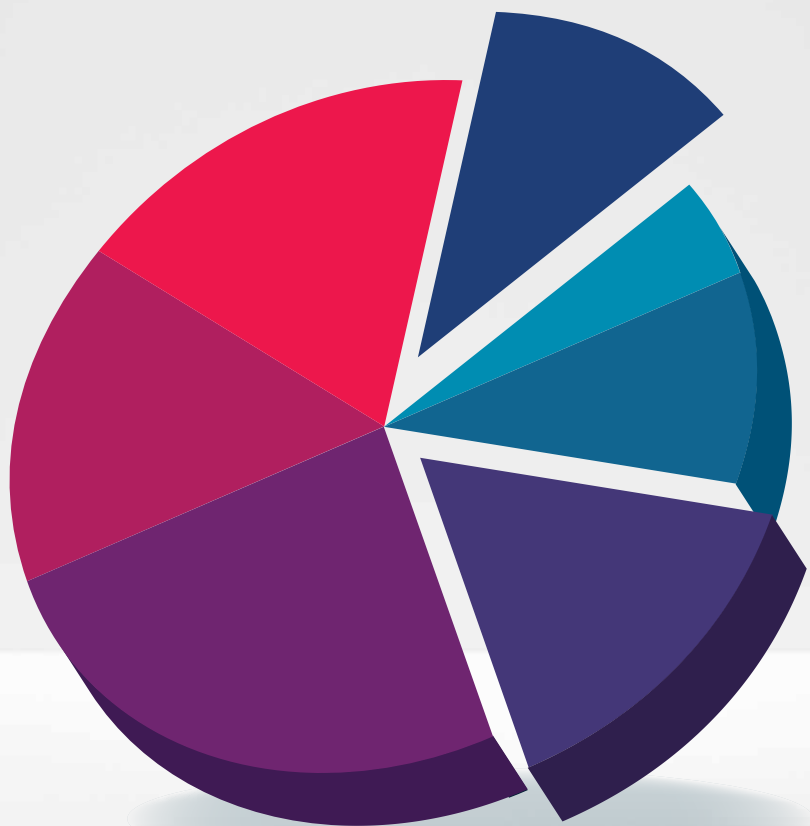




WORLD FEDERATION OF
HEMOPHILIA REPORT ON THE

Annual Global Survey 2025



October 2026

Report on the Annual Global Survey 2025 is published by the World Federation of Hemophilia.

All data are provisional.

© World Federation of Hemophilia, 2026

To obtain permission to reprint, redistribute, or translate this publication, please contact the Research and Education Department at the address below.

Please credit the WFH when Annual Global Survey data are used in presentations, publications, or other research material. We encourage researchers to contact us at globalsurvey@wfh.org when they use WFH Annual Global Survey data.

Please note: This material is intended for general information only. The World Federation of Hemophilia does not endorse particular treatment products or manufacturers; any reference to a product name is not an endorsement by the World Federation of Hemophilia. The World Federation of Hemophilia is not a regulatory agency and cannot make recommendations relating to safety of manufacturing of specific blood products. For recommendations of a particular product, the regulatory authority in a particular country must make these judgments based on domestic legislation, national health policies and clinical best-practices.

World Federation of Hemophilia

1184 rue Sainte-Catherine Ouest
Bureau 500
Montréal, Québec H3B 1K1 Canada
Tel. (514) 875-7944
E-mail: wfh@wfh.org
Website: www.wfh.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	2
Part 1: Global data 1999–2025	
Global representation over time	6
Identified patients over time	7
National member organizations	9
Part 2: 2025 data	
Key numbers from the Report on the Annual Global Survey 2025	12
Map of country representation	14
Number of identified vs. expected hemophilia patients	15
Factor usage summary	16
Global distribution of factor VIII use	17
Factor per capita and per patient	20
Severity of hemophilia	44
Reported Number of People with Bleeding Disorders by Country	46
Distribution of reported bleeding disorders by country	50
Distribution of Reported Bleeding Disorders by Sex	54
Patients with inhibitors	55
Age distribution	58
Patients on prophylaxis	69
Factor use by country	72
Emicizumab usage by country	80
Factor VIIa and FEIBA use by country	83
VWD product use by country	86
Glossary	89
References	90

INTRODUCTION TO THE REPORT ON THE ANNUAL GLOBAL SURVEY 2025

The Report on the Annual Global Survey (2025) presents an international snapshot of demographic and treatment data on People with Bleeding Disorders (PWBD), including hemophilia, von Willebrand diseases, rare factor deficiencies, and inherited platelet disorders throughout the world. Over the years this report has given the national member organizations (NMOs) affiliated with World Federation of Hemophilia (WFH), healthcare providers and policy makers an overview of the patterns and trends in hemophilia and its treatment. The annual report offers useful information to support efforts in improving or sustaining the care of PWBD, and to assist with advocacy and program planning. The WFH strives for continuous improvement every year and is appreciative of all the effort and support put forth by the NMOs.

Supplementary charts and graphs using 2025 data can be found on the website at: <https://wfh.org/research-and-data-collection/annual-global-survey/>.

Methodology

In 1998, the WFH began collecting information on bleeding disorders throughout the world. This survey, called the WFH AGS, collects basic demographic information, data on access to care and treatment products, and information on the prevalence (the percentage of the population affected). The WFH compiled the first survey report in 1999.

Each year questionnaire is sent to NMOs affiliated 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.



To access the questionnaire,
please scan the following QR code

Annual Global Survey 2025

This report has been divided into two parts: Part one shows the total number of identified PWBD reported globally since 1999. It includes the last reported number of PWBD by a country, regardless of the year reported, under the assumption that the number of PWBD did not change substantially from one year to the next. Part two shows only the data that was reported by a country in this specific year. A list of participating countries and the last year they provided data can be found on page 9.

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. Total population numbers from The World Bank Group are used in population statistics and in the calculation for factor VIII and IX per capita. The World Federation of Hemophilia follows the United Nations (UN) and World Health Organization (WHO) listings of member states, non-member states, and special regions and territories with observer status in these agencies, without prejudice to any questions regarding sovereignty of any entities recognized by the UN or WHO.¹

For more detailed analysis and visualization of all of the data, you can use the AGS Interactive Graphs at: <http://shiny.wfh.org/ags/>

Comments on data collection

Participation in the AGS is voluntary and some countries are only able to provide detailed data on sex, age, and inhibitors for a limited subset of patients. In some cases the numbers reported may be based on an estimate or from one region or certain treatment centres only.

Not all NMOs are able to report on all treatment products purchased and used in their country. The amounts reported may only be treatment bought through government and not through other sources. Quantities reported are not independently verified except when the WFH has data on humanitarian donations it provided in 2025. 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.

Calculating prevalence of hemophilia

In 2019, the prevalence and prevalence at birth of hemophilia, separately for severe and all hemophilia and for patients with hemophilia A and hemophilia B, were estimated using robust epidemiologic data from established national patient registries.²

MEAN ESTIMATED PREVALENCE

17.1/100,000 males for ALL hemophilia A	6.0/100,000 males for severe hemophilia A
3.8/100,000 males for ALL hemophilia B	1.1/100,000 males for severe hemophilia B

Using these estimates and the current world population of 8 billion (4 billion males), the expected number of patients with hemophilia worldwide is 858,000, of which about 291,000 are severe.

In this report, the prevalence rate is used to calculate the expected number of patients per region (Figure C). This number is sequentially compared to the identified number of patients reported in this survey to illustrate the progress in patient outreach, identification, and diagnostic capabilities globally and to identify areas for improvement.

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 282,000 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 health care infrastructure 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 low resource settings, 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 such as laboratory screening or follow up with family members to identify additional patients who do not require treatment.
- f) Methods of data collection and the state of registries can vary. Maintaining accurate registries can be time consuming and expensive. Some patients may be registered in more than one treatment centre and validation of registry data is more difficult.

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

Chair: Jeff Stonebraker

Members: Ana Boban
Magdy El Ekiaby
Emna Gouider
Alfonso Iorio
M Joseph John
Mike Makris
Glenn Pierce

Annual Global Survey Reviewers:

Paula Bolton-Maggs
Randall Curtis
Stacey Fedewa
Brian O'Mahony
Alok Srivastava



PART 1

Global Data 1999–2025

GLOBAL REPRESENTATION OVER TIME (1999–2025)

Since 1999, 156 countries have reported data to the Annual Global Survey. This infographic 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. This section provides a more complete representation of the current state of patient identification globally.

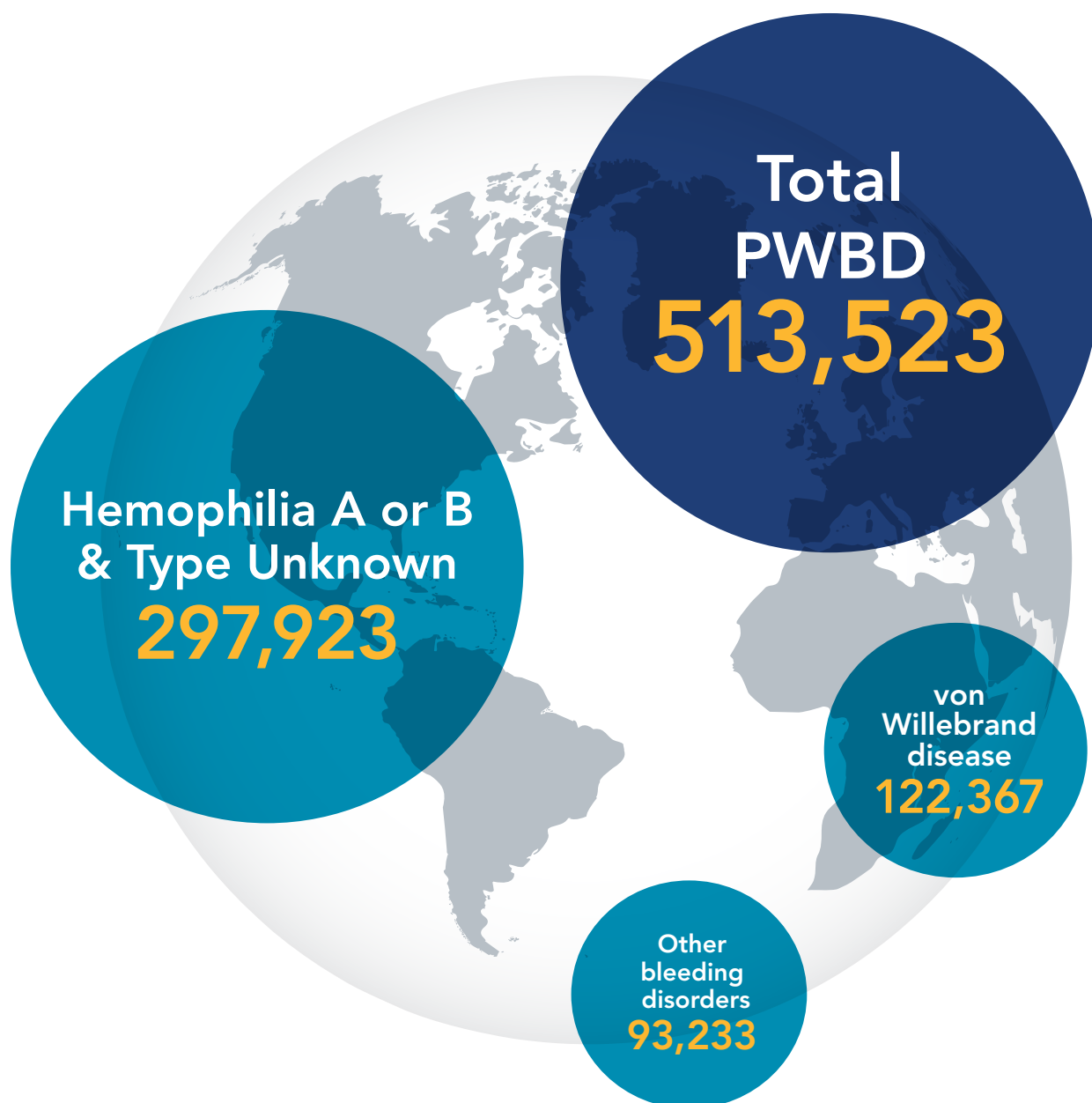


FIGURE A1. Identified people with bleeding disorders over time

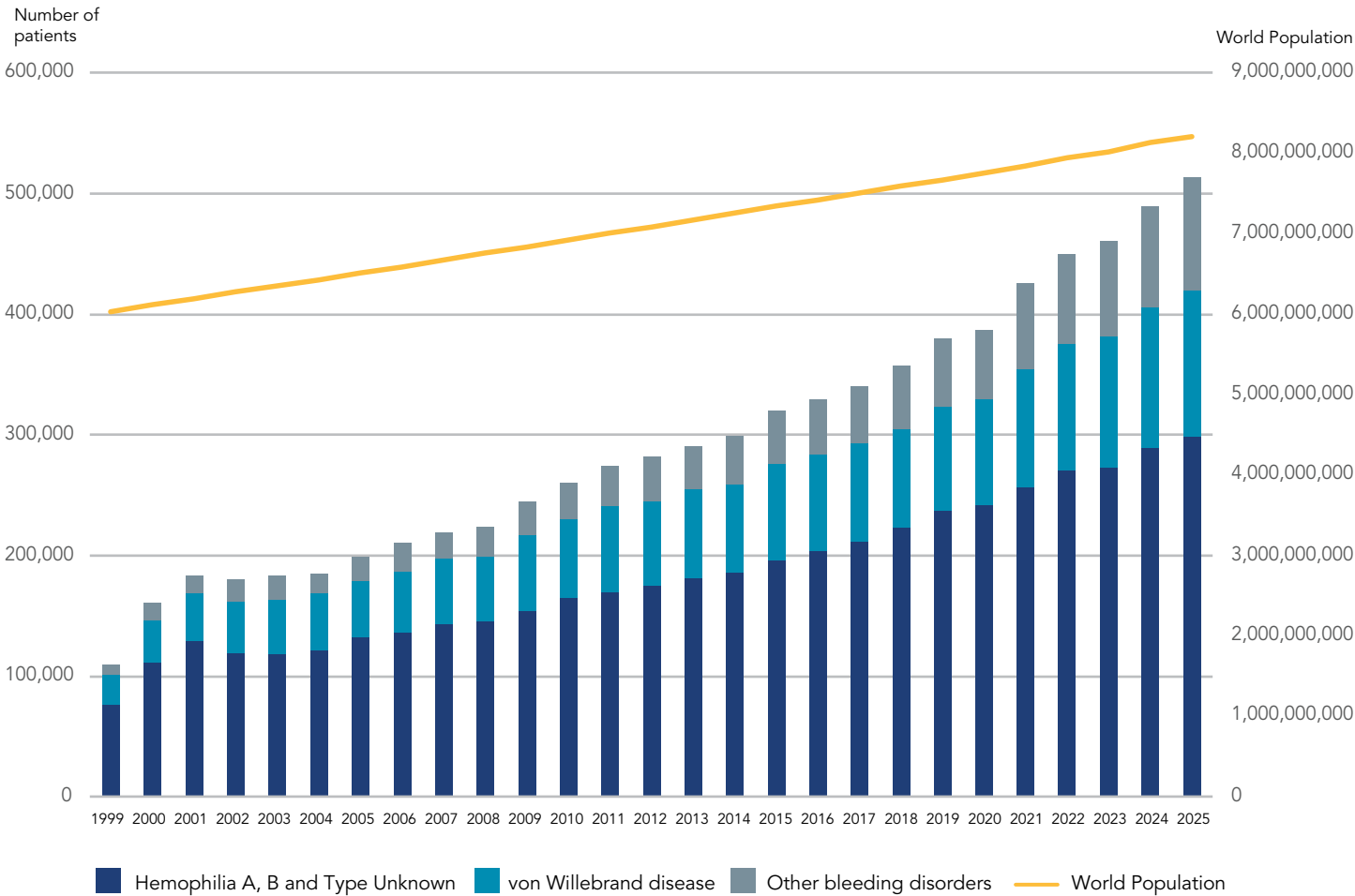


FIGURE A2. Identified people with other rare bleeding disorders over time

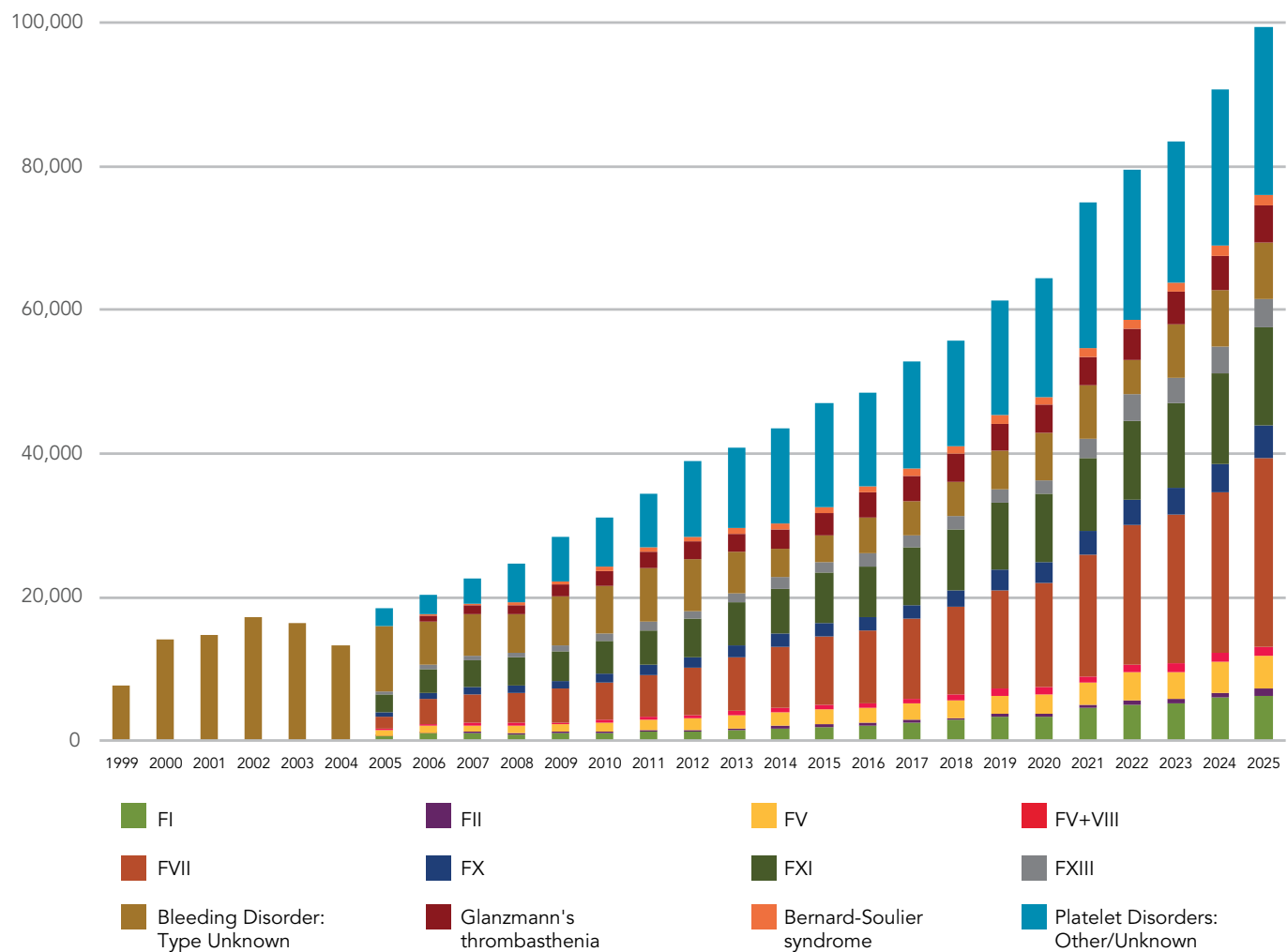


TABLE 1. National member organizations and their latest year of reporting

Please note: Not all of our members are able to submit data every year. The year indicates the latest year the data was submitted. For the 2025 survey report, 126 countries submitted data and can be found in **BOLD** in the table below.

Country	Last year of submission	Total number of submissions	Country	Last year of submission	Total number of submissions
Afghanistan	2025	9	Cyprus	2013	7
Albania	2025	22	Czechia	2025	20
Algeria	2025	22	Denmark	2024	16
Angola	2025	6	Djibouti	2025	5
Argentina	2025	26	Dominican Republic	2025	24
Armenia	2025	16	Ecuador	2020	15
Australia	2025	27	Egypt	2025	24
Austria	2025	21	El Salvador	2024	12
Azerbaijan	2022	15	Eritrea	2025	18
Bahamas	2025	8	Estonia	2025	16
Bahrain	2025	10	Ethiopia	2025	15
Bangladesh	2025	25	Fiji	2022	1
Barbados	2025	8	Finland	2025	21
Belarus	2024	17	France	2024	22
Belgium	2025	25	Gabon	2024	1
Belize	2025	18	Georgia	2025	24
Benin	2025	5	Germany	2025	27
Bolivia	2025	13	Ghana	2025	15
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2025	9	Greece	2024	24
Botswana	2025	9	Guatemala	2019	10
Brazil	2025	26	Guinea	2025	3
Bulgaria	2018	10	Guyana	2025	9
Burkina Faso	2025	10	Honduras	2025	24
Burundi	2025	3	Hong Kong SAR (China)	2025	8
Cabo Verde	2025	1	Hungary	2025	24
Cambodia	2025	19	Iceland	2007	6
Cameroon	2025	19	India	2025	25
Canada	2025	26	Indonesia	2025	22
Chile	2025	18	Iran	2025	26
China	2024	15	Iraq	2025	22
Colombia	2025	26	Ireland	2025	27
Congo, Democratic republic of	2025	3	Israel	2025	20
Congo, Republic of the	2024	2	Italy	2025	15
Costa Rica	2022	23	Jamaica	2024	12
Côte d'Ivoire	2025	18	Japan	2025	26
Croatia	2025	11	Jordan	2025	20
Cuba	2024	22	Kazakhstan	2025	2

Country	Last year of submission	Total number of submissions
Kenya	2025	24
Korea, Republic of	2025	27
Kosovo	2024	2
Kuwait	2025	6
Kyrgyzstan	2025	12
Latvia	2025	27
Lebanon	2025	16
Lesotho	2025	19
Libya	2025	4
Lithuania	2025	26
Luxembourg	2024	6
Macedonia	2023	10
Madagascar	2025	10
Malawi	2025	10
Malaysia	2025	25
Maldives	2025	11
Mali	2025	10
Malta	2025	10
Mauritania	2025	7
Mauritius	2025	15
Mexico	2025	24
Moldova	2022	12
Mongolia	2025	19
Montenegro	2021	7
Morocco	2025	13
Mozambique	2025	7
Myanmar	2025	7
Namibia	2025	4
Nepal	2025	26
Netherlands	2025	21
New Zealand	2025	27
Nicaragua	2020	16
Nigeria	2025	18
Norway	2025	21
Oman	2025	8
Pakistan	2025	25
Palestine	2024	14
Panama	2025	24
Paraguay	2025	13
Peru	2024	14
Philippines	2025	23
Poland	2025	27

Country	Last year of submission	Total number of submissions
Portugal	2025	27
Qatar	2025	15
Romania	2025	22
Russia	2025	26
Rwanda	2025	3
Saudi Arabia	2025	18
Senegal	2025	21
Serbia	2025	19
Serbia and Montenegro	2005	3
Sierra Leone	2025	4
Singapore	2025	17
Slovakia	2025	24
Slovenia	2025	20
South Africa	2025	26
South Sudan	2025	1
Spain	2025	19
Sri Lanka	2025	17
Sudan	2025	21
Suriname	2025	9
Sweden	2025	21
Switzerland	2025	21
Syria	2025	15
Tajikistan	2025	4
Tanzania	2025	13
Thailand	2025	25
The Gambia	2025	4
Togo	2025	14
Trinidad and Tobago	2025	6
Tunisia	2025	20
Turkey	2014	16
Uganda	2025	15
Ukraine	2024	17
United Arab Emirates	2022	2
United Kingdom	2025	26
United States of America	2025	26
Uruguay	2025	18
Uzbekistan	2025	23
Venezuela	2025	27
Vietnam	2025	23
Zambia	2025	11
Zimbabwe	2025	19

A photograph of a man and a young child. The man, with a beard and short dark hair, is wearing a dark green long-sleeved shirt and has a small earring. He is smiling and looking towards the right. The child, with curly dark hair, is wearing a light grey hoodie and is also smiling and looking towards the right. They are both looking off-camera. The background is a blurred indoor setting with wooden trim.

