfh-guidelines-on-the-diagnosis-and-management-of-vwd/>



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