PART 2

2025 Data

KEY NUMBERS

FROM THE
REPORT ON THE
ANNUAL GLOBAL
SURVEY 2025

For all tables and graphs from this point onwards, the analyses were done using only data from countries that responded in 2025.

NUMBER OF COUNTRIES
in this survey

126



RESPONSE RATE

from WFH National
Member Organizations



83% (126/152)

NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED PWBD

426,911



232,390 People with hemophilia

189,511 Hemophilia A

39,386 Hemophilia B

3,493 Hemophilia type unknown

111,384 von Willebrand disease

83,137 Other bleeding disorders



FACTOR VIII USAGE PER CAPITA

0.96 IU

(0.14-3.7) Median (IQR)
111 countries

FACTOR IX USAGE PER CAPITA

0.20 IU

(0.01-0.77) Median (IQR)
100 countries

WOMEN AND GIRLS WITH BLEEDING DISORDERS

COUNTRIES RESPONDING

114



NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED FEMALE PATIENTS



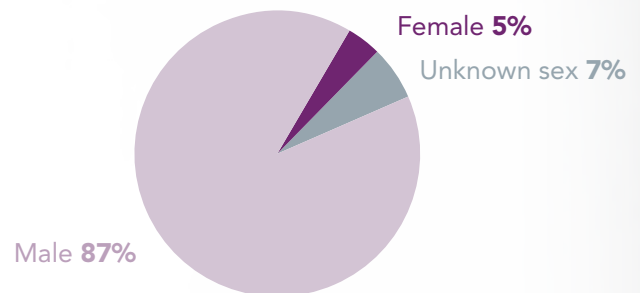
116,257

10,804 Hemophilia

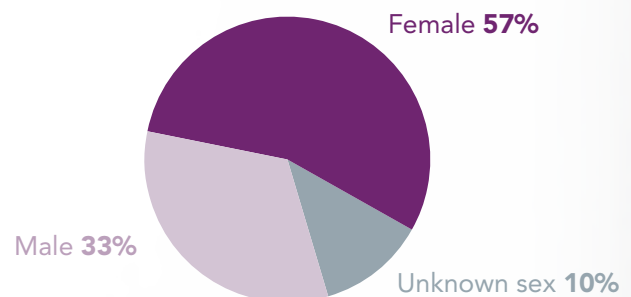
63,210 von Willebrand disease

42,243 Other bleeding disorders

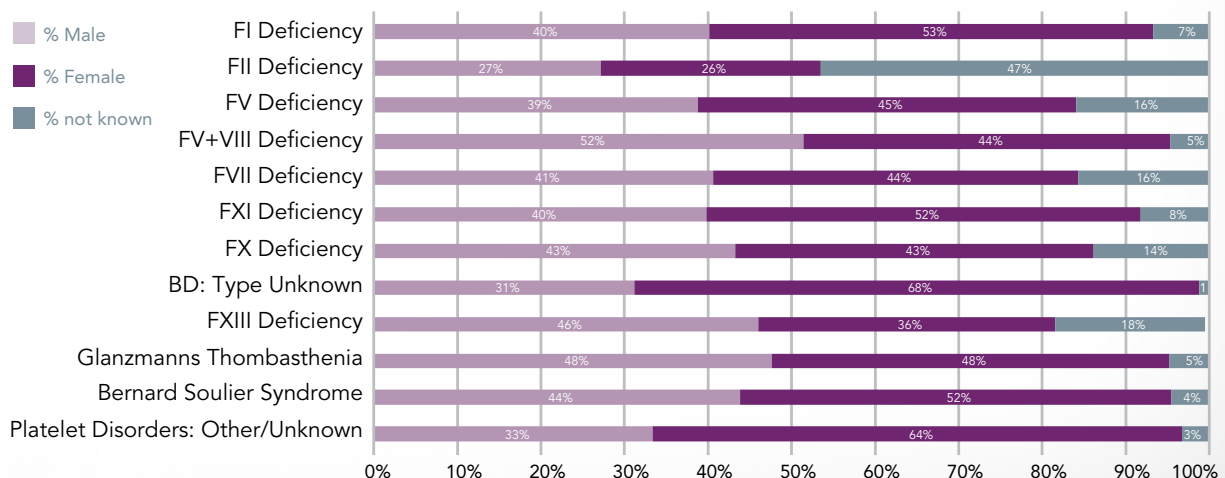
DISTRIBUTION OF HEMOPHILIA BY SEX



DISTRIBUTION OF VWD BY SEX

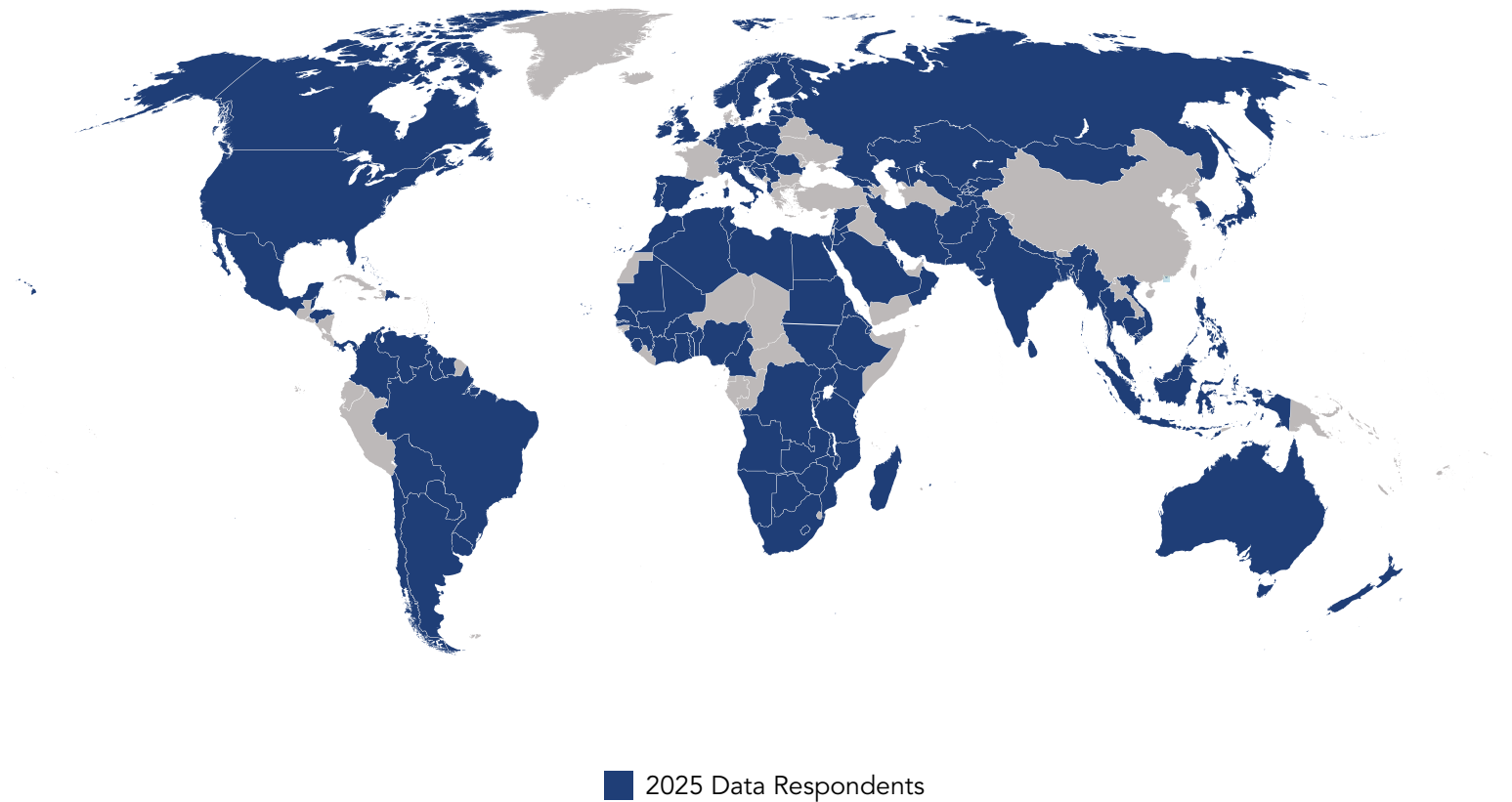


SEX DISTRIBUTION IN OTHER BLEEDING DISORDERS



COUNTRY REPRESENTATION

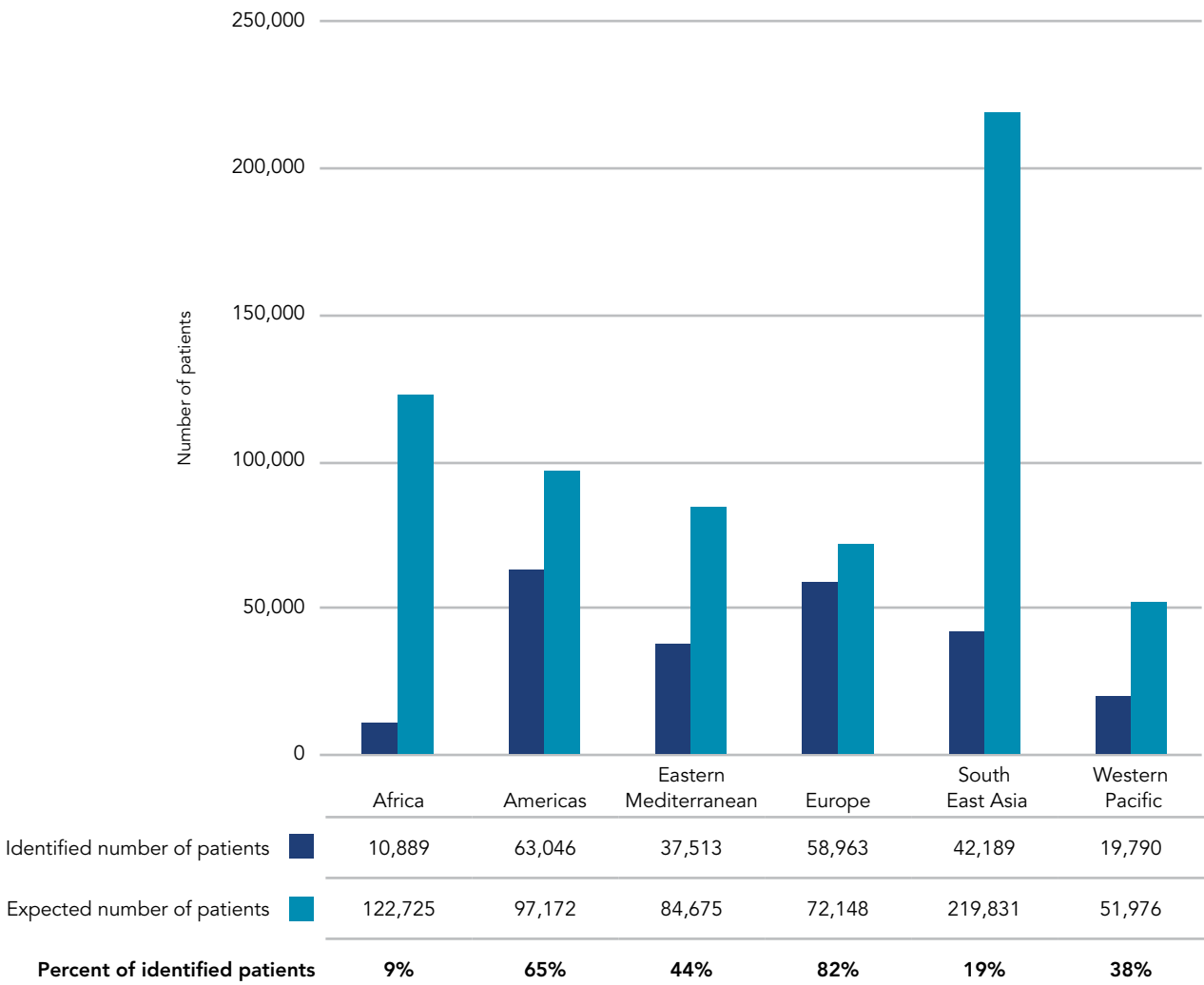
Annual Global Survey 2025



The WFH has a total of 152 national member organizations (NMOs). The Report on the Annual Global Survey 2025 includes data from 126 NMOs.

REPORT ON THE ANNUAL GLOBAL SURVEY 2025 SUMMARY

FIGURE B. Number of identified vs. expected hemophilia patients by region



This graph was created by calculating expected number of patients using the prevalence of 20.9 per 100,000 males in hemophilia.¹

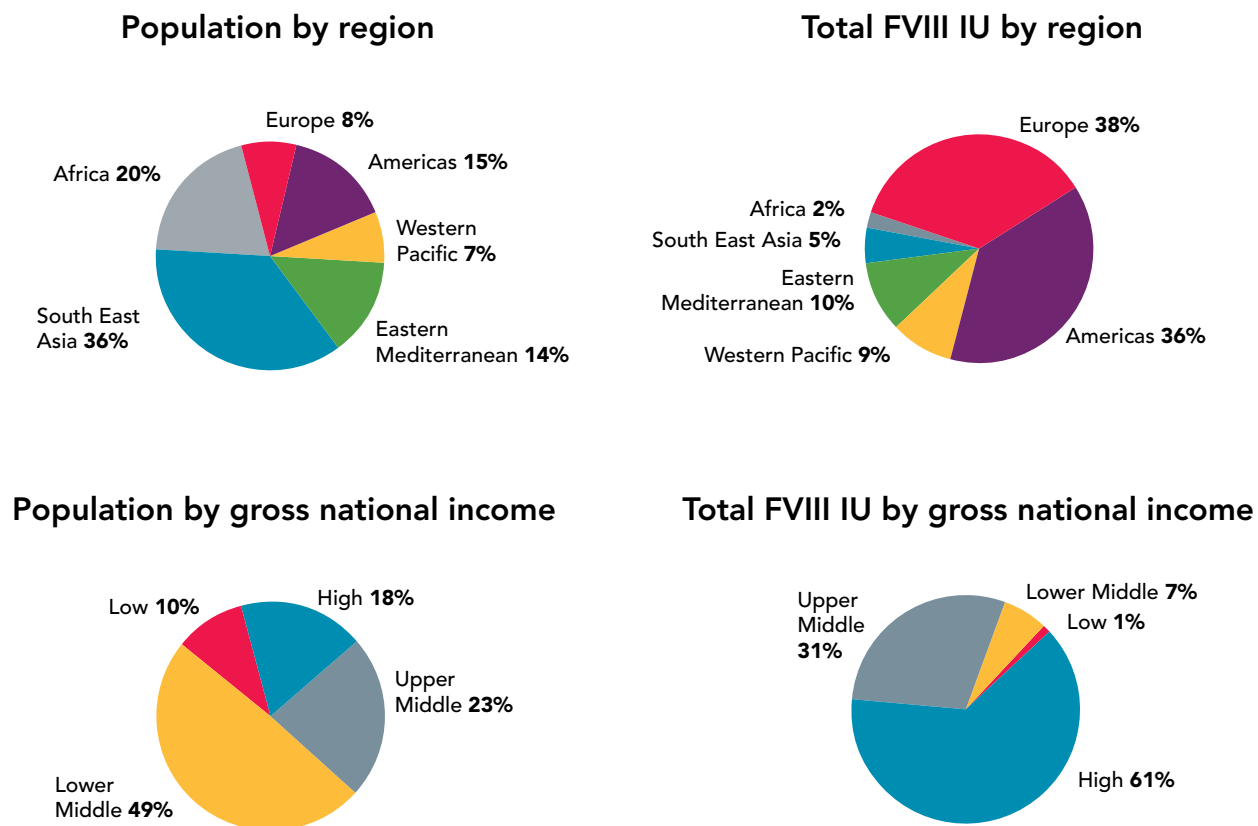
FACTOR USAGE SUMMARY

TABLE 2. Factor use in 2024 and 2025

	2024	2025
FACTOR VIII (101 countries reported FVIII data in both 2024 and 2025)		
Mean (SD) global per capita factor VIII usage	2.62 IU (3.51)	2.65 IU (3.44)
Median global per capita factor VIII usage	1.31 IU	1.02 IU
Interquartile range (IQR) global per capita factor VIII usage	3.88 IU (0.15–4.03)	3.83 IU (0.17–3.83)
FACTOR IX (86 countries reported factor IX data in both 2024 and 2025)		
Mean (SD) global per capita factor IX usage	0.54 IU (0.79)	0.58 IU (0.93)
Median global per capita factor IX usage	0.24	0.25
Interquartile range (IQR) global per capita factor IX usage	0.89 IU (0.02–0.90)	0.85 IU (0.02–0.86)

This table show the mean, median and interquartile range (IQR) of per capita factor usage for only the countries that reported in both years indicated. The standard deviation (SD) describes the amount of variation of dispersion from the mean. The interquartile range (IQR) describes the middle 50% of reported numbers and is less likely to be distorted by outliers (extreme values).

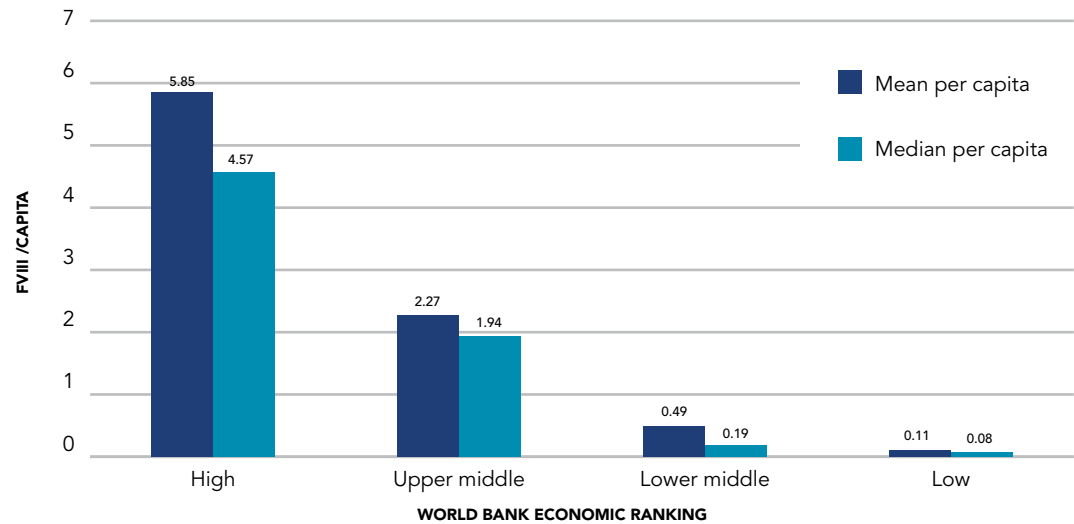
FIGURE C. Global distribution of factor VIII use



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2025 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

FIGURE D. Mean and median global factor VIII per capita 2025

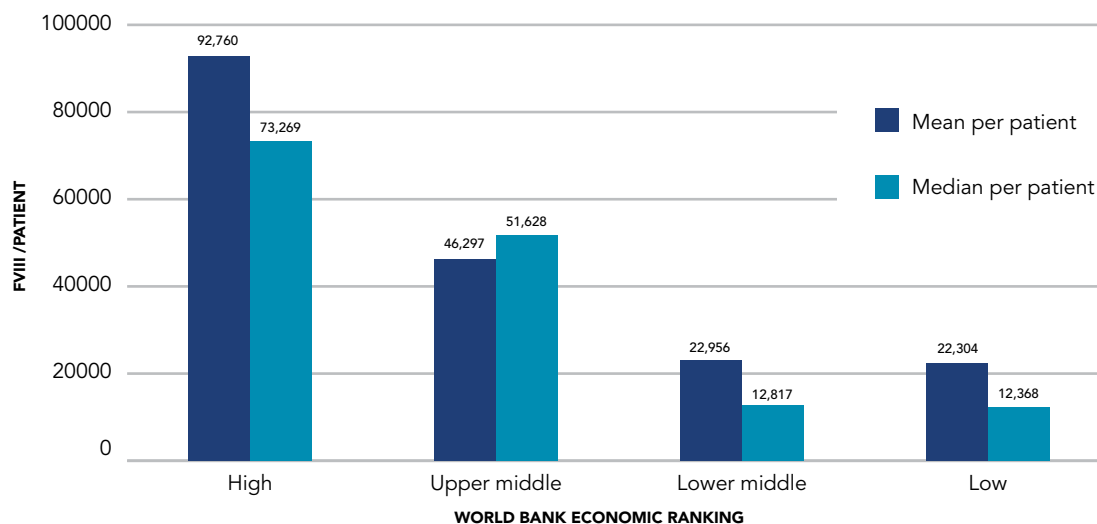
(Data from 116 countries.)



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2025 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

FIGURE E. Mean and median global factor FVIII per patient 2025

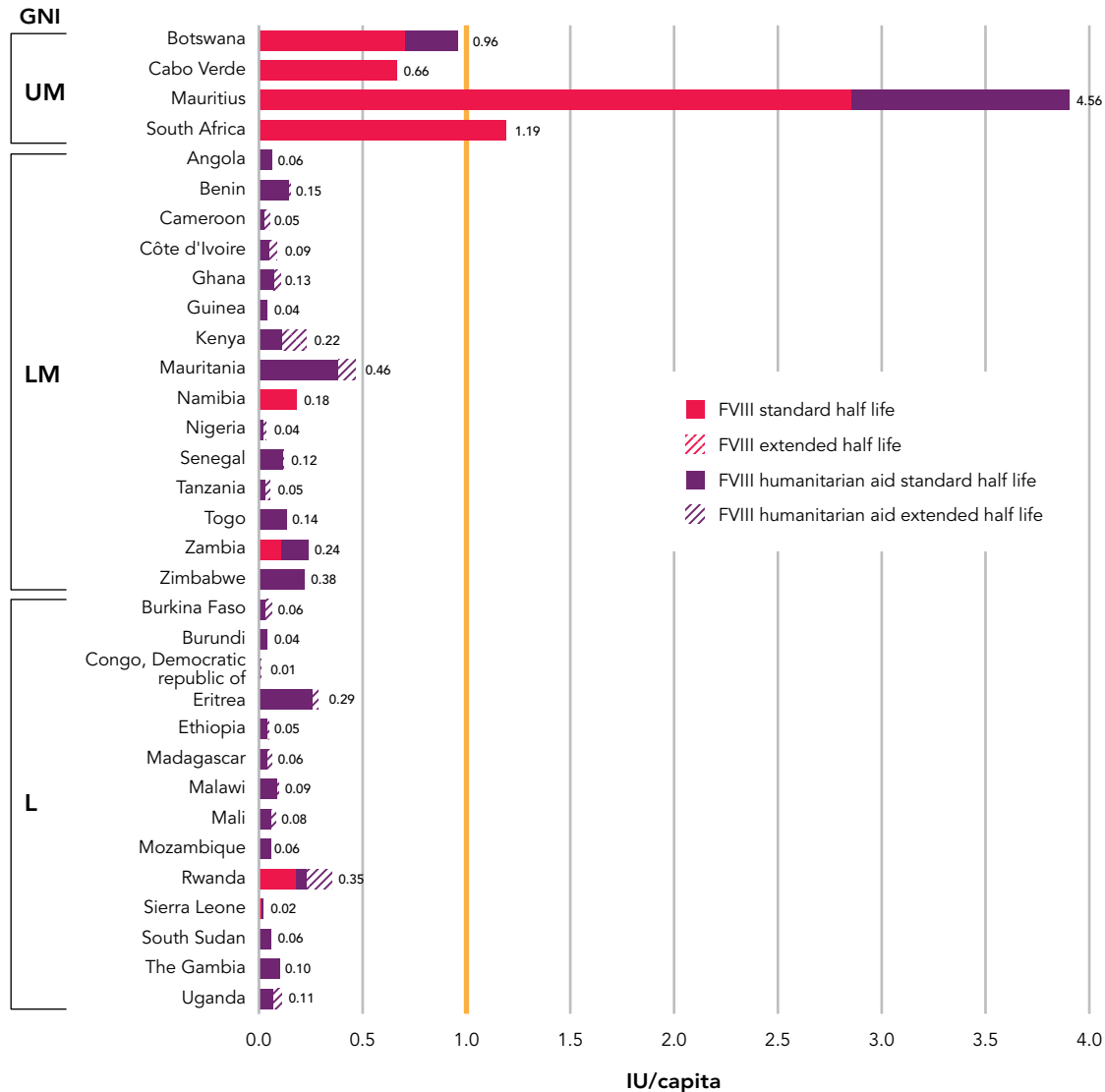
(Data from 116 countries.)



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2025 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

Numbers in Figure E 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.

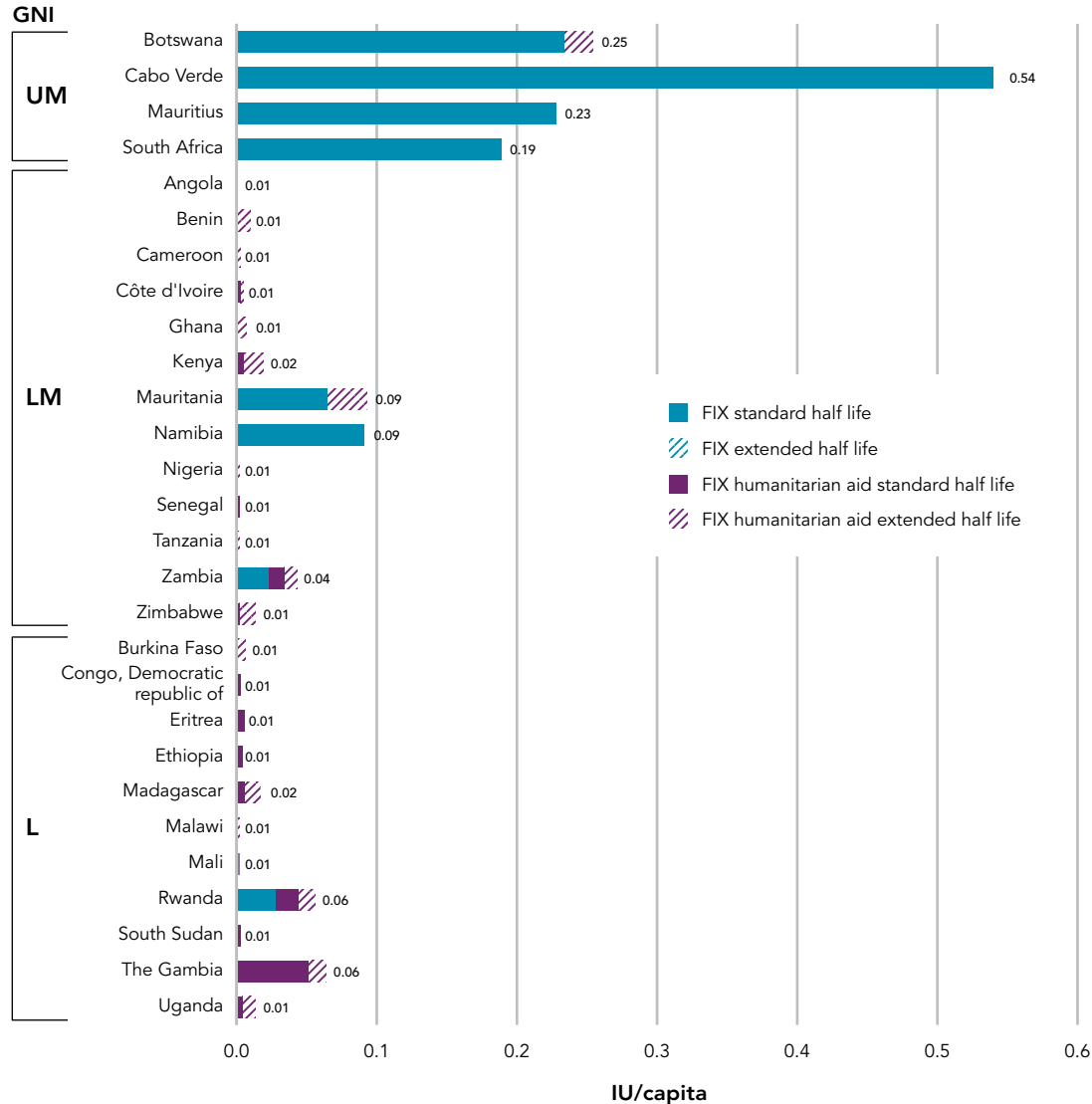
FIGURE F1a. Factor VIII per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Africa



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2025 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure F. 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 2025 questionnaire are included in Figure F graphs. It may be that countries used extended half-life products but did not report the amount. These will be shown as part of the standard half-life products.

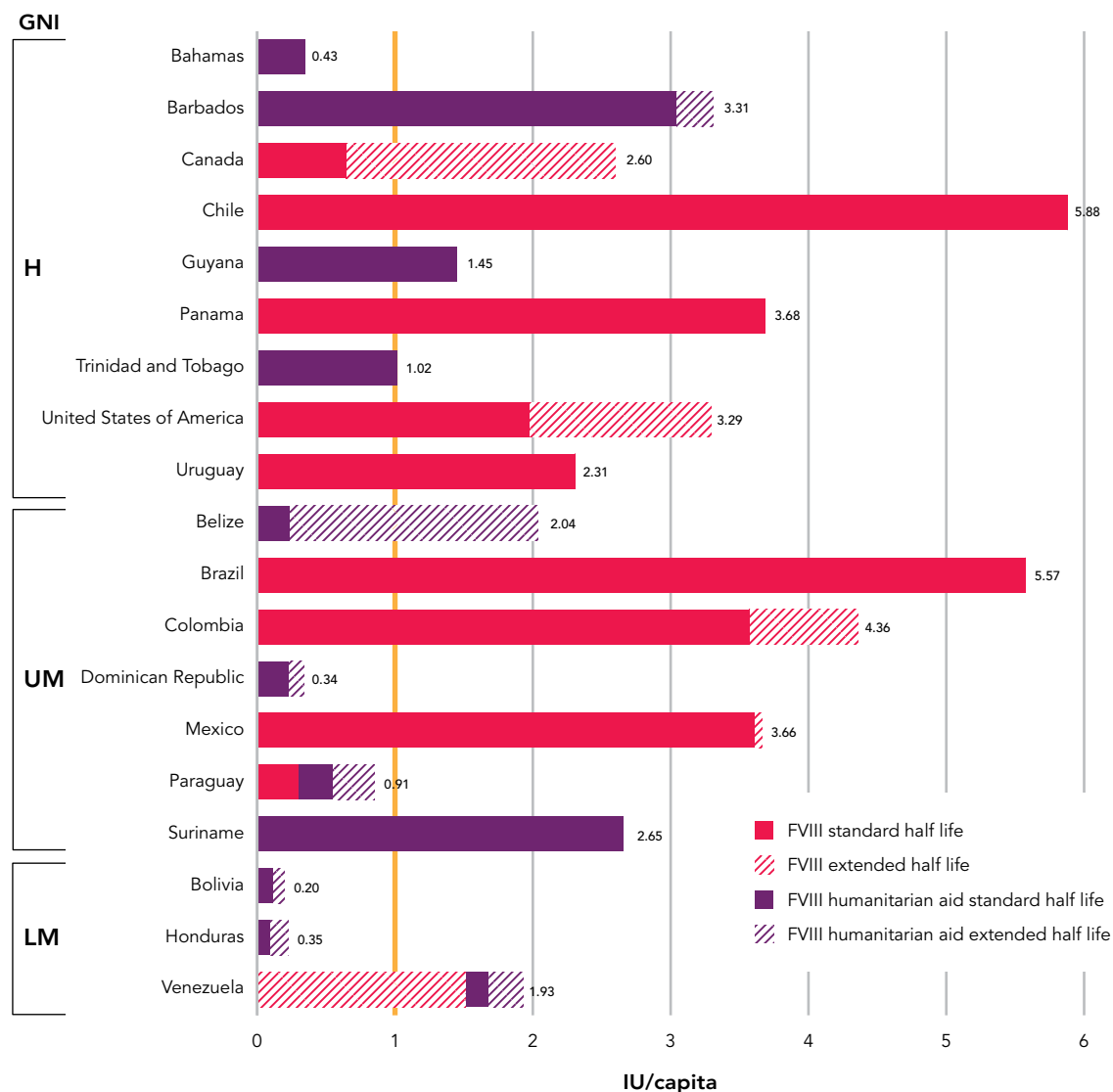
FIGURE F1b. Factor IX per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Africa



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2025 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure F. Only countries that provided product use data in the 2025 questionnaire are included in Figure F graphs. It may be that countries used extended half-life products but did not report the amount. These will be shown as part of the standard half-life products.

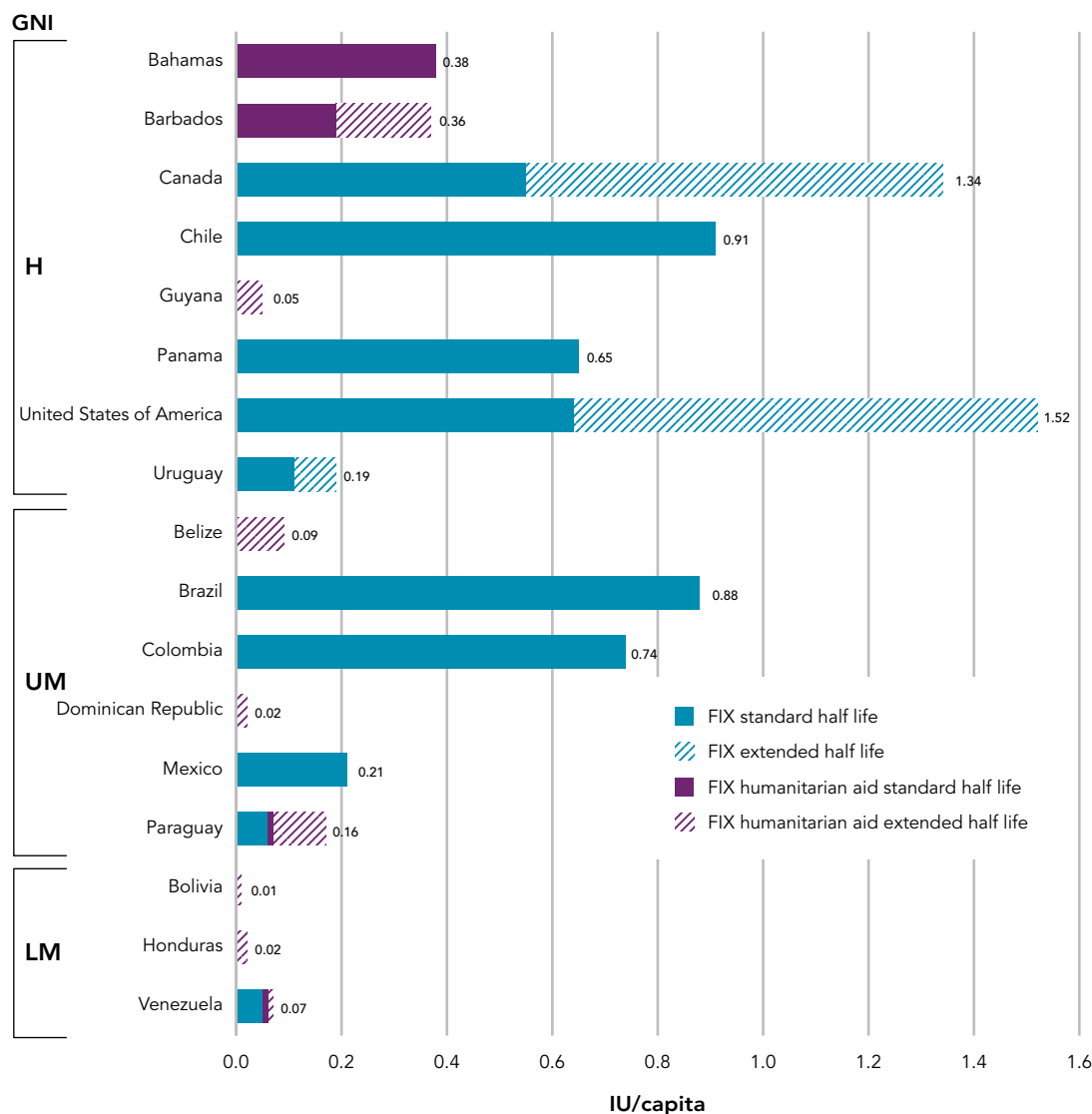
FIGURE F2a. Factor VIII per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Americas



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2025 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure F. 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 2025 questionnaire are included in Figure F graphs. It may be that countries used extended half-life products but did not report the amount. These will be shown as part of the standard half-life products.

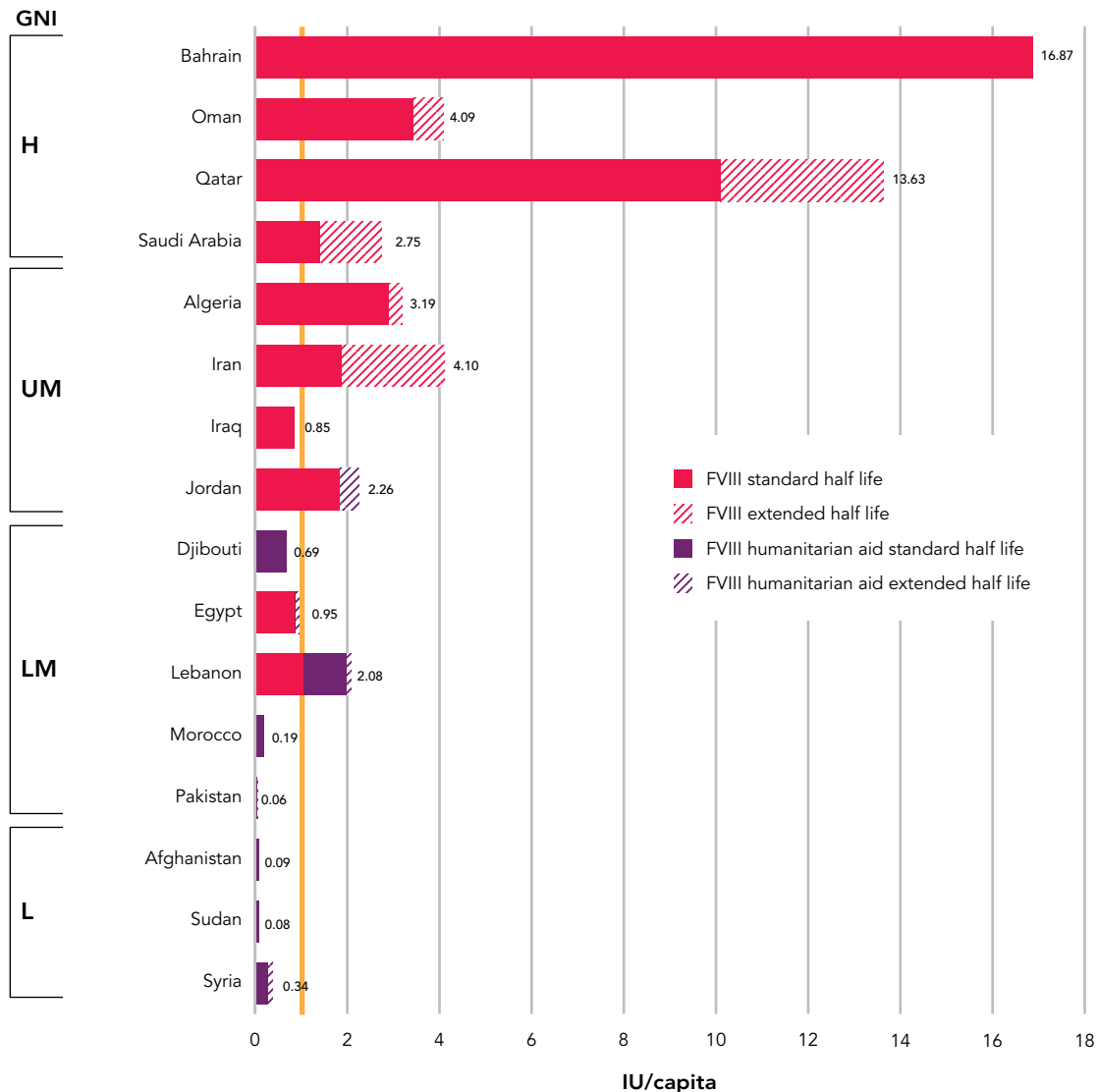
FIGURE F2b. Factor IX per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Americas



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2025 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure F. Only countries that provided product use data in the 2025 questionnaire are included in Figure F graphs. It may be that countries used extended half-life products but did not report the amount. These will be shown as part of the standard half-life products.

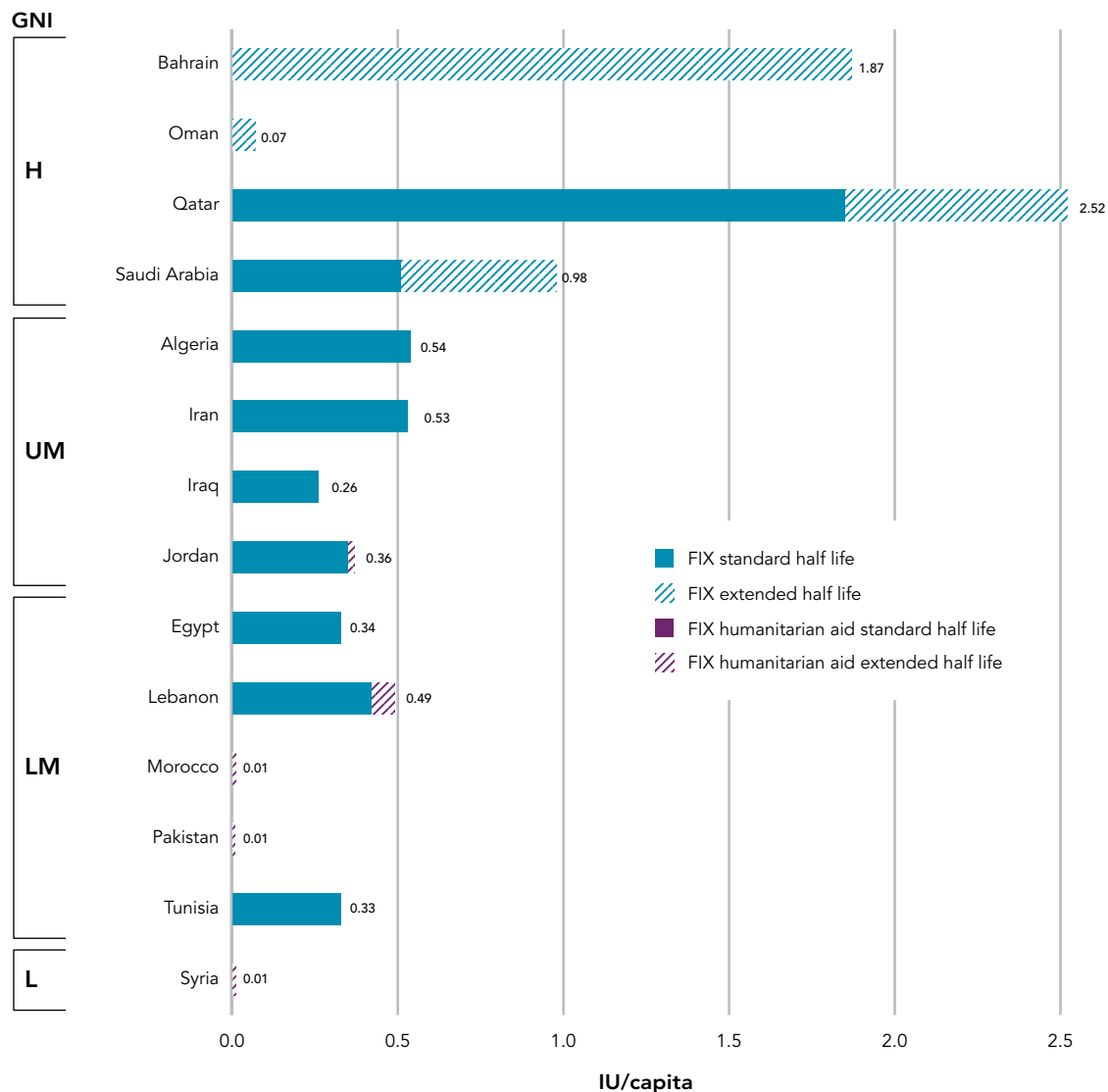
FIGURE F3a. Factor VIII per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Eastern Mediterranean



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2025 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure F. 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 2025 questionnaire are included in Figure F graphs. It may be that countries used extended half-life products but did not report the amount. These will be shown as part of the standard half-life products.

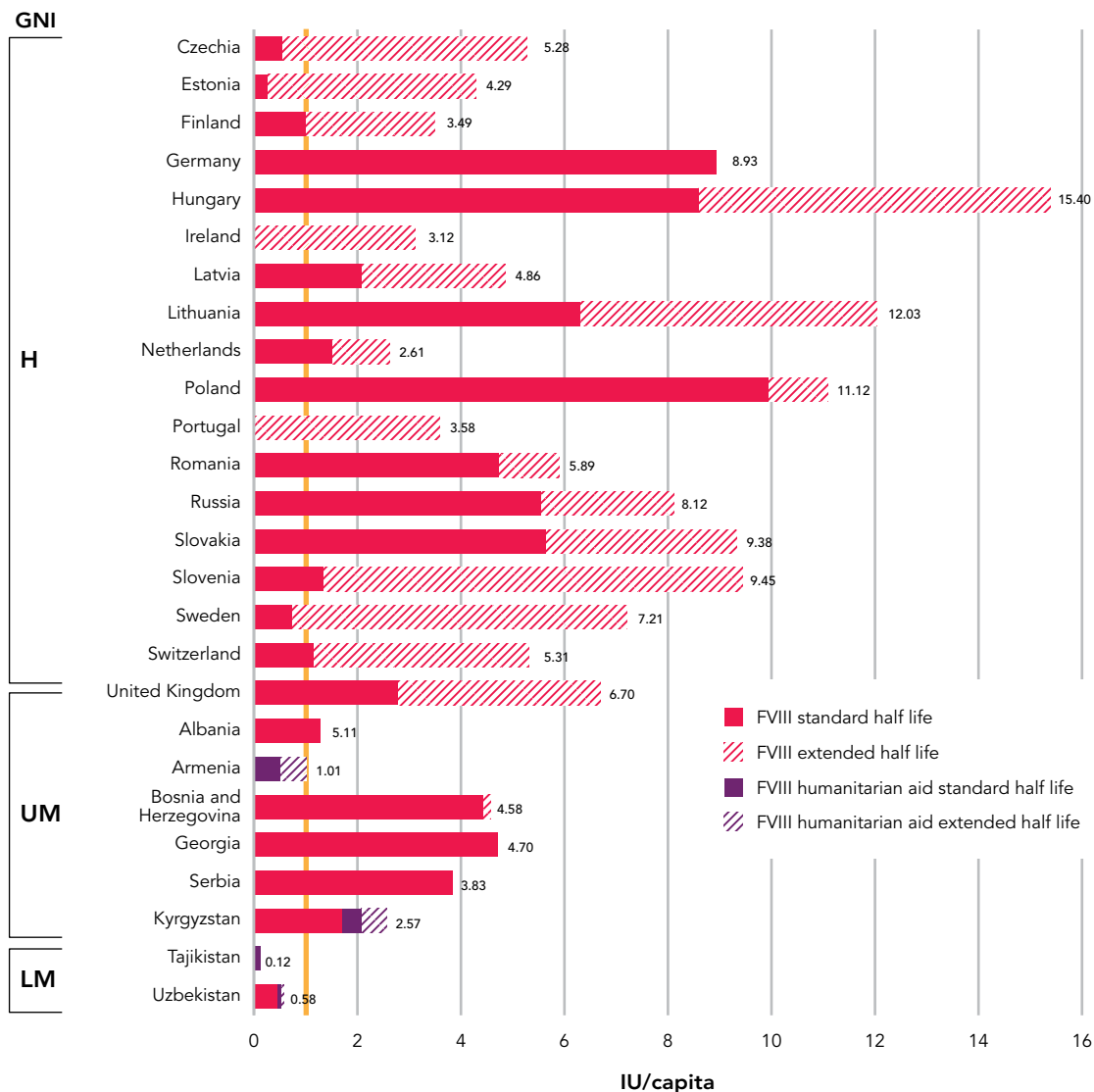
FIGURE F3b. Factor IX per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Eastern Mediterranean



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2025 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure F. Only countries that provided product use data in the 2025 questionnaire are included in Figure F graphs. It may be that countries used extended half-life products but did not report the amount. These will be shown as part of the standard half-life products.

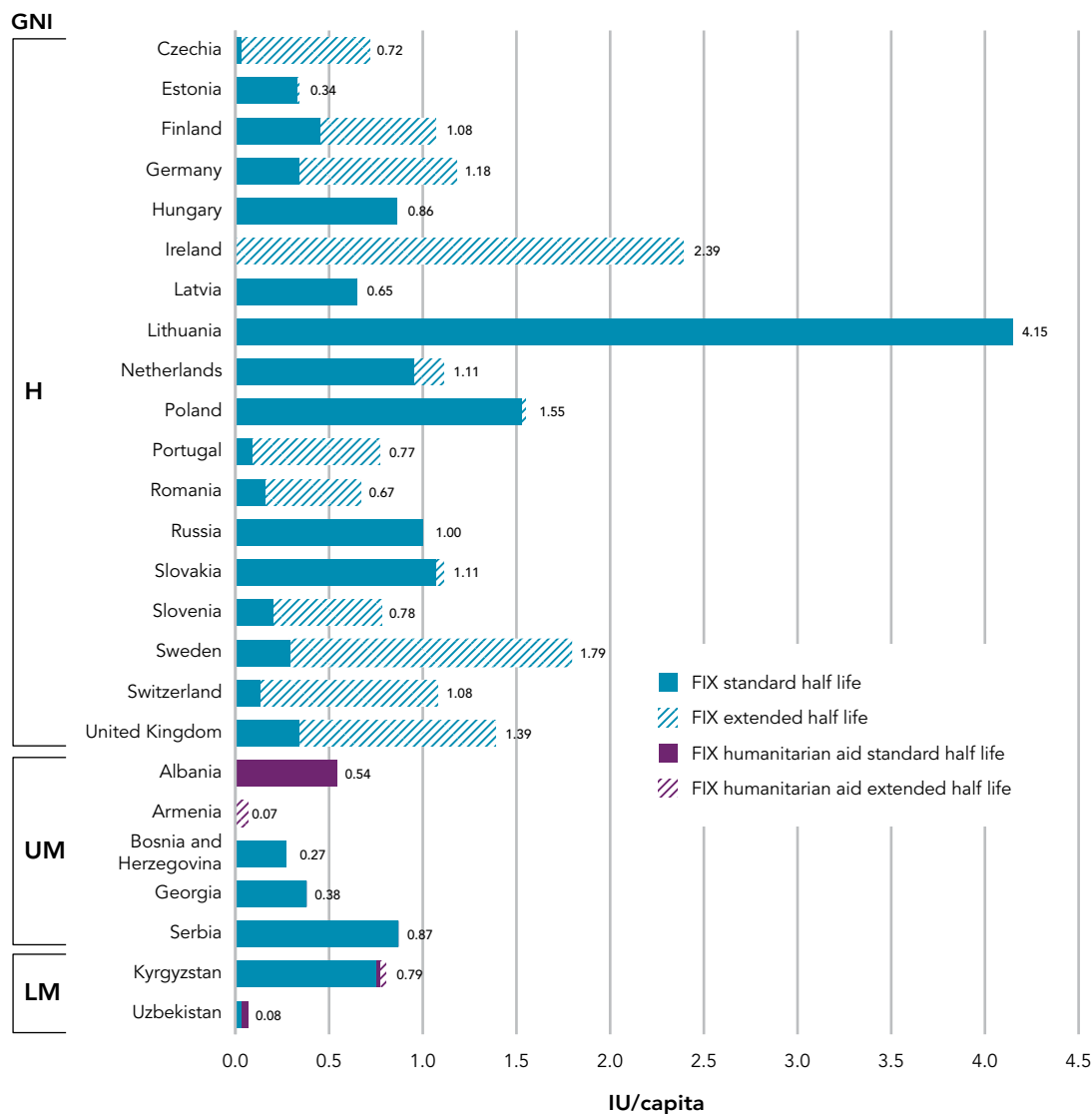
FIGURE F4a. Factor VIII per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Europe



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2025 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure F. 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. The European Department for the Quality of Medicines and Healthcare (EDQM) recommends the minimum consumption of factor VIII and IX concentrate in any country should be 4 IU and 0.5 IU per capita of general population respectively. Please note the orange line does not apply to factor IX. Only countries that provided product use data in the 2025 questionnaire are included in Figure F graphs. It may be that countries used extended half-life products but did not report the amount. These will be shown as part of the standard half-life products.

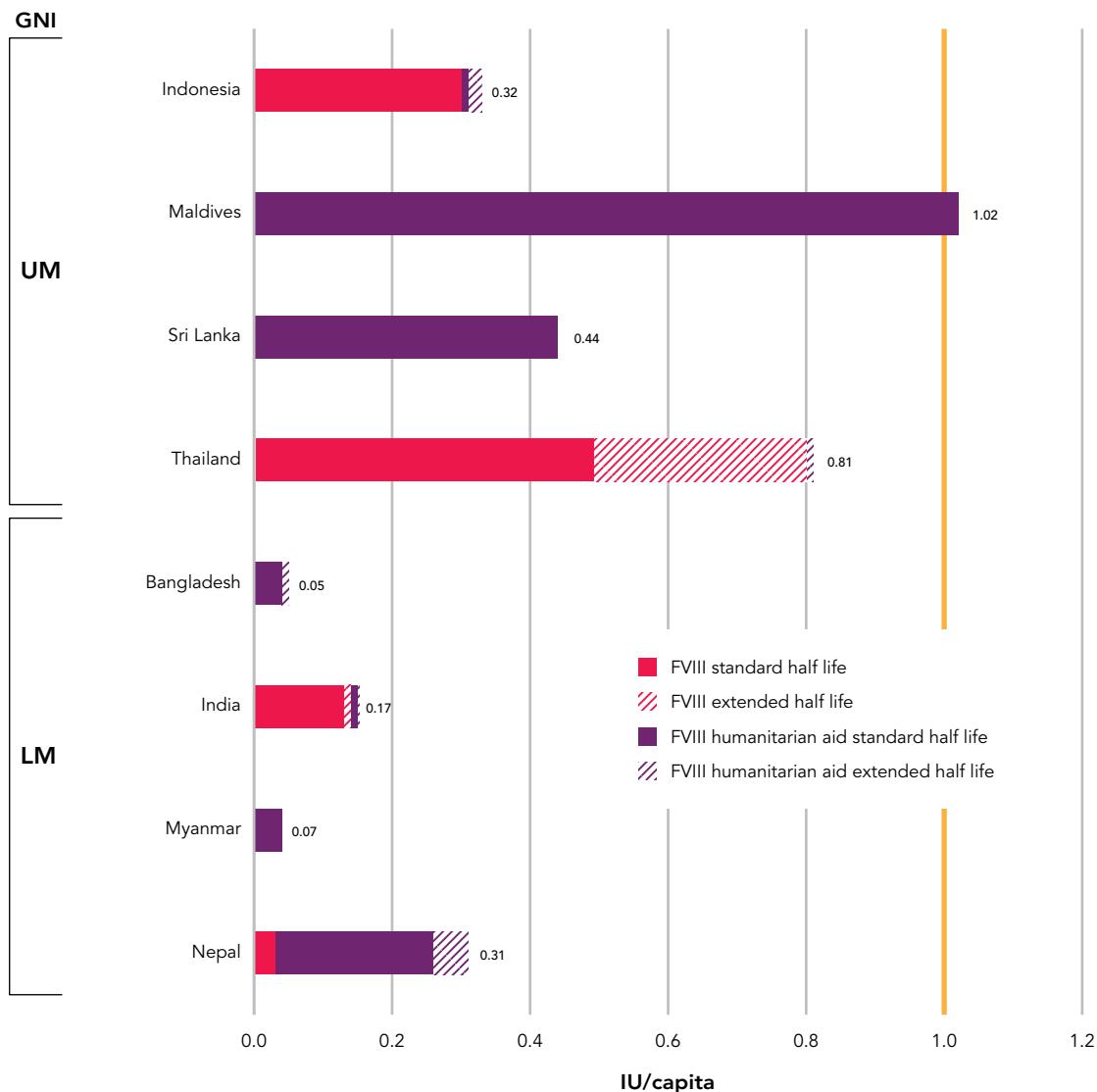
FIGURE F4b. Factor IX per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Europe



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2025 rankings for “Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)”. GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure F. Only countries that provided product use data in the 2025 questionnaire are included in Figure F graphs. It may be that countries used extended half-life products but did not report the amount. These will be shown as part of the standard half-life products. The European Department for the Quality of Medicines and Healthcare (EDQM) recommends the minimum consumption of factor VIII and IX concentrate in any country should be 4 IU and 0.5 IU per capita of general population respectively.

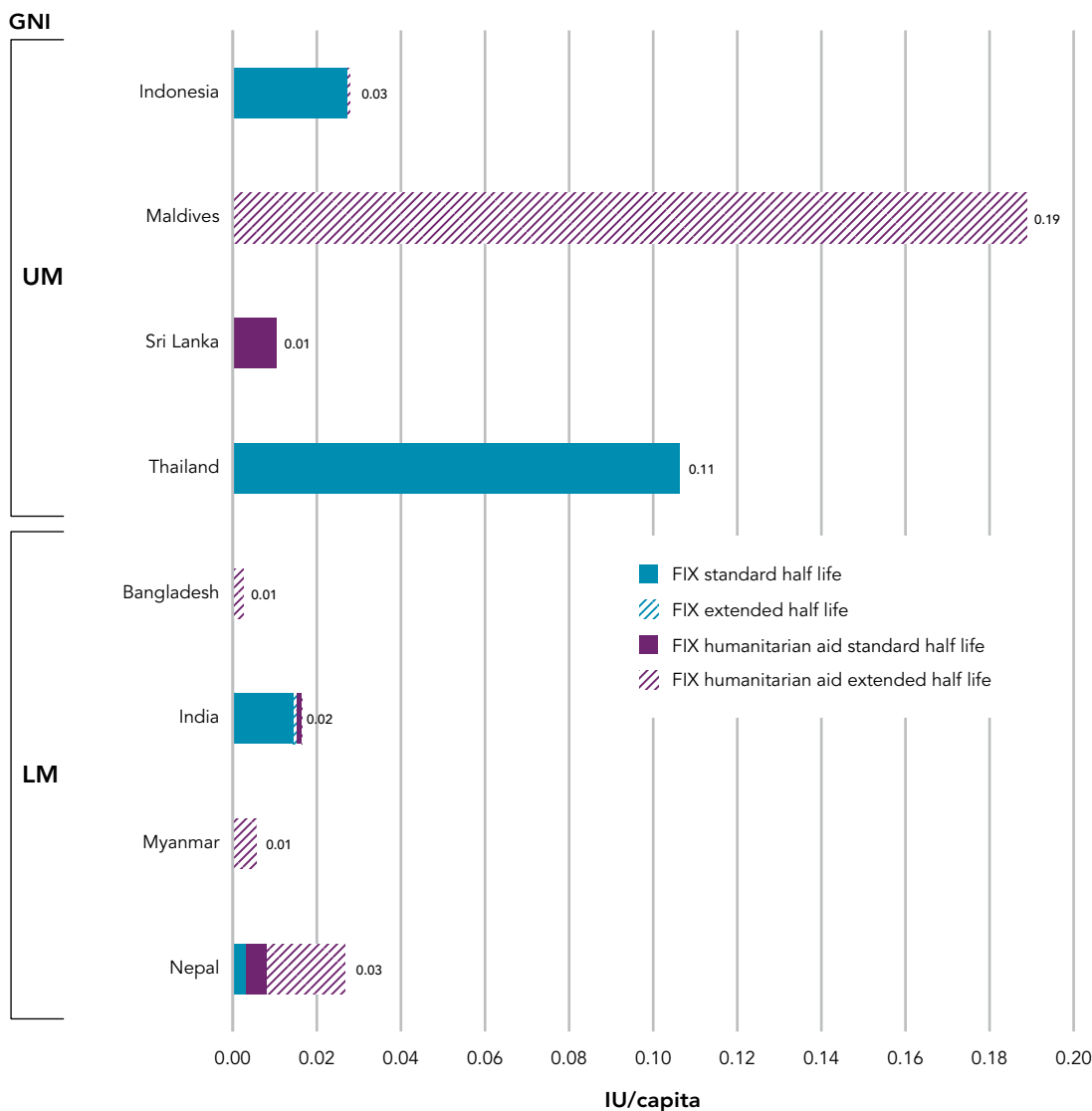
FIGURE F5a. Factor VIII per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: South-East Asia



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2025 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure F. 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 2025 questionnaire are included in Figure F graphs. It may be that countries used extended half-life products but did not report the amount. These will be shown as part of the standard half-life products.

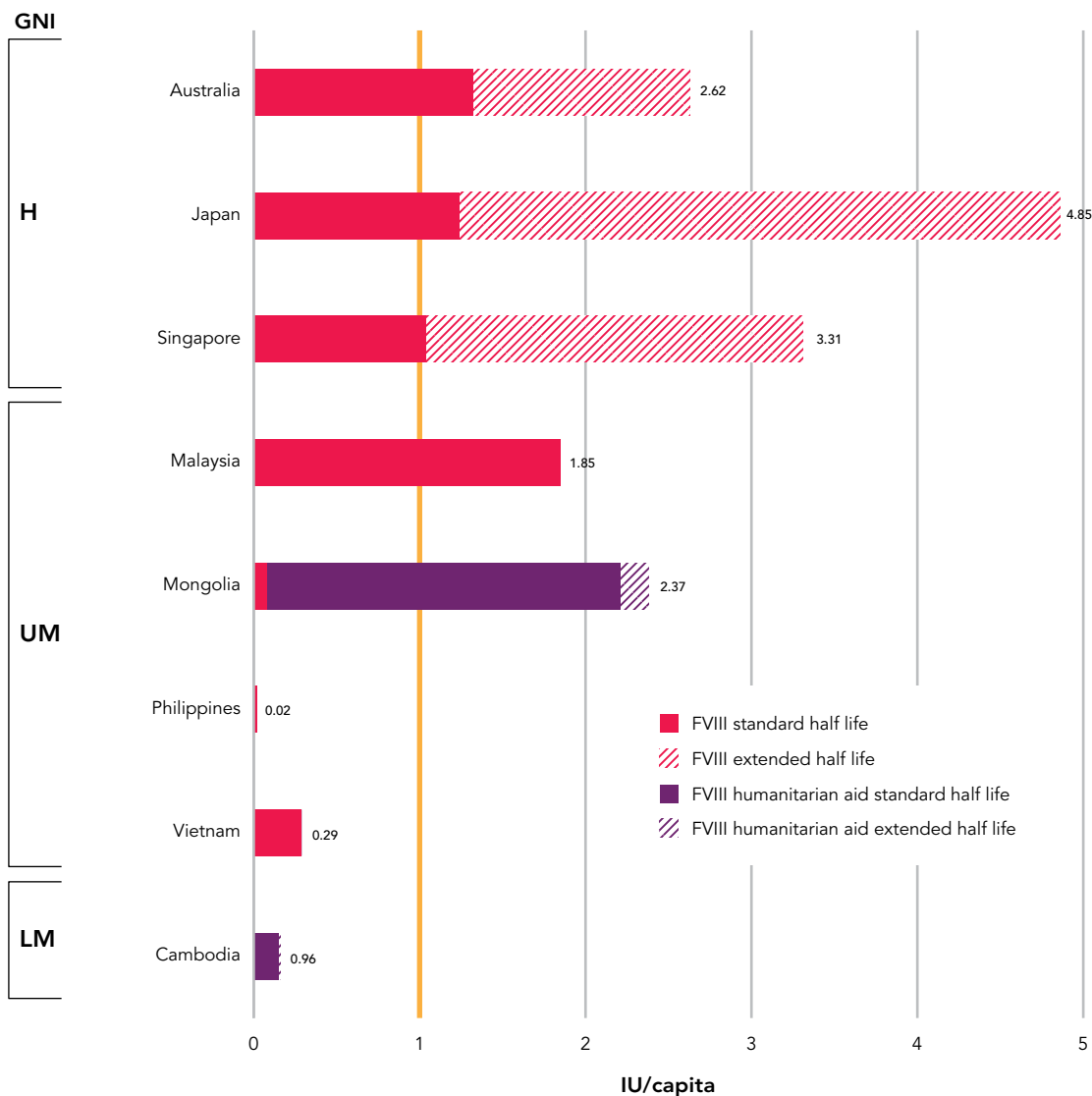
FIGURE F5b. Factor IX per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: South-East Asia



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2025 rankings for “Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)”. GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure F. Only countries that provided product use data in the 2025 questionnaire are included in Figure F graphs. It may be that countries used extended half-life products but did not report the amount. These will be shown as part of the standard half-life products.

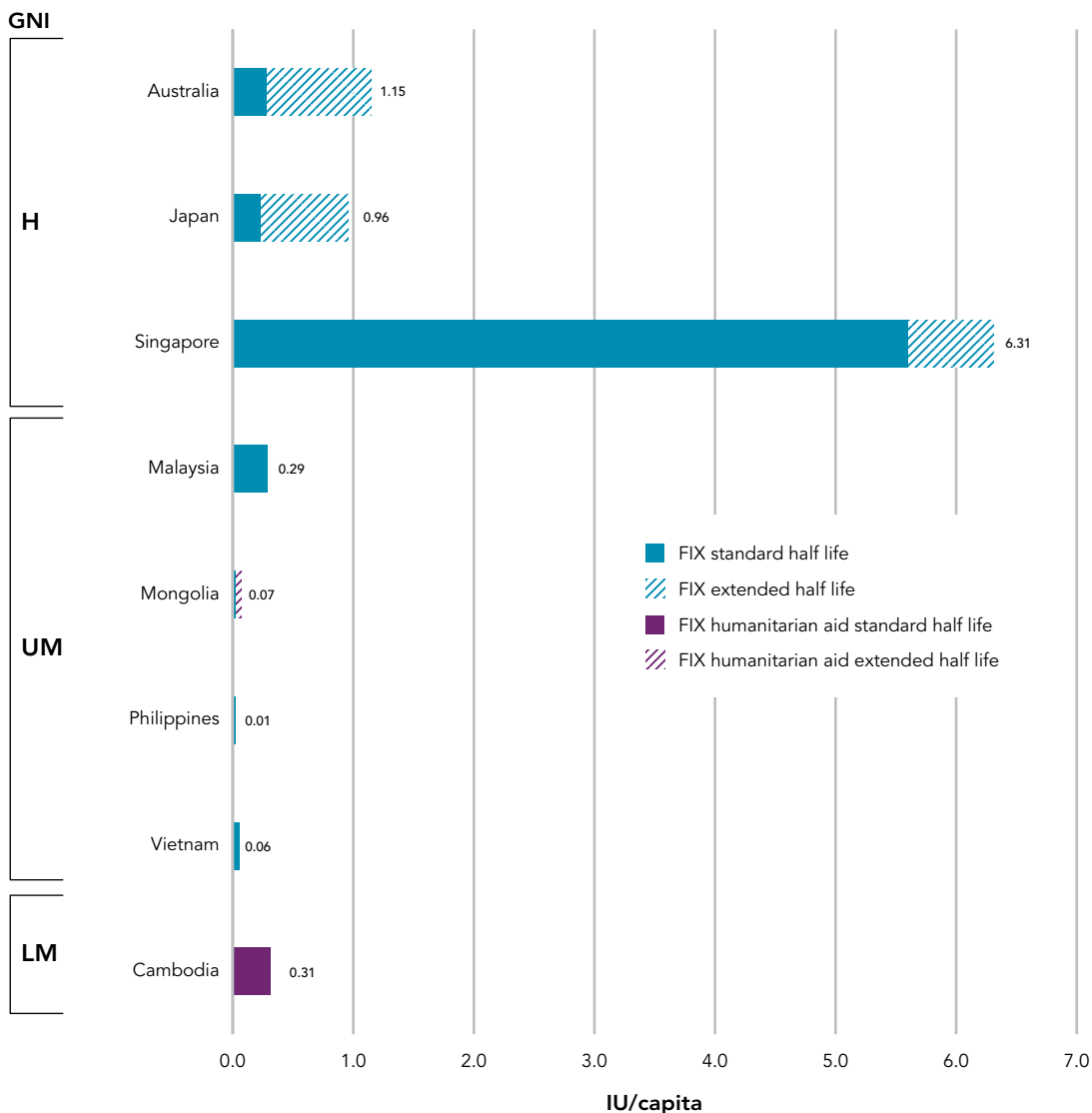
FIGURE F6a. Factor VIII per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Western Pacific



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2025 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure F. 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 2025 questionnaire are included in Figure F graphs. It may be that countries used extended half-life products but did not report the amount. These will be shown as part of the standard half-life products.

FIGURE F6b. Factor IX per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons of IU/total population: Western Pacific



Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2025 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

PLEASE NOTE: The x-axis showing the number of IU/capita is different in each graph of Figure F. Only countries that provided product use data in the 2025 questionnaire are included in Figure F graphs. It may be that countries used extended half-life products but did not report the amount. These will be shown as part of the standard half-life products.

Converting factor and non-factor usage into a single metric

Factor usage (international units or IU) per capita has been used for decades to compare hemophilia care resources across countries. However, the introduction of extended half-life (EHL) clotting factor concentrates for hemophilia A and B, and emicizumab prophylaxis for hemophilia A has complicated the tracking and comparison of factor usage trends. To assess trends in care and the impact of EHL products and emicizumab prophylaxis, a conversion factor was established.³ These conversion factors were applied and displayed in the figures below, showing the IU per capita with SHL, EHL and emicizumab in a single, harmonized metric. The conversions used for FVIII are: 1.04 IU SHL = 1 IU EHL and 70 IU SHL = 1 mg emicizumab. The conversion factors used for FIX are: 1.87 IU SHL = 1 IU EHL. The aim of these figures is to facilitate analysis of treatment progression across different countries, regions and economic categories.

FIGURE G1a. Factor VIII per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons with and without conversion factor: Africa

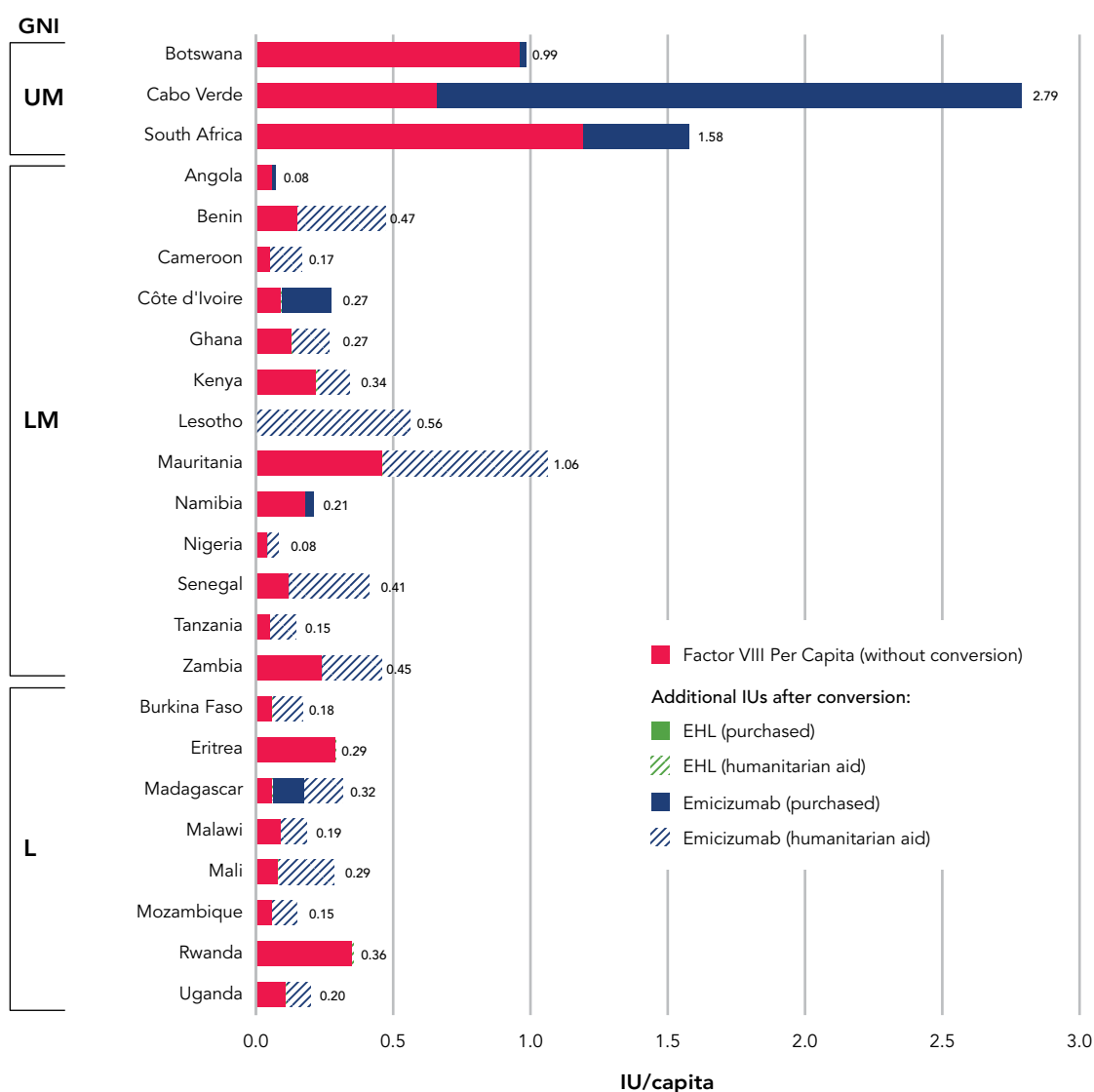


FIGURE G1b. Factor IX per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons with and without conversion factor: Africa

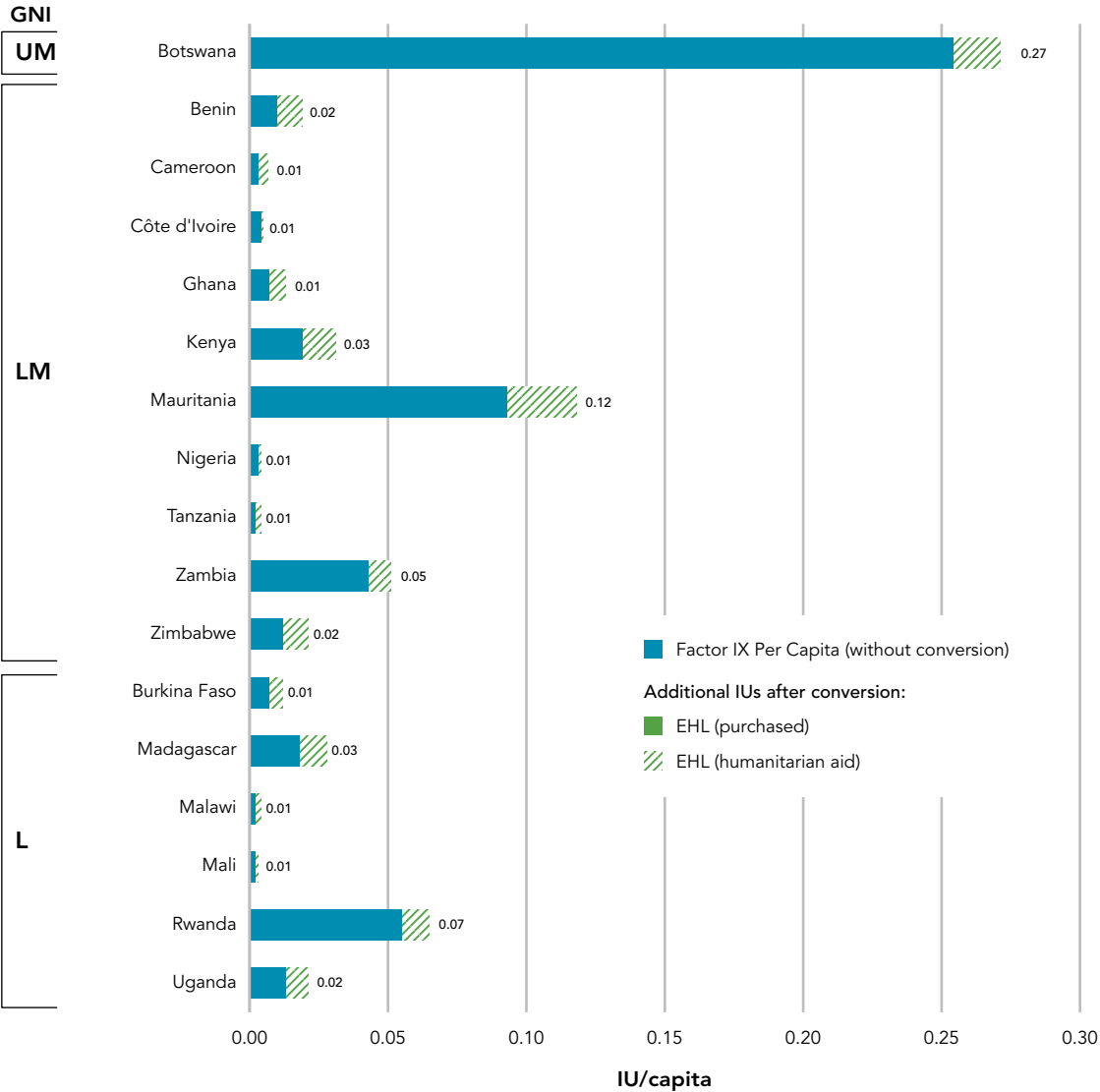


FIGURE G2a. Factor VIII per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons with and without conversion factor: Americas

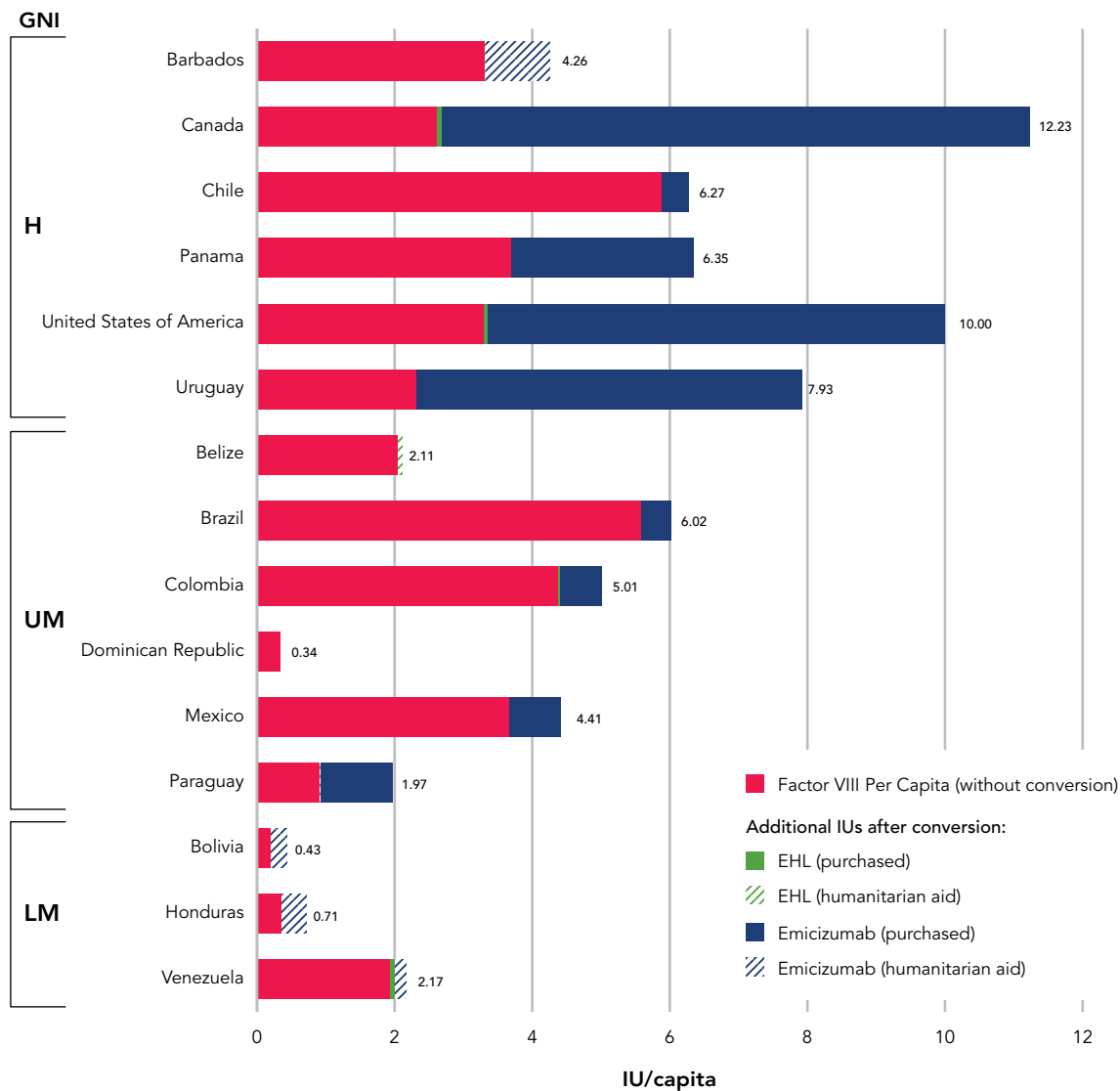


FIGURE G2b. Factor IX per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons with and without conversion factor: Americas

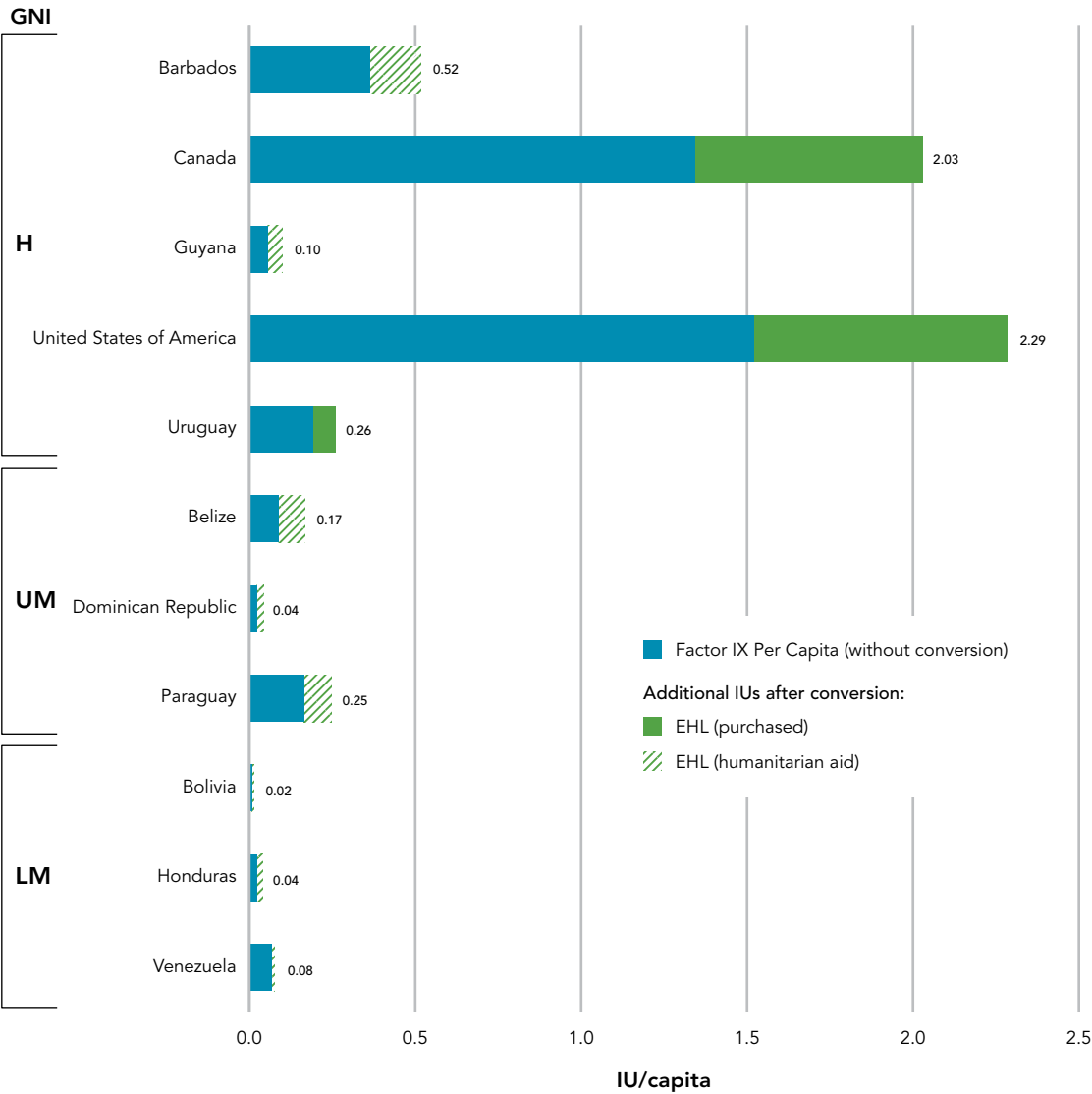


FIGURE G3a. Factor VIII per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons with and without conversion factor: Eastern Mediterranean

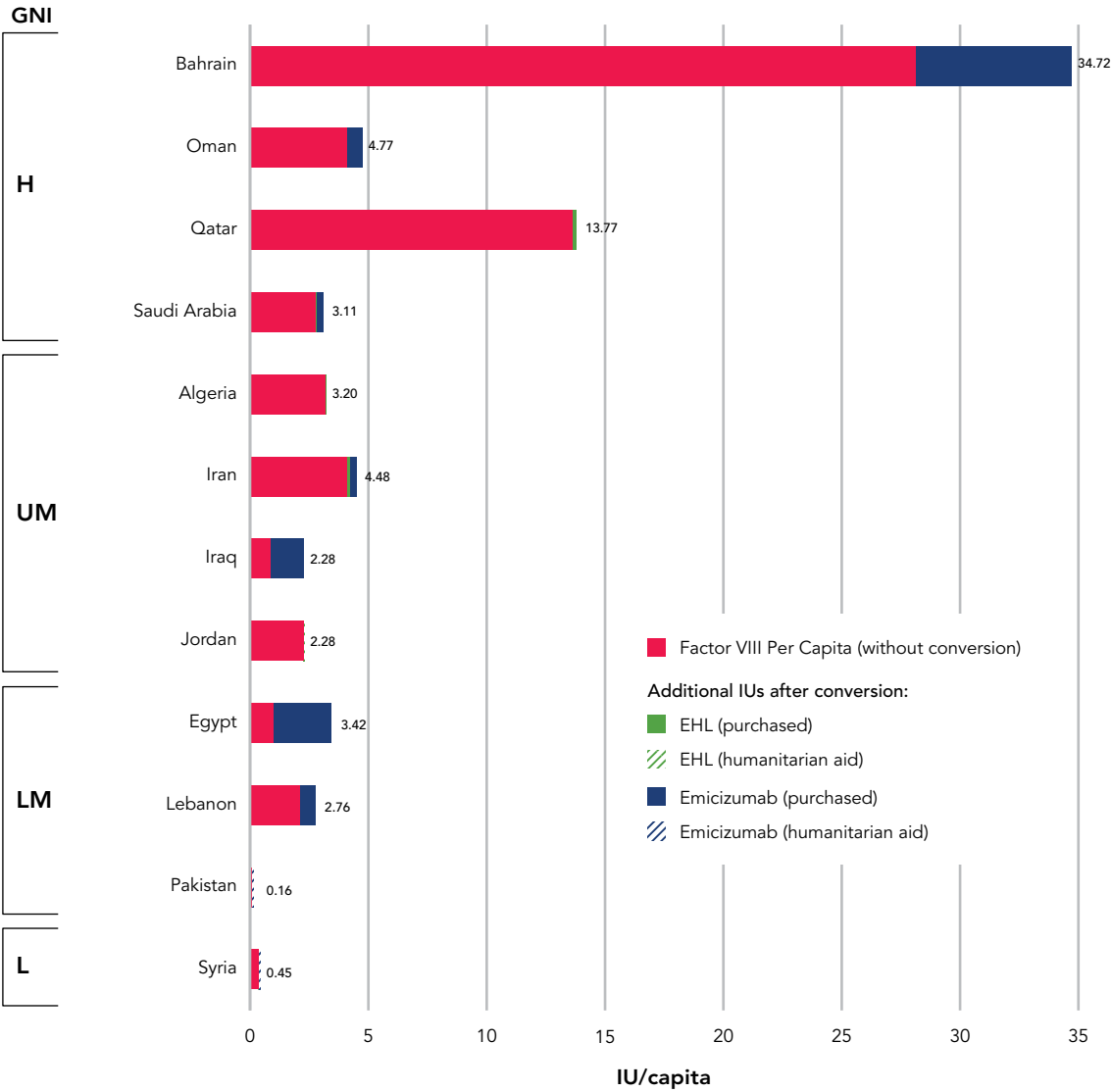


FIGURE G3b. Factor IX per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons with and without conversion factor: Eastern Mediterranean

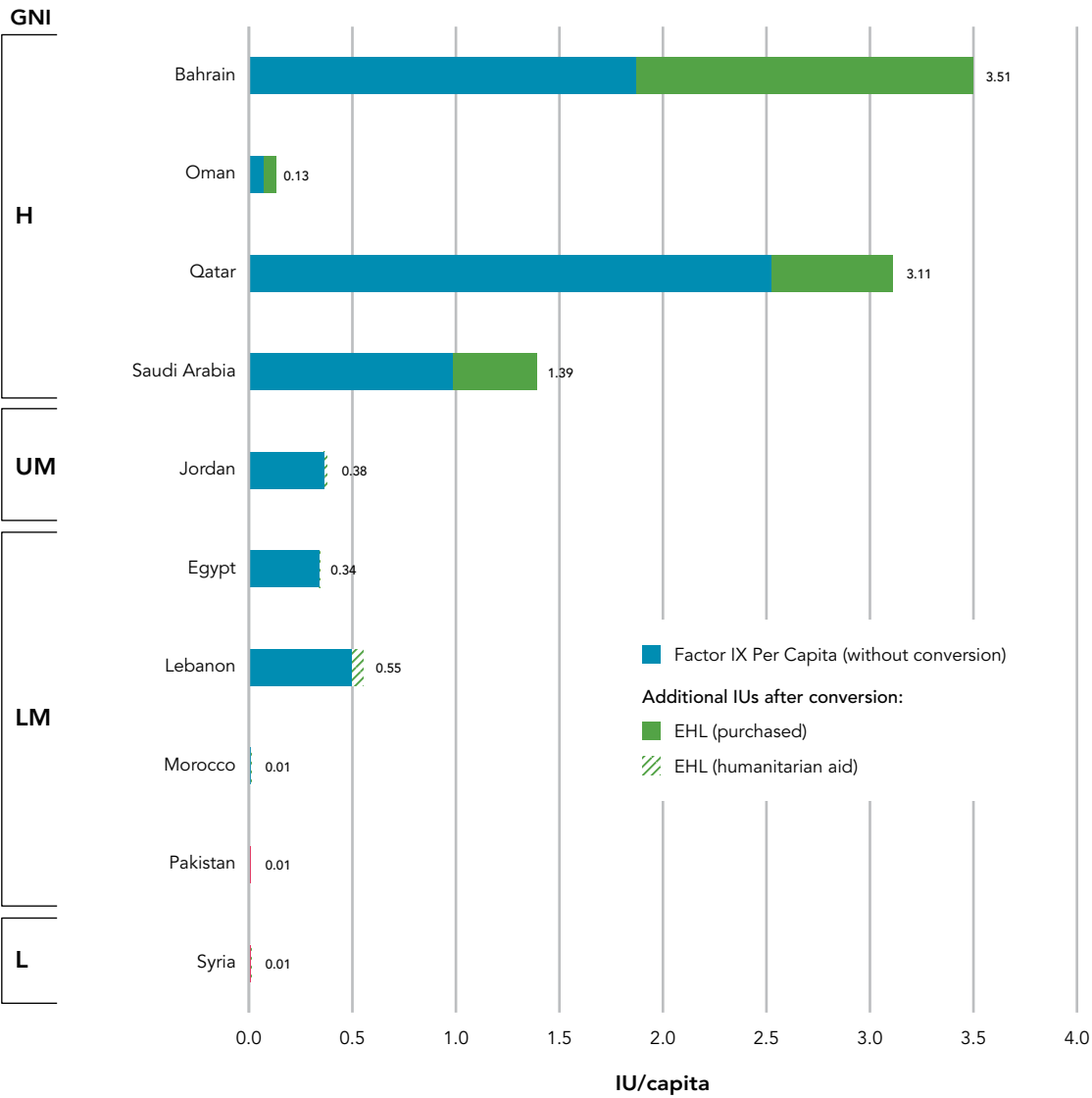


FIGURE G4a. Factor VIII per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons with and without conversion factor: Europe

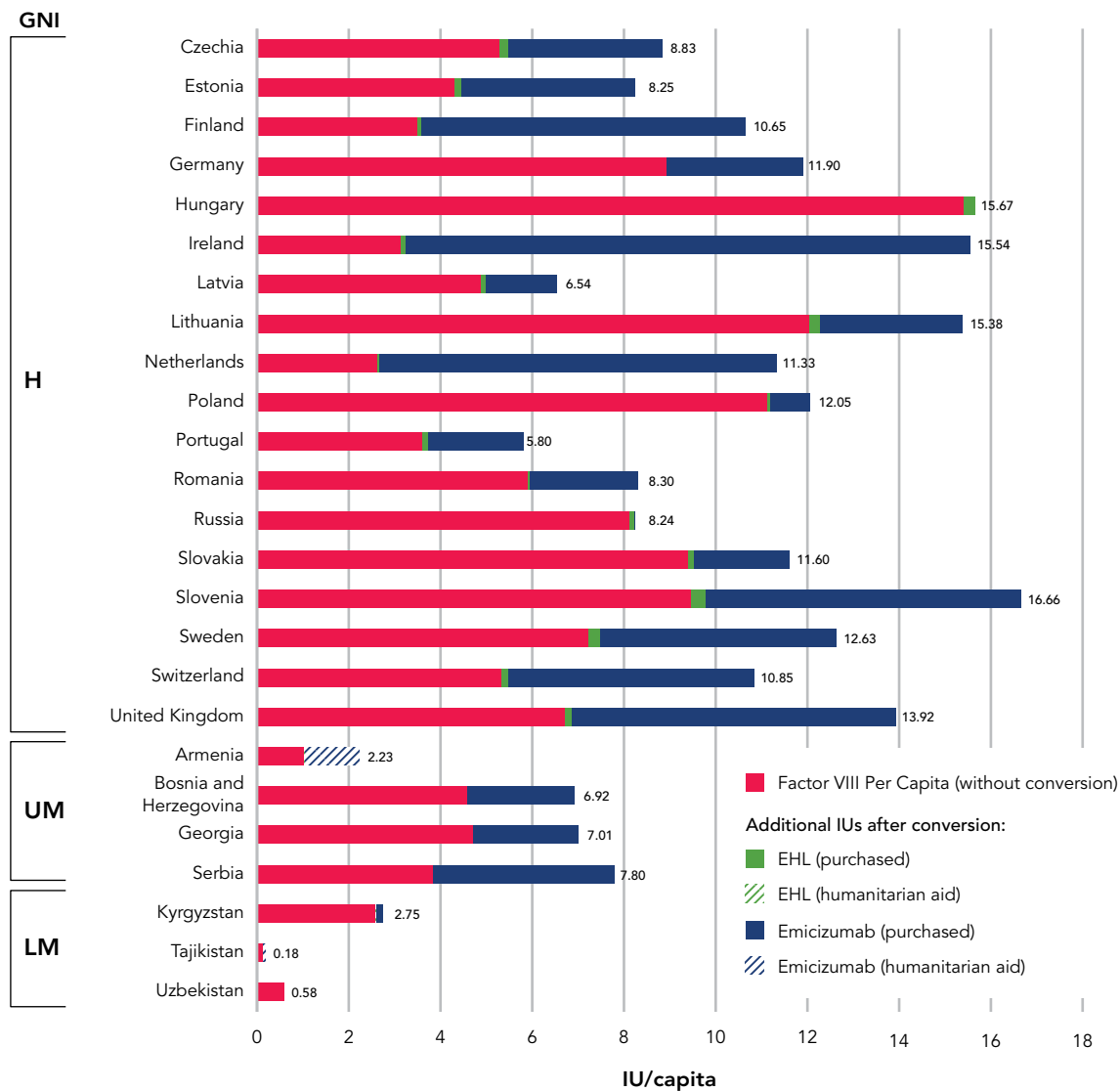


FIGURE G4b. Factor IX per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons with and without conversion factor: Europe

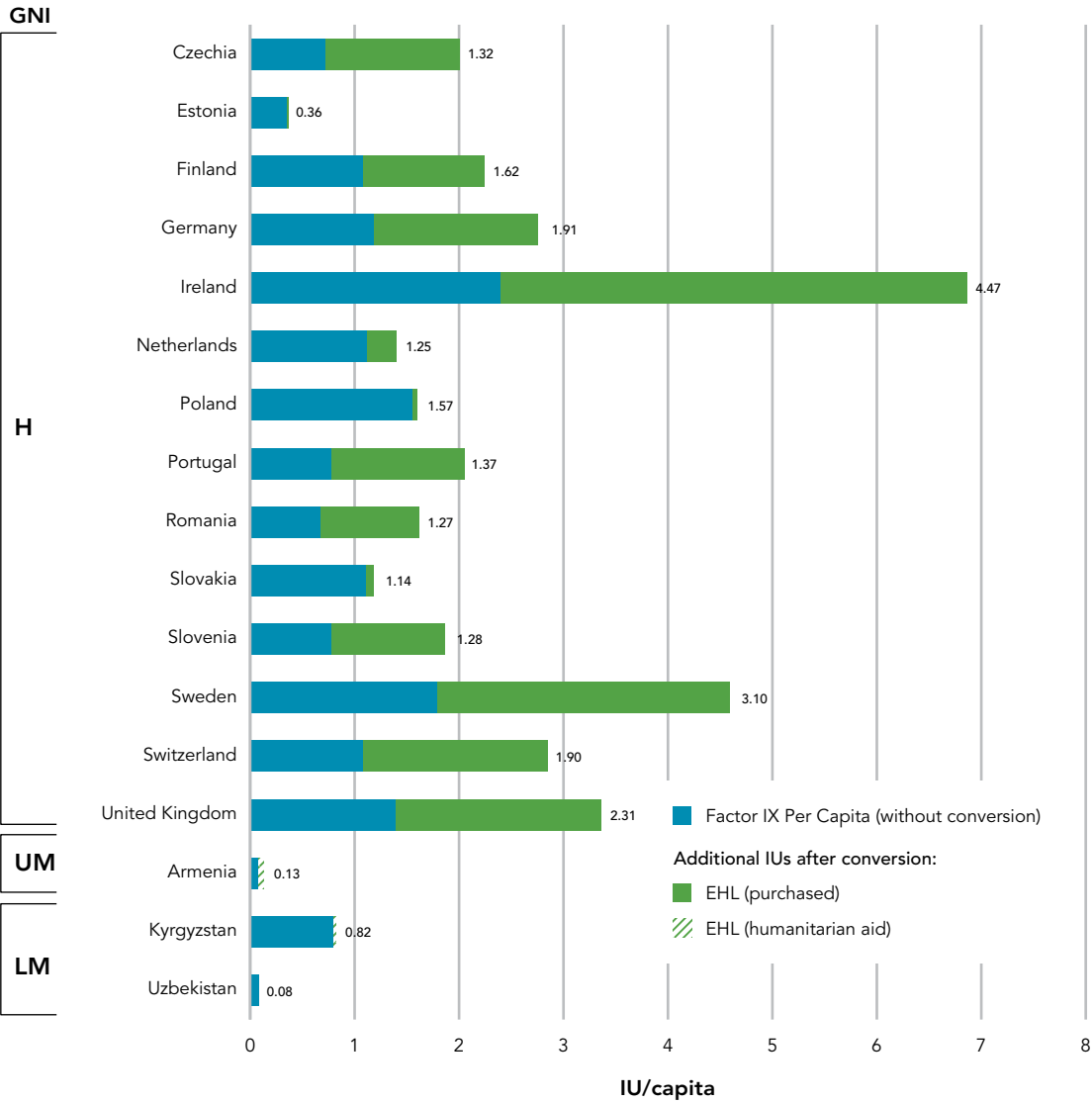


FIGURE G5a. Factor VIII per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons with and without conversion factor: South-East Asia

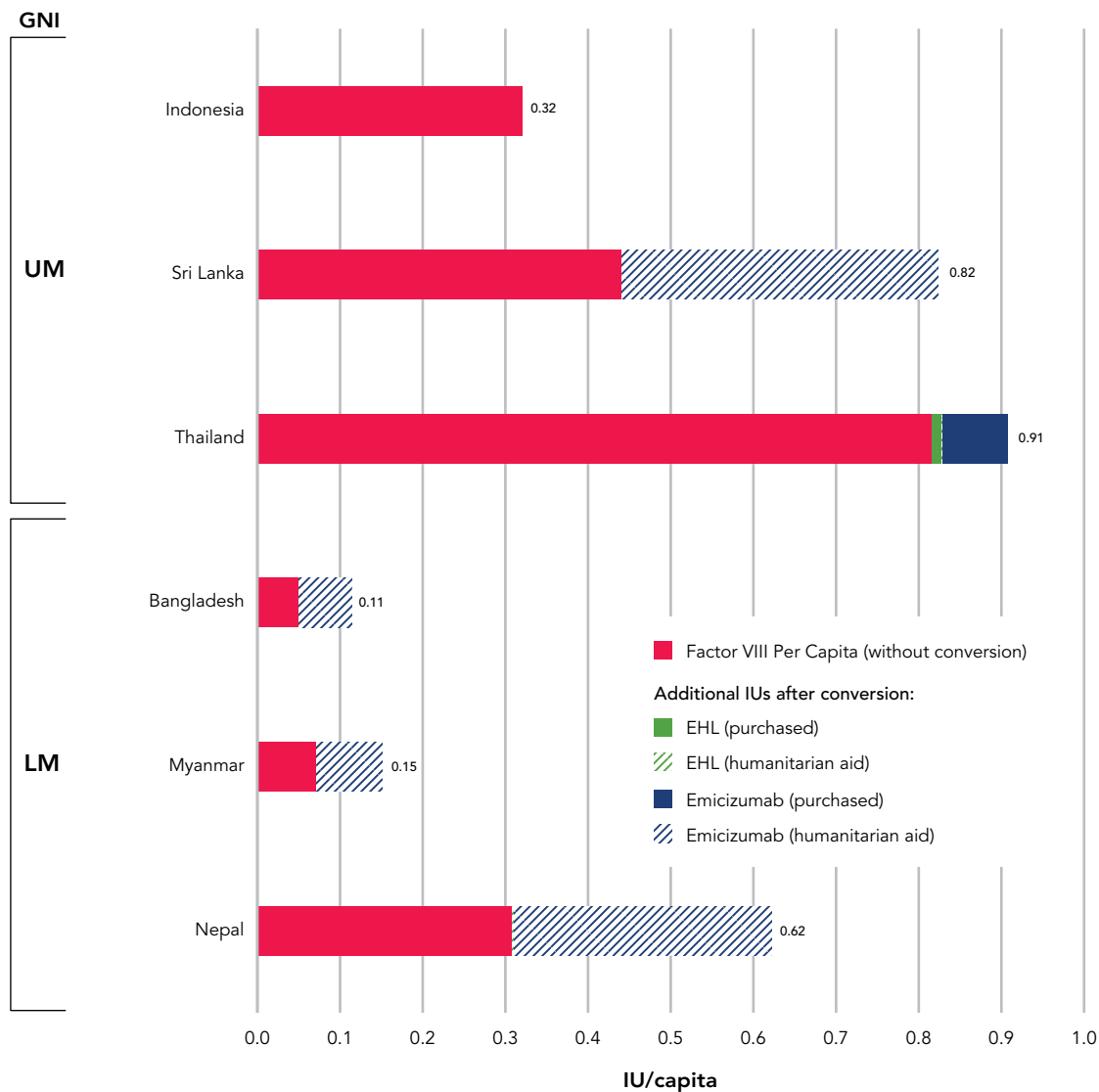


FIGURE G5b. Factor IX per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons with and without conversion factor: South-East Asia

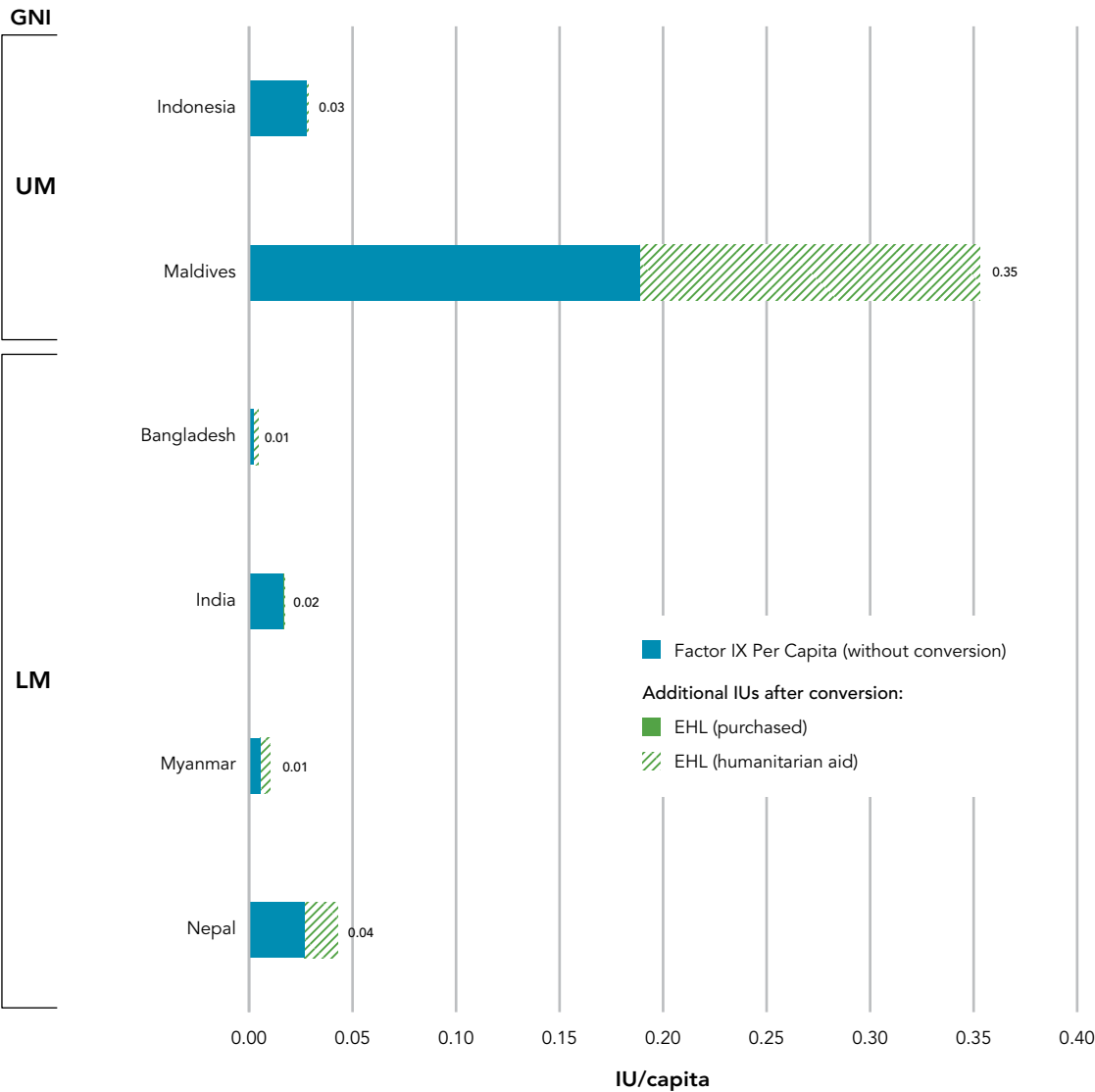


FIGURE G6a. Factor VIII per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons with and without conversion factor: Western Pacific

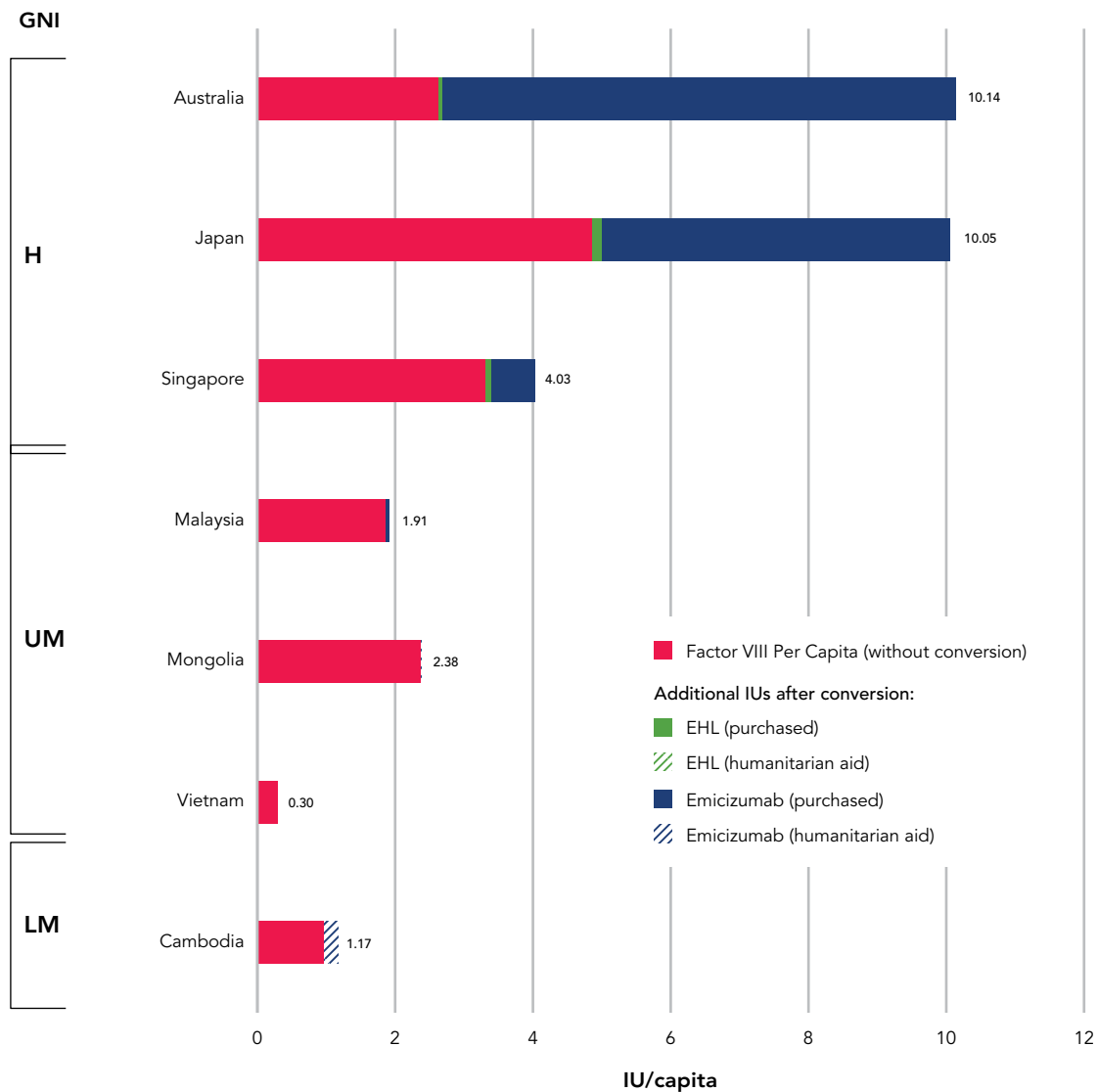


FIGURE G6b. Factor IX per capita in 2025 – regional and GNI comparisons with and without conversion factor: Western Pacific

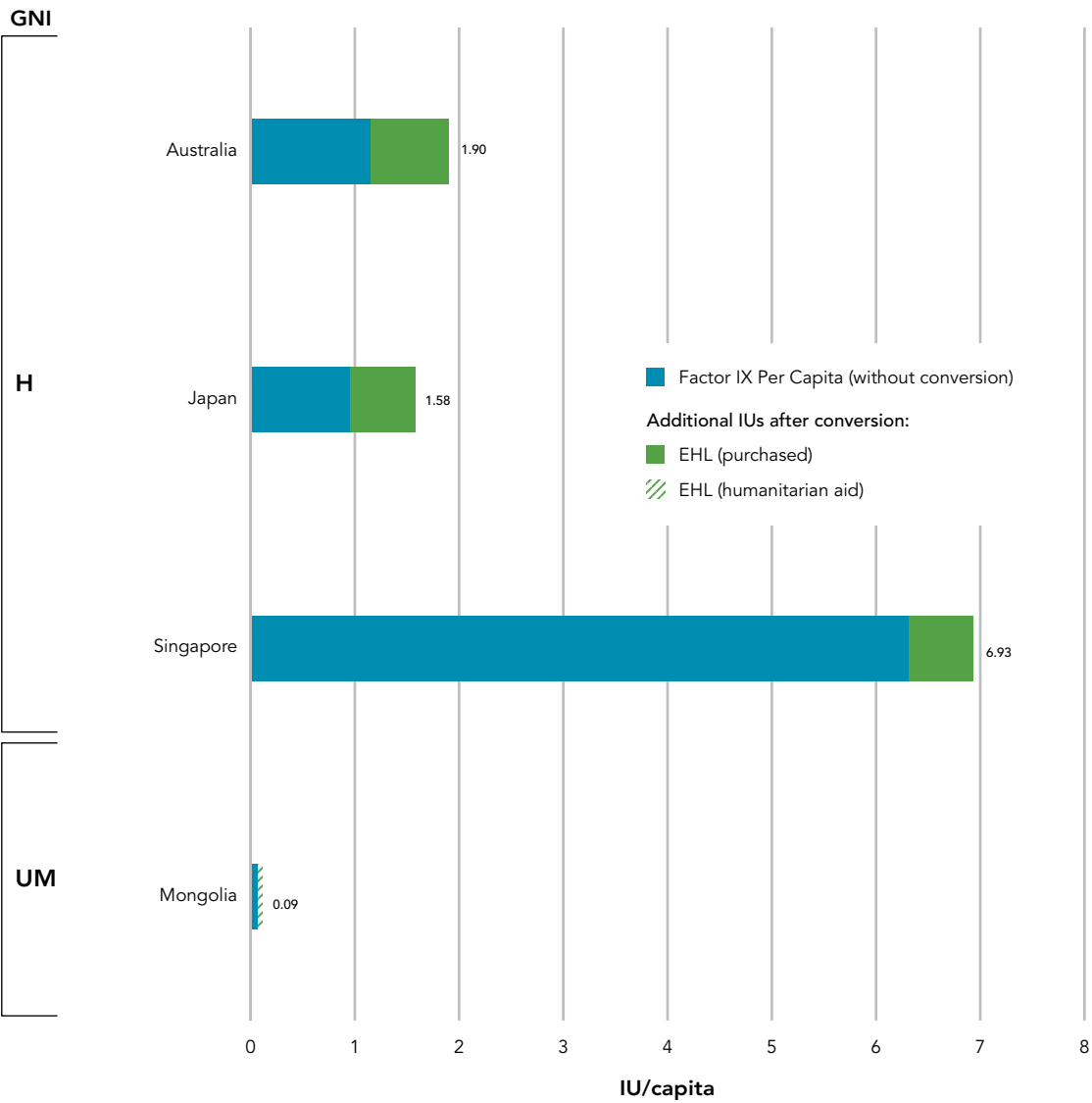
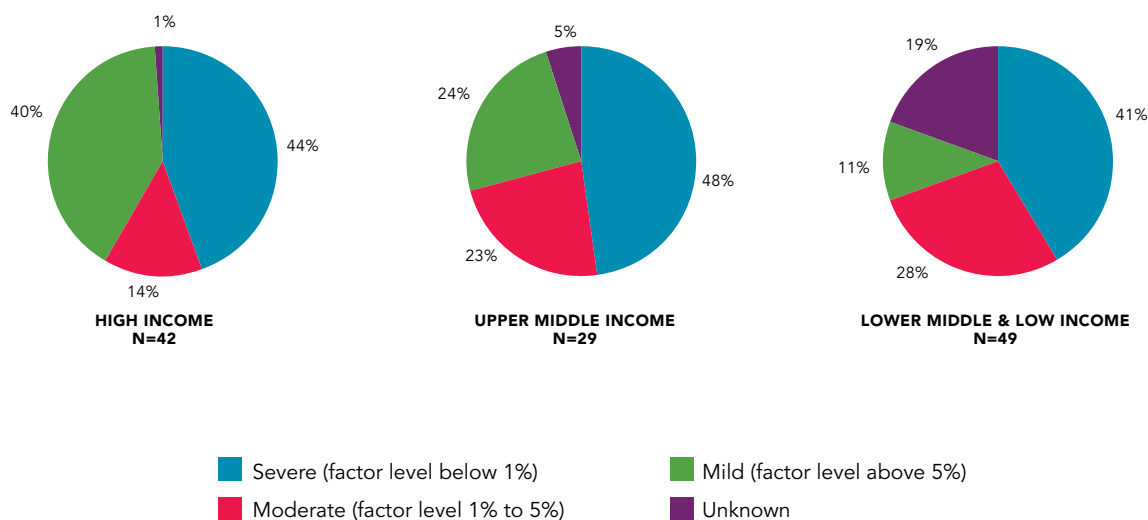


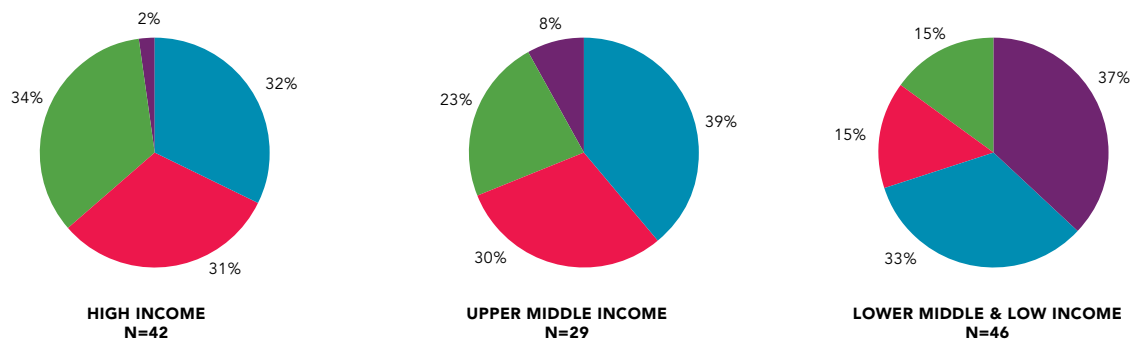
FIGURE H1. Severity of hemophilia in males by GNI

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



Hemophilia B

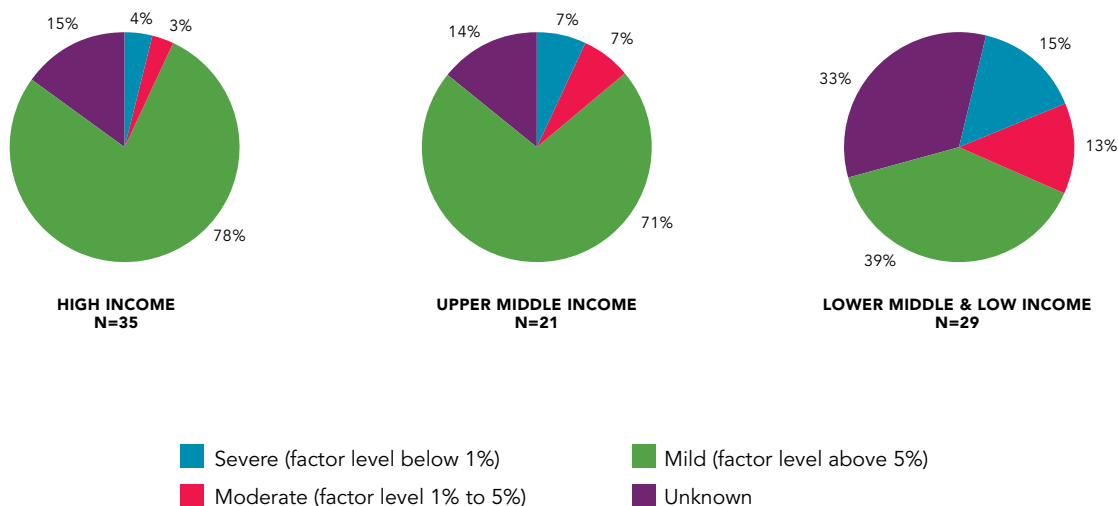


Economic category based on The World Bank Group 2025 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

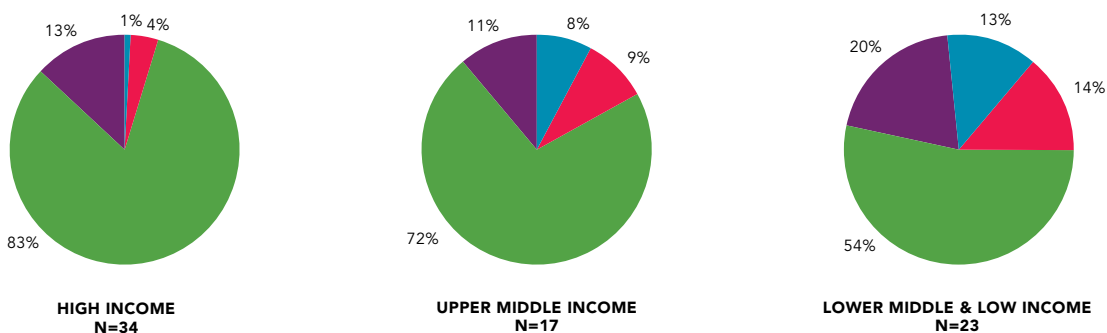
FIGURE H2. Severity of hemophilia in females by GNI

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 2025 rankings for "Gross national income (GNI) per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)". GNI in US dollars: L low income, \$1,145 or less; LM lower middle income, \$1,146 to 4,515; UM upper middle income, \$4,516 to \$14,005; and H high income, more than \$14,005.

TABLE 3. Reported Number of People with Bleeding Disorders by Country

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.

The population data is sourced from The World Bank Group.

Country	Population	People with hemophilia	People with von Willebrand Disease	People with other bleeding disorders
Afghanistan	43,844,111	1,134	25	2
Albania	2,349,580	271	9	13
Algeria	47,435,312	2,831	576	1,020
Angola	39,040,039	145	1	3
Argentina	45,851,378	2,942	416	13
Armenia	3,086,700	265	39	284
Australia	27,614,411	3,266	2,934	1,401
Austria	9,208,163	936		
Bahamas	403,033	14	2	
Bahrain	1,600,366	122	570	133
Bangladesh	175,686,899	4,138	8	7
Barbados	282,623	22	2	3
Belgium	11,941,781	1,293	2,513	757
Belize	422,924	19		
Benin	14,814,460	181	7	5
Bolivia	12,581,843	206	4	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,140,095	183	120	16
Botswana	2,562,122	71	10	0
Brazil	212,812,405	14,576	12,863	5,338
Burkina Faso	24,074,580	225		
Burundi	14,390,003	15		
Cabo Verde	527,326	31	4	0
Cambodia	17,847,982	349	9	1
Cameroon	29,879,337	311	9	3
Canada	41,651,653	4,572	5,859	3,387
Chile	19,859,921	1,949	839	892
Colombia	53,425,635	4,470	4,946	1,149
Congo, Democratic republic of	112,832,473	104	2	

Country	Population	People with hemophilia	People with von Willebrand Disease	People with other bleeding disorders
Côte d'Ivoire	32,711,547	210	4	
Croatia	3,876,200	321	99	98
Czechia	10,886,878	1,159	874	201
Djibouti	1,184,076	24	1	4
Dominican Republic	11,520,487	567	48	86
Egypt	118,365,995	7,493	790	1,751
Eritrea	3,607,003	98		
Estonia	1,366,475	132	160	150
Ethiopia	135,472,051	610	24	5
Finland	5,646,436	229	570	326
Georgia	3,935,766	372	119	187
Germany	83,491,249	7,199	6,321	4,712
Ghana	35,064,272	530	11	
Guinea	15,099,727	126	9	3
Guyana	835,986	46	5	
Honduras	11,005,850	338	23	8
Hong Kong SAR (China)	7,498,900	168	9	7
Hungary	9,514,251	1,204	1,504	813
India	1,463,865,525	28,674	1,111	1,281
Indonesia	285,721,236	3,873	17	
Iran	92,417,681	7,974	2,456	5,671
Iraq	47,020,774	3,707	1,234	1,012
Ireland	5,484,367	1,021	2,082	1,854
Israel	10,122,800	782	227	775
Italy	58,915,656	5,723	4,079	6,687
Japan	123,366,734	4,679	1,009	415
Jordan	11,520,684	554	293	468
Kenya	57,532,493	1,207	49	6
Korea, Republic of	51,684,564	2,330	172	179
Kuwait	4,865,298	154	14	81
Kyrgyzstan	7,343,064	440	16	7
Latvia	1,847,785	136	149	35
Lebanon	5,849,421	291	208	88
Lesotho	2,363,325	18	1	

Country	Population	People with hemophilia	People with von Willebrand Disease	People with other bleeding disorders
Libya	7,458,555	386	59	46
Lithuania	2,888,774	221	321	25
Madagascar	32,740,678	206	3	20
Malawi	22,216,120	98		
Malaysia	35,977,838	1,235	177	128
Maldives	529,676	24		
Mali	25,198,821	303	17	20
Malta	579,704	41	44	22
Mauritania	5,315,065	126	3	5
Mauritius	1,243,741	90	1	10
Mexico	131,946,900	6,855	434	86
Mongolia	3,568,978	177	24	14
Morocco	38,430,770	1,053	224	202
Mozambique	35,631,653	71	0	
Myanmar	54,850,648	989	40	29
Namibia	3,092,816	94		4
Nepal	29,618,118	870	20	49
Netherlands	18,087,633	1,892	984	253
New Zealand	5,324,700	768	580	587
Nigeria	237,527,782	910	22	
Norway	5,610,870	495	616	96
Oman	5,494,691	242	190	170
Pakistan	255,219,554	4,303	1,084	449
Panama	4,571,189	339	565	145
Paraguay	7,013,078	312	10	61
Philippines	116,786,962	1,592	34	2
Poland	36,435,861	3,797	3,342	1,347
Portugal	10,804,871	1,170	1,141	1,332
Qatar	2,972,215	91	65	18
Romania	19,020,271	1,825	325	46
Russia	143,513,328	10,157	4,341	668
Rwanda	14,569,341	142	4	
Saudi Arabia	36,973,555	3,639	1,758	1,288
Senegal	18,931,966	427	21	27

Country	Population	People with hemophilia	People with von Willebrand Disease	People with other bleeding disorders
Serbia	6,549,143	591	357	114
Sierra Leone	8,819,794	50		
Singapore	6,111,175	289	107	83
Slovakia	5,413,813	749	849	1,869
Slovenia	2,130,986	297	241	196
South Africa	64,747,319	2,459	675	220
South Sudan	12,188,788	23		
Spain	49,355,143	2,204	741	134
Sri Lanka	21,756,000	1,430	112	102
Sudan	51,662,147	1,499	484	529
Suriname	639,850	22	3	1
Sweden	10,596,620	1,199	1,263	110
Switzerland	9,092,436	761	141	109
Syria	25,620,427	1,386	251	303
Tajikistan	10,786,734	14		17
Tanzania	70,545,865	670	7	2
Thailand	71,619,863	2,191	252	241
The Gambia	2,822,093	38		
Togo	8,591,626	56		1
Trinidad and Tobago	1,367,764	74	7	11
Tunisia	12,348,573	630	316	704
Uganda	51,384,894	499	4	0
United Kingdom	69,487,000	9,795	12,763	17,856
United States of America	341,784,857	22,406	19,002	9,833
Uruguay	3,384,688	294		
Uzbekistan	37,053,428	2,089	410	213
Venezuela	28,516,896	3,023	1,229	1,116
Vietnam	101,598,527	4,937	247	880
Zambia	21,913,874	434	18	3

TABLE 4. Distribution of reported bleeding disorders by country

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

Country	Hemophilia A	Hemophilia B	Hemophilia type unknown	VWD	FI	FII	FV	FV+VIII	FVII	FX	FXI	FXIII	Bleeding Disorder: type unknown	Glanzmann's thrombasthenia	Bernard-Soulier syndrome	Platelet disorders: other/unknown
Afghanistan	966	130	38	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1				
Albania	229	42		9	0				8	2		2		1		
Algeria	2,193	638		576	71	13	106	33	608	43	25	24	32	37	28	
Angola	115	16	14	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	2,533	409		416	7			1	1					2	2	
Armenia	230	35		39	14		9	3	170	3	12	1	47	8	6	11
Australia	2,657	609		2,934	256		30		163	32	408	37		33	25	417
Austria	776	160	0													
Bahamas	12	1	1	2												
Bahrain	110	12	0	570	0	16	19	9	14	17	5	9	0	36	8	0
Bangladesh	3,482	621	35	8			2		2	2		1				
Barbados	13	9		2			2	1								
Belgium	1,035	249	9	2,513	8	2	29	0	258	15	206	6	16	24	16	177
Belize	14	5														
Benin	171	10	0	7					5							
Bolivia	178	28	0	4					1			2				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	155	28	0	120	2	0	0	0	6	1		2		1	3	1
Botswana	60	11	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	12,151	2,425		12,863	238	27	368	66	2,611	238	603	116		517	134	420
Burkina Faso	180	45	0													
Burundi	12	3														
Cabo Verde	21	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	294	55	0	9								1				
Cameroon	258	53	0	9	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,770	802		5,859	256	26	123	0	781	81	694	75	0	84	56	1,211
Chile	1,741	208		839	2	0	22	8	517	25	31	13	5	13	8	248
Colombia	3,651	819	0	4,946	114	20	119	67	314	49	192	119	0	16	2	137
Congo, Democratic republic of	76	28		2												
Côte d'Ivoire	180	30	0	4												

Country	Hemophilia A	Hemophilia B	Hemophilia type unknown	VWD	FI	FII	FV	FV+VIII	FVII	FX	FXI	FXIII	Bleeding Disorder: type unknown	Glanzmann's thrombasthenia	Bernard-Soulier syndrome	Platelet disorders: other/unknown
Croatia	253	68	0	99	9	0	5	1	30	19	28	0	0	3	3	0
Czechia	991	168	0	874	0	3	20	1	104	7	38	1	27			
Djibouti	24			1				1	1							2
Dominican Republic	503	64	0	48					15	49		6	13	3		
Egypt	6,077	1,416	0	790	243	10	195	8	325	134	97	63	6	608	62	
Eritrea	90	8	0													
Estonia	119	13	0	160	15	2	10	2	39	6	17	1	43	1	0	14
Ethiopia	337	80	193	24							1			2	2	
Finland	194	35		570	18		1		1	3	2	5	294			2
Georgia	310	62		119	1		4		153	4	1	3		13	8	
Germany	6,039	1,160	0	6,321	327	399	503		2,355	260	260	608				
Ghana	438	35	57	11												
Guinea	113	13	0	9										1	2	
Guyana	44	2		5												
Honduras	307	31	0	23					3	0	0	2	3			
Hong Kong SAR (China)	141	27	0	9					4	2	1					
Hungary	938	266	0	1,504	27	2	29		517	28	110	6	0	7	1	86
India	24,156	4,002	516	1,111	87	14	64	9	128	80	42	177	516	135		29
Indonesia	3,280	521	72	17												
Iran	6,491	1,483		2,456	249	55	441	351	1,490	362	483	903	8	1,123	206	
Iraq	2,888	819		1,234	134	8	67	7	145	54	6	117		165	12	297
Ireland	763	258	0	2,082	136	4	226	2	438	208	349	22	0	13	5	451
Israel	665	117		227	5	0	9	17	103	9	400	8	3	49	5	167
Italy	4,611	1,111	1	4,079	471	26	478	52	3,409	391	938	120	7	129	63	603
Japan	3,813	866		1,009	116	9	54	7	99	27	36	67				
Jordan	431	123	0	293	6	4	20	0	123	136	51	13	0	115		
Kenya	1,007	200	0	49					1	1			3	1		
Korea, Republic of	1,845	481	4	172	12	0	10	3	60	2	52	5	35			
Kuwait	114	40	0	14	0		7	0	35	4	2	16	0	9	4	4
Kyrgyzstan	349	91		16	1	1								5		
Latvia	113	23	0	149		2	2	3	16	3				5	4	
Lebanon	230	61	0	208	38	2	9	1	13	7	5	6	0	1	1	5
Lesotho	16	2		1												

Country	Hemophilia A	Hemophilia B	Hemophilia type unknown	VWD	FI	FII	FV	FV+VIII	FVII	FX	FXI	FXIII	Bleeding Disorder: type unknown	Glanzmann's thrombasthenia	Bernard-Soulier syndrome	Platelet disorders: other/unknown
Libya	355	31		59	3	1			18		1	20		3		
Lithuania	184	36	1	321					20	2				3		
Madagascar	113	93	0	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	92	6														
Malaysia	1,038	197	0	177	1	1	2	0	44	18	18	14	0	28	2	
Maldives	18	6														
Mali	244	26	33	17	7	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	8
Malta			41	44									22			
Mauritania	97	29	0	3			1		3					1		
Mauritius	82	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	3	0	0
Mexico	5,622	853	380	434	3	2	3	0	32	21	5	8	3	5	0	4
Mongolia	129	45	3	24			2						6	1	2	3
Morocco	876	177	0	224	13	11	18	6	79	7	2	9	1	51	2	3
Mozambique	66	5	0	0												
Myanmar	839	143	7	40	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	14	5	0	0	2
Namibia	80	14	0											1	3	
Nepal	735	135		20	2		2	1	10	31		3				
Netherlands	1,634	258	0	984	25	4	10	1	42	4	32	14	8	24	4	85
New Zealand	645	123		580	23	1	13	0	28	1	42	4	0	7	0	468
Nigeria	832	48	30	22												
Norway	386	108	1	616	3	2	6	0	40	7	2	5	0	15	6	10
Oman	225	17		190			20		36	2	70	3		30	9	
Pakistan	3,653	621	29	1,084	40	5	36	13	97	60	5	106	10	53	14	10
Panama	299	40	0	565	0	0	0	0	13	16	0	0	0	11	1	104
Paraguay	269	43	0	10	5	0	0	1	53	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Philippines	1,359	228	5	34			1	1								
Poland	3,258	539	0	3,342	215	3	51	6	510	42	120	16	6	37	10	331
Portugal	939	231		1,141	55	4	55	12	499	34	230	16	30	42	23	332
Qatar	78	13	0	65	0	0	1	0	5	1	0	3	0	5	3	0
Romania	1,615	210		325	3	1		1	33		3		3	2		
Russia	8,565	1,592		4,341					668							
Rwanda	115	27		4												
Saudi Arabia	1,361	331	1,947	1,758	20	41	69	22	161	94	187	168	13	386	49	78
Senegal	362	65		21	2		1		9					6	1	8
Serbia	493	98	0	357	13	0	4	2	62	5	18	7	1	0	2	0
Sierra Leone	50															

Country	Hemophilia A	Hemophilia B	Hemophilia type unknown	VWD	FI	FII	FV	FV+VIII	FVII	FX	FXI	FXIII	Bleeding Disorder: type unknown	Glanzmann's thrombasthenia	Bernard-Soulier syndrome	Platelet disorders: other/unknown
Singapore	235	54	0	107	0	0	13	0	9	2	54	5	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	649	100	0	849	478	0	97	4	1,074	45	99	12	0	10	15	35
Slovenia	257	40	0	241	9	0	16	6	29	10	33	0	0	9	1	83
South Africa	2,054	405	0	675	7	0	42	5	16	10	27	11	0	22	26	54
South Sudan	7	2	14													
Spain	1,896	308		741	15	3	13		30	9	27	27		1	1	8
Sri Lanka	1,146	284		112	5	2	12	1	12	3	18	13	1	22		13
Sudan	1,230	269	0	484	64	4	71	4	57	32	9	36	3	17	16	216
Suriname	20	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	945	250	4	1,263			3	1	74	2	18	7		5		
Switzerland	585	176	0	141	24		8	1	22	4	25	16		7	1	1
Syria	1,234	152	0	251	41	0	23	35	79	6	0	4	0	65	18	32
Tajikistan	8	4	2											3		14
Tanzania	591	79		7					1	1						
Thailand	1,925	266		252	17	3	16	6	51	8	14	13	6	35	16	56
The Gambia	23	15														
Togo	51	3	2						1							
Trinidad and Tobago	62	12		7			1			1	9					
Tunisia	493	137	0	316	45	1	36	16	246	19	145	37	31	110	11	7
Uganda	418	81	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	7,991	1,804	0	12,763	1,433	31	372	39	2,832	441	5,042	109	2,519	175	144	4,719
United States of America	16,954	5,450	2	19,002	396	63	231	18	1,837	240	928	182		212	72	5,654
Uruguay	243	44	7													
Uzbekistan	1,815	260	14	410	19	2	9	8	43	20	23	0	15	49	7	18
Venezuela	2,384	639		1,229	21	65	43	30	183	112	403	16	28	28	6	181
Vietnam	4,052	885	0	247	61	6	25	17	156	35	53	31	20	180	2	294
Zambia	314	89	31	18	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	268	43	0	1										1		

TABLE 5. Distribution of Reported Bleeding Disorders by Sex

This table provides the number of males and females with each bleeding disorder from the countries that have reported sex data. Total percentages may not add up to 100% as some countries have not provided complete information on sex distribution of their patients.

Disorders	Countries reporting	Total Patients	Male	Percent male	Female	Percent Female	Sex not known	Percent not known
Hemophilia A	125	189,511	167,024	88	8,162	4	12,321	7
Hemophilia B	123	39,386	34,208	87	2,533	6	2,312	6
Hemophilia Unknown	85	3,493	1,351	37	109	3	2,033	58
VWD	111	111,059	36,196	33	63,210	57	10,744	10
FI Deficiency	78	5,954	2,393	40	3,177	53	361	6
FII Deficiency	69	902	245	27	238	26	411	46
FV Deficiency	82	4,311	1,675	39	1,956	45	644	15
FV+VIII Deficiency	73	910	469	52	401	44	33	4
FVII Deficiency	93	24,294	9,875	41	10,659	44	3,546	15
FX Deficiency	84	3,657	1,583	43	1,576	43	354	10
FXI Deficiency	78	12,758	5,091	40	6,647	52	952	7
FXIII Deficiency	81	3,489	1,607	46	1,244	36	612	18
BD: Type Unknown	66	3,791	1,181	31	2,575	68	26	1
Glanzmanns Thombasthenia	84	4,825	2,302	48	2,304	48	67	1
Bernard Soulier Syndrome	70	1,133	497	44	587	52	33	3
Platelet Disorders: Other/Unknown	64	17,113	5,725	33	10,879	64	453	3

TABLE 6. Number of inhibitor cases in Hemophilia A and B

(102 countries reported number of inhibitors)

Patients with current clinically significant inhibitors refers to 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.

Country	Hemophilia A active inhibitors	Hemophilia A new cases inhibitors	Hemophilia B active inhibitors	Hemophilia B new cases inhibitors
Albania	24	1		
Algeria	165		25	
Angola	10	10	0	0
Argentina	1	1	1	1
Armenia	26		2	
Australia	73	8	2	0
Austria	11		0	
Bahamas	2	0	0	0
Bahrain	2	2	0	0
Bangladesh	16	2	1	1
Barbados	1		1	
Belgium	9	2	0	0
Benin	42	12	0	0
Bolivia	13	6	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	0	0	0
Botswana	1	0	0	0
Brazil	325	5	19	0
Burkina Faso	7	3	0	0
Cabo Verde	1	0	0	0
Cambodia	8	0	0	0
Cameroon	11		5	
Canada	12	3	1	0
Chile	36	3	5	1
Colombia	181	1	19	0
Croatia	13	0	4	0
Czechia	14	1	3	1
Dominican Republic	33		6	
Egypt	818	152	4	0
Estonia	3	0	0	0
Ethiopia	4	0	0	0
Finland	8	0	0	0
Georgia	12			
Germany	175		10	
Guinea	7	2		

Country	Hemophilia A active inhibitors	Hemophilia A new cases inhibitors	Hemophilia B active inhibitors	Hemophilia B new cases inhibitors
Honduras	16			
Hong Kong SAR (China)	8		1	
Hungary	24			
India	695		28	
Iran	715			
Iraq	413		6	
Ireland	9	0	3	1
Israel	17	2	3	
Italy	150	6	18	1
Jordan	25	0	1	0
Kenya	88	20	3	3
Korea, Republic of	54		7	
Kyrgyzstan	15	3		
Latvia			1	
Lebanon	14	1	1	0
Lesotho	3	1		
Libya	18			
Lithuania	3	0	1	1
Madagascar	5	0	2	0
Malaysia	107	6	6	0
Maldives	4	2	0	0
Mauritania	1	1	0	0
Mongolia		18		
Morocco	188	13	6	0
Mozambique	2	0	0	0
Myanmar	59	7	0	0
Namibia	4	0	0	0
Nepal	38	5		
Netherlands	33	2	1	1
New Zealand	13	0		
Nigeria	33	0	0	0
Norway	11	1	0	0
Oman	10	1		
Pakistan	29	9	1	1
Panama	20	0	0	0
Paraguay	35	11	0	0
Philippines	62	2	10	2
Poland	179		7	
Portugal	38	1	1	
Qatar	3	4	0	0

Country	Hemophilia A active inhibitors	Hemophilia A new cases inhibitors	Hemophilia B active inhibitors	Hemophilia B new cases inhibitors
Romania	61			
Saudi Arabia	140	3	0	0
Senegal	18	3		
Serbia	15	0	0	0
Singapore	7	0	1	1
Slovakia	9	0	0	0
Slovenia	4	1	1	0
South Africa	82	8	5	0
Spain	15		5	
Sri Lanka	46	6	1	0
Sudan	16	5	0	0
Sweden	32	0	4	0
Switzerland	4		2	
Syria	86	2	1	0
Tanzania	15			
Thailand	50	4	1	0
Togo	1	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	7		2	
Tunisia	40	7	4	0
Uganda	12	0	0	0
United Kingdom	219	53	13	4
United States of America	731	16	72	1
Uruguay	4		2	
Uzbekistan	40	6	7	2
Venezuela	100	7	4	1
Vietnam	217	11	0	0
Zambia	4	1	0	0
Zimbabwe	4	1		

TABLE 7. Age distribution: Hemophilia A

(114 countries reported age data for hemophilia A)

Country	Total number of hemophilia A patients	0-4	5-13	14-18	19-44	45-64	65+	Age not known
Afghanistan	966	25%	25%	15%	19%	1%	0%	15%
Albania	229	1%	9%	6%	57%	21%	5%	0%
Algeria	2,193	5%	15%	20%	47%	13%	1%	0%
Angola	115	10%	48%	19%	20%	1%	0%	3%
Argentina	2,533	2%	10%	9%	47%	21%	10%	3%
Armenia	230	16%	22%	7%	35%	20%	0%	0%
Australia	2,657	5%	13%	9%	38%	21%	15%	0%
Austria	776	6%	11%	7%	44%	24%	9%	0%
Bahamas	12	8%	8%	17%	50%	17%	0%	0%
Bahrain	110	3%	15%	25%	34%	24%	0%	0%
Bangladesh	3,482	10%	28%	13%	41%	6%	2%	0%
Barbados	13	0%	15%	8%	38%	23%	15%	0%
Belgium	1,035	2%	8%	7%	35%	25%	22%	1%
Belize	14	0%	7%	14%	79%	0%	0%	0%
Benin	171	6%	40%	20%	27%	4%	1%	2%
Bolivia	178	8%	30%	21%	35%	6%	1%	0%
Botswana	60	10%	30%	13%	40%	7%	0%	0%
Brazil	12,151	5%	14%	8%	48%	19%	6%	0%
Burkina Faso	180	31%	34%	20%	14%	1%	0%	0%
Burundi	12	0%	42%	33%	25%	0%	0%	0%
Cabo Verde	21	19%	24%	24%	33%	0%	0%	0%
Cambodia	294	5%	34%	21%	38%	0%	0%	1%
Cameroon	258	14%	32%	16%	31%	7%	0%	0%
Canada	3,770	3%	9%	8%	42%	21%	17%	0%
Chile	1,741	1%	10%	8%	53%	19%	8%	0%
Colombia	3,651	7%	12%	13%	60%	4%	3%	0%
Congo, Democratic republic of	76	17%	29%	24%	26%	4%	0%	0%
Côte d'Ivoire	180	7%	39%	16%	34%	2%	1%	1%
Croatia	253	6%	10%	8%	38%	27%	12%	0%
Czechia	991	4%	14%	7%	39%	22%	14%	0%
Djibouti	24	8%	50%	25%	13%	4%	0%	0%
Dominican Republic	503	4%	17%	7%	45%	9%	3%	15%
Egypt	6,077	5%	20%	12%	49%	12%	2%	0%

Country	Total number of hemophilia A patients	0-4	5-13	14-18	19-44	45-64	65+	Age not known
Eritrea	90	13%	20%	20%	36%	9%	0%	2%
Estonia	119	3%	12%	8%	49%	23%	5%	0%
Ethiopia	337	5%	26%	20%	36%	2%	0%	11%
Finland	194	4%	21%	10%	48%	16%	0%	1%
Georgia	310	2%	16%	12%	45%	25%	0%	0%
Ghana	438	22%	48%	15%	6%	3%	0%	6%
Guinea	113	42%	33%	11%	13%	2%	0%	0%
Guyana	44	2%	11%	18%	52%	14%	2%	0%
Honduras	307	8%	21%	13%	41%	5%	1%	11%
Hong Kong SAR (China)	141	2%	10%	15%	57%	12%	4%	0%
Hungary	938	3%	8%	4%	30%	0%	0%	55%
India	24,156	2%	12%	10%	48%	11%	2%	15%
Indonesia	3,280	6%	29%	19%	41%	4%	0%	1%
Iraq	3,288	22%	16%	13%	25%	12%	0%	0%
Ireland	763	6%	15%	9%	36%	23%	11%	0%
Israel	665	14%	15%	11%	36%	16%	8%	0%
Italy	4,611	2%	7%	6%	34%	33%	16%	2%
Kenya	1,007	17%	29%	24%	19%	11%	0%	0%
Korea, Republic of	1,845	1%	9%	7%	49%	28%	6%	0%
Kuwait	114	5%	26%	16%	36%	11%	6%	0%
Kyrgyzstan	349	15%	25%	22%	32%	6%	0%	0%
Lebanon	230	4%	23%	11%	40%	17%	3%	1%
Lesotho	16	0%	19%	6%	75%	0%	0%	0%
Libya	355	8%	33%	15%	33%	5%	1%	6%
Madagascar	113	11%	27%	17%	40%	6%	0%	0%
Malawi	92	2%	38%	21%	39%	0%	0%	0%
Malaysia	1,038	8%	24%	13%	42%	12%	1%	0%
Maldives	18	6%	11%	17%	39%	11%	17%	0%
Mali	244	7%	39%	16%	24%	2%	0%	12%
Mauritania	97	5%	37%	24%	31%	3%	0%	0%
Mauritius	82	6%	2%	6%	50%	26%	10%	0%
Mexico	5,622	0%	5%	8%	52%	18%	6%	11%
Mongolia	129	19%	26%	12%	34%	5%	0%	5%
Morocco	876	14%	22%	15%	43%	5%	0%	1%
Mozambique	66	6%	41%	15%	36%	2%	0%	0%

Country	Total number of hemophilia A patients	0-4	5-13	14-18	19-44	45-64	65+	Age not known
Myanmar	839	9%	31%	15%	37%	4%	0%	3%
Namibia	80	3%	13%	8%	43%	9%	1%	25%
Nepal	735	6%	20%	12%	46%	10%	2%	4%
Netherlands	1,634	3%	12%	6%	36%	23%	19%	0%
Nigeria	832	5%	33%	15%	30%	3%	0%	13%
Oman	225	18%	33%	20%	18%	11%	0%	0%
Pakistan	3,653	7%	30%	15%	43%	6%	0%	0%
Panama	299	3%	14%	10%	48%	25%	0%	0%
Paraguay	269	2%	18%	12%	52%	13%	3%	0%
Philippines	1,359	2%	12%	11%	42%	6%	2%	25%
Portugal	939	2%	9%	5%	32%	29%	0%	24%
Qatar	78	14%	26%	32%	24%	4%	0%	0%
Romania	249			100%				
Rwanda	108	24%	37%	17%	21%	0%	1%	0%
Saudi Arabia	1,361	22%	36%	18%	21%	2%	0%	0%
Senegal	362	7%	37%	17%	33%	5%	1%	0%
Serbia	493	2%	12%	7%	44%	22%	13%	0%
Sierra Leone	50	18%	40%	16%	22%	4%	0%	0%
Singapore	235	0%	12%	5%	38%	28%	17%	0%
Slovakia	649	4%	9%	5%	34%	29%	19%	0%
Slovenia	257	3%	12%	6%	30%	37%	12%	0%
South Africa	2,054	2%	11%	9%	45%	22%	9%	2%
South Sudan	7	29%	43%	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Spain	1,896	1%	5%	5%	33%	33%	15%	8%
Sri Lanka	1,146	27%	8%	6%	20%	5%	1%	34%
Sudan	1,230	2%	25%	16%	47%	9%	1%	0%
Suriname	20	0%	20%	20%	50%	5%	5%	0%
Sweden	945	5%	11%	9%	42%	20%	13%	0%
Switzerland	585	3%	13%	7%	41%	21%	15%	0%
Syria	1,234	9%	28%	17%	39%	5%	0%	1%
Tajikistan	714	6%	25%	13%	35%	21%		
Tanzania	591	8%	17%	34%	36%	1%	0%	5%
Thailand	1,925	6%	17%	13%	51%	13%	2%	0%
The Gambia	23	4%	48%	39%	4%	4%	0%	0%
Togo	51	6%	39%	12%	35%	8%	0%	0%
Trinidad and Tobago	62	2%	16%	19%	48%	13%	2%	0%

Country	Total number of hemophilia A patients	0-4	5-13	14-18	19-44	45-64	65+	Age not known
Tunisia	491	6%	18%	12%	49%	11%	1%	3%
Uganda	418	9%	44%	20%	25%	2%	1%	0%
United Kingdom	7,991	5%	12%	7%	39%	23%	14%	0%
United States of America	16,954	3%	15%	11%	50%	14%	7%	0%
Uruguay	243	2%	17%	10%	37%	17%	8%	9%
Uzbekistan	1,815	16%	23%	9%	43%	9%	0%	0%
Venezuela	2,384	2%	7%	7%	52%	23%	7%	2%
Vietnam	4,052	6%	18%	12%	51%	10%	2%	0%
Zambia	314	25%	30%	23%	18%	4%	0%	0%
Zimbabwe	268	1%	9%	3%	56%	9%	0%	22%

TABLE 8. Age distribution: Hemophilia B

(113 countries reported age data for hemophilia B)

Country	Total number of hemophilia B patients	0-4	5-13	14-18	19-44	45-64	65+	Age not known
Afghanistan	130	21%	14%	12%	32%	2%	2%	18%
Albania	42	0%	12%	5%	64%	14%	5%	0%
Algeria	638	6%	19%	12%	43%	18%	2%	0%
Angola	16	13%	25%	50%	6%	0%	0%	6%
Argentina	409	2%	12%	10%	49%	17%	8%	2%
Armenia	35	34%	20%	6%	20%	20%	0%	0%
Australia	609	4%	10%	6%	38%	25%	16%	0%
Austria	160	7%	14%	11%	39%	21%	8%	0%
Bahamas	1	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Bahrain	12	0%	8%	25%	25%	42%	0%	0%
Bangladesh	621	12%	29%	13%	40%	5%	1%	0%
Barbados	9	0%	11%	0%	67%	0%	22%	0%
Belgium	249	1%	8%	6%	33%	25%	27%	0%
Belize	5	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Benin	10	20%	30%	30%	10%	10%	0%	0%
Bolivia	28	7%	36%	18%	36%	4%	0%	0%
Botswana	11	9%	9%	36%	36%	9%	0%	0%
Brazil	2,425	5%	13%	8%	49%	18%	7%	0%
Burkina Faso	45	36%	29%	18%	18%	0%	0%	0%
Burundi	3	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Cabo Verde	10	0%	30%	0%	70%	0%	0%	0%
Cambodia	55	5%	35%	22%	33%	5%	0%	0%
Cameroon	53	11%	36%	26%	23%	4%	0%	0%
Canada	802	3%	7%	8%	39%	24%	18%	1%
Chile	208	4%	15%	6%	50%	17%	8%	0%
Colombia	819	5%	15%	8%	56%	6%	9%	0%
Congo, Democratic republic of	28	11%	46%	21%	18%	4%	0%	0%
Côte d'Ivoire	30	7%	37%	23%	20%	3%	3%	7%
Croatia	68	0%	13%	9%	57%	15%	6%	0%
Czechia	168	5%	15%	7%	34%	26%	13%	0%
Dominican Republic	64	2%	5%	5%	53%	19%	0%	17%
Egypt	1,416	5%	17%	14%	53%	11%	2%	0%
Eritrea	8	13%	25%	0%	38%	0%	0%	25%

Country	Total number of hemophilia B patients	0-4	5-13	14-18	19-44	45-64	65+	Age not known
Estonia	13	0%	31%	8%	38%	15%	8%	0%
Ethiopia	80	8%	30%	10%	44%	4%	0%	5%
Finland	35	6%	9%	14%	49%	23%	0%	0%
Georgia	62	3%	19%	11%	42%	24%	0%	0%
Ghana	35	29%	43%	17%	11%	0%	0%	0%
Guinea	13	15%	31%	8%	38%	8%	0%	0%
Guyana	2	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%
Honduras	31	10%	32%	13%	42%	0%	0%	3%
Hong Kong SAR (China)	27	7%	11%	7%	37%	19%	19%	0%
Hungary	266	2%	11%	4%	33%	0%	0%	50%
India	4,002	2%	12%	10%	50%	13%	3%	11%
Indonesia	521	9%	36%	18%	34%	2%	0%	1%
Iran	1,483	2%	9%	7%	42%	15%	7%	18%
Iraq	883	30%	16%	8%	32%	7%	0%	7%
Ireland	258	6%	9%	7%	44%	22%	12%	0%
Israel	117	15%	16%	14%	35%	13%	7%	0%
Italy	1,111	3%	6%	7%	36%	28%	15%	5%
Kenya	200	18%	30%	22%	20%	11%	0%	0%
Korea, Republic of	481	1%	9%	7%	49%	26%	8%	0%
Kuwait	40	13%	10%	18%	40%	13%	8%	0%
Kyrgyzstan	90	23%	28%	10%	32%	7%	0%	0%
Lebanon	61	2%	18%	10%	57%	10%	3%	0%
Lesotho	2	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
Libya	31	13%	23%	19%	32%	13%	0%	0%
Madagascar	93	13%	34%	18%	27%	8%	0%	0%
Malawi	6	0%	17%	0%	83%	0%	0%	0%
Malaysia	197	10%	26%	9%	42%	13%	0%	0%
Maldives	6	33%	50%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%
Mali	26	12%	54%	19%	15%	0%	0%	0%
Mauritania	29	3%	55%	17%	21%	3%	0%	0%
Mauritius	8	13%	13%	13%	63%	0%	0%	0%
Mexico	853	0%	7%	9%	51%	20%	5%	9%
Mongolia	45	2%	33%	13%	29%	4%	7%	11%
Morocco	177	12%	19%	18%	48%	4%	0%	0%
Mozambique	5	20%	60%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%

Country	Total number of hemophilia B patients	0-4	5-13	14-18	19-44	45-64	65+	Age not known
Myanmar	143	13%	38%	13%	25%	8%	0%	2%
Namibia	14	7%	14%	7%	29%	7%	0%	36%
Nepal	135	3%	24%	16%	36%	7%	5%	10%
Netherlands	258	5%	13%	5%	41%	24%	12%	0%
Nigeria	48	8%	46%	10%	21%	2%	0%	13%
Oman	17	29%	29%	18%	24%	0%	0%	0%
Pakistan	621	6%	27%	13%	46%	8%	0%	0%
Panama	40	5%	23%	5%	53%	15%	0%	0%
Paraguay	43	5%	19%	14%	47%	12%	2%	2%
Philippines	228	2%	12%	11%	41%	6%	1%	27%
Portugal	231	1%	9%	8%	38%	22%	0%	22%
Qatar	13	23%	8%	31%	31%	8%	0%	0%
Romania	39			100%				
Rwanda	22	9%	55%	23%	14%	0%	0%	0%
Saudi Arabia	331	22%	36%	15%	26%	2%	0%	0%
Senegal	65	11%	35%	28%	23%	2%	2%	0%
Serbia	98	6%	11%	9%	45%	20%	8%	0%
Singapore	54	4%	7%	11%	41%	26%	11%	0%
Slovakia	101	5%	14%	5%	38%	24%	15%	0%
Slovenia	40	3%	8%	3%	38%	35%	15%	0%
South Africa	405	3%	12%	12%	42%	21%	8%	2%
South Sudan	2	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Spain	308	3%	7%	5%	32%	33%	15%	5%
Sri Lanka	284	21%	19%	6%	7%	8%	0%	39%
Sudan	269	0%	18%	19%	56%	7%	0%	0%
Suriname	2	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%
Sweden	250	2%	11%	9%	40%	22%	16%	0%
Switzerland	176	5%	22%	5%	34%	20%	14%	0%
Syria	152	14%	31%	19%	30%	4%	0%	1%
Tajikistan	115	8%	26%	12%	39%	15%		
Tanzania	79	6%	30%	9%	35%	0%	0%	19%
Thailand	266	7%	15%	12%	50%	15%	2%	0%
The Gambia	15	0%	40%	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Togo	3	33%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%
Trinidad and Tobago	12	0%	25%	8%	33%	25%	8%	0%
Tunisia	137	5%	28%	12%	35%	13%	4%	2%

Country	Total number of hemophilia B patients	0-4	5-13	14-18	19-44	45-64	65+	Age not known
Uganda	81	11%	32%	21%	36%	0%	0%	0%
United Kingdom	1,804	5%	12%	9%	36%	23%	15%	0%
United States of America	5,450	4%	16%	10%	44%	15%	10%	0%
Uruguay	44	11%	16%	11%	45%	7%	5%	5%
Uzbekistan	260	28%	24%	9%	35%	4%	0%	0%
Venezuela	639	2%	7%	5%	48%	27%	10%	2%
Vietnam	885	6%	20%	11%	48%	14%	2%	0%
Zambia	89	19%	25%	28%	27%	1%	0%	0%
Zimbabwe	43	5%	14%	7%	74%	0%	0%	0%

TABLE 9. Age distribution: VWD

(92 countries reported age data for VWD)

Country	Total number of hemophilia B patients	0-4	5-13	14-18	19-44	45-64	65+	Age not known
Afghanistan	25	28%	32%	16%	16%	0%	0%	8%
Albania	9	0%	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%
Angola	1	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Argentina	412	0%	0%	1%	35%	32%	18%	14%
Armenia	39	31%	28%	23%	18%	0%	0%	0%
Australia	2,934	2%	7%	7%	44%	25%	15%	0%
Bahamas	2	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Bahrain	570	3%	15%	23%	39%	20%	0%	0%
Bangladesh	8	0%	38%	25%	13%	25%	0%	0%
Barbados	2	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Belgium	2,513	1%	6%	8%	44%	26%	15%	1%
Benin	7	0%	43%	14%	43%	0%	0%	0%
Bolivia	4	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Botswana	10	0%	30%	20%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Brazil	12,863	1%	8%	8%	52%	22%	9%	0%
Cabo Verde	4	0%	0%	25%	50%	25%	0%	0%
Cambodia	9	0%	56%	11%	33%	0%	0%	0%
Cameroon	9	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Canada	5,859	1%	6%	6%	47%	27%	13%	0%
Colombia	4,946	4%	13%	13%	53%	15%	3%	0%
Côte d'Ivoire	4	0%	25%	25%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Croatia	99	2%	7%	15%	40%	24%	11%	0%
Czechia	874	2%	10%	6%	39%	29%	14%	0%
Djibouti	1	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dominican Republic	48	0%	10%	4%	69%	4%	4%	8%
Egypt	790	3%	21%	14%	49%	12%	1%	0%
Estonia	160	2%	12%	13%	47%	21%	5%	0%
Ethiopia	24	4%	0%	4%	13%	0%	0%	79%
Finland	570	0%	2%	3%	54%	41%	0%	0%
Georgia	119	3%	18%	14%	47%	18%	0%	0%
Ghana	11	27%	36%	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%
Guinea	9	78%	11%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Country	Total number of hemophilia B patients	0-4	5-13	14-18	19-44	45-64	65+	Age not known
Honduras	23	4%	13%	26%	48%	0%	0%	9%
Hong Kong SAR (China)	9	0%	0%	11%	33%	33%	22%	0%
Hungary	1,504	1%	6%	5%	32%	0%	0%	57%
India	1,111	1%	13%	12%	53%	11%	2%	7%
Indonesia	17	0%	18%	0%	47%	0%	0%	35%
Iran	2,456	1%	11%	10%	45%	19%	1%	12%
Ireland	2,082	3%	16%	11%	37%	25%	8%	0%
Italy	4,079	1%	4%	6%	32%	28%	17%	12%
Kenya	49	0%	24%	45%	31%	0%	0%	0%
Korea, Republic of	172	1%	9%	7%	56%	20%	6%	0%
Kuwait	14	0%	7%	21%	57%	7%	0%	7%
Lebanon	208	1%	18%	12%	51%	10%	4%	3%
Lesotho	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Libya	59	2%	22%	8%	47%	7%	0%	14%
Madagascar	3	0%	0%	33%	33%	33%	0%	0%
Mali	17	6%	29%	6%	35%	18%	0%	6%
Mauritania	3	0%	33%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%
Mauritius	1	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mexico	434	0%	5%	10%	46%	19%	1%	19%
Mongolia	24	13%	29%	8%	25%	4%	0%	21%
Morocco	224	14%	11%	5%	49%	14%	0%	7%
Myanmar	40	3%	40%	18%	28%	0%	0%	13%
Nepal	20	5%	20%	20%	30%	20%	5%	0%
Netherlands	984	3%	15%	11%	34%	22%	16%	0%
Nigeria	22	0%	9%	14%	50%	0%	0%	27%
Oman	181	22%	33%	22%	20%	3%	0%	0%
Pakistan	1,084	7%	29%	17%	42%	5%	0%	0%
Panama	565	0%	7%	12%	65%	16%	0%	0%
Paraguay	10	0%	20%	0%	40%	10%	0%	30%
Philippines	34	0%	0%	3%	50%	6%	0%	41%
Portugal	1,141	1%	6%	6%	26%	26%	0%	35%
Qatar	65	8%	6%	28%	43%	15%	0%	0%
Rwanda	5	0%	60%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%
Saudi Arabia	1,758	4%	14%	23%	43%	14%	3%	0%

Country	Total number of hemophilia B patients	0-4	5-13	14-18	19-44	45-64	65+	Age not known
Senegal	21	24%	29%	19%	24%	5%	0%	0%
Serbia	357	2%	8%	7%	43%	29%	11%	0%
Singapore	107	0%	7%	8%	30%	38%	16%	0%
Slovakia	849	1%	5%	4%	47%	12%	31%	0%
Slovenia	241	0%	9%	5%	46%	29%	10%	0%
South Africa	675	0%	2%	4%	41%	27%	22%	4%
Spain	618	0%	2%	1%	23%	43%	30%	0%
Sri Lanka	112	13%	21%	4%	10%	8%	0%	44%
Sudan	484	1%	28%	17%	46%	6%	2%	0%
Suriname	3	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sweden	1,263	3%	10%	6%	38%	27%	17%	0%
Switzerland	141	1%	10%	6%	37%	29%	18%	0%
Syria	251	6%	20%	14%	51%	9%	0%	0%
Tajikistan	39	10%	18%	18%	31%	23%		
Tanzania	7	0%	0%	29%	71%	0%	0%	0%
Thailand	252	5%	18%	27%	23%	19%	0%	8%
Trinidad and Tobago	7	0%	14%	0%	29%	57%	0%	0%
Tunisia	310	2%	13%	8%	53%	12%	3%	10%
Uganda	4	0%	0%	0%	75%	25%	0%	0%
United Kingdom	12,763	2%	10%	7%	40%	27%	14%	0%
United States of America	19,002	2%	14%	16%	54%	10%	5%	0%
Uzbekistan	410	19%	43%	19%	12%	7%	0%	0%
Venezuela	1,229	0%	5%	8%	52%	21%	7%	7%
Vietnam	247	6%	21%	15%	45%	12%	1%	0%
Zambia	18	6%	17%	44%	17%	17%	0%	0%
Zimbabwe	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%

TABLE 10. Percentage of severe patients on prophylaxis

(99 countries reported prophylaxis data)

Country	Percent 18 and under on prophylaxis	Precise or Estimate	Percent 19 and over on prophylaxis	Precise or Estimate
Afghanistan	30	Precise	40	Precise
Albania	99	Estimate	48	Estimate
Algeria	98	Estimate	90	Estimate
Angola	41	Precise	4	Precise
Armenia	100	Precise	100	Precise
Australia	98	Precise	91	Precise
Austria	97	Precise	89	Precise
Bahamas	50	Precise	0	Precise
Bahrain	100	Precise	80	Precise
Bangladesh	0	Estimate	0	Estimate
Barbados	100	Precise	100	Precise
Belgium	100	Estimate	100	Estimate
Benin	58	Estimate	23	Estimate
Bolivia	100	Precise	10	Precise
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	Precise	10	Precise
Botswana	100	Precise	100	Precise
Brazil	34	Estimate	1	Estimate
Burkina Faso	34	Estimate	29	Estimate
Burundi	88	Precise	100	Precise
Cabo Verde	39	Precise	6	Precise
Cambodia	35	Estimate	20	Estimate
Cameroon	81	Precise	19	Precise
Canada	93	Estimate	92	Estimate
Chile	100	Estimate	90	Estimate
Colombia	99	Precise	95	Precise
Croatia	100	Precise	100	Precise
Czechia	97	Precise	84	Precise
Djibouti	29	Precise	4	Precise
Dominican Republic	70	Estimate	5	Estimate
Egypt	90	Estimate	30	Estimate
Eritrea	85	Precise	0	Precise
Estonia	100	Precise	10	Precise
Finland	99	Estimate	90	Estimate
Georgia	80	Estimate	70	Estimate
Ghana		Precise	0	Precise

Country	Percent 18 and under on prophylaxis	Precise or Estimate	Percent 19 and over on prophylaxis	Precise or Estimate
Guinea	70	Estimate	23	Precise
Guyana	100	Precise	100	Precise
Hong Kong SAR (China)	0	Estimate	0	Estimate
Iran	65	Precise	30	Precise
Iraq	100	Precise	60	Estimate
Ireland	100	Precise	95	Precise
Italy	92	Precise	88	Precise
Jordan	80	Estimate	80	Estimate
Kenya	0	Precise	0	Precise
Korea, Republic of	61	Estimate	60	Estimate
Kuwait	100	Precise	100	Precise
Kyrgyzstan	1	Precise		Estimate
Latvia	100	Estimate	100	Estimate
Lebanon	33	Precise	23	Precise
Lesotho	100	Precise	100	Precise
Lithuania	100	Precise	70	Precise
Madagascar	11	Precise	12	Precise
Malawi	100	Precise	50	Precise
Malaysia	99	Estimate	95	Estimate
Maldives	12	Estimate		Estimate
Malta	100	Precise	94	Precise
Mauritius	100	Precise	100	Precise
Mexico	70	Estimate	35	Estimate
Morocco	34	Precise	22	Precise
Mozambique	0	Precise		Precise
Myanmar	51	Precise	4	Precise
Namibia	100	Precise		Estimate
Nepal	2	Precise		Estimate
New Zealand	100	Precise	100	Precise
Nigeria	3	Estimate	0	Precise
Norway	100	Estimate	100	Precise
Oman		Estimate	65	Estimate
Pakistan	11	Estimate	5	Precise
Panama	100	Precise	100	Precise
Paraguay	100	Precise	100	Precise
Poland	100	Precise	79	Precise
Portugal	100	Precise	97	Estimate
Qatar	100	Precise	88	Precise

Country	Percent 18 and under on prophylaxis	Precise or Estimate	Percent 19 and over on prophylaxis	Precise or Estimate
Romania	27	Estimate		Estimate
Russia	100	Estimate	75	Estimate
Saudi Arabia	30	Estimate	6	Estimate
Serbia	100	Precise	10	Precise
Sierra Leone	46	Estimate	4	Estimate
Singapore	95	Precise	95	Precise
Slovakia	100	Precise	85	Precise
Slovenia	100	Precise	99	Precise
South Africa	55	Estimate	35	Estimate
South Sudan		Precise	0	Precise
Spain	100	Estimate	75	Estimate
Suriname	33	Precise		Precise
Sweden	90	Precise	93	Precise
Switzerland	81	Precise	73	Precise
Syria	43	Precise	6	Precise
Tanzania	68	Precise	34	Precise
Thailand	92	Precise	14	Precise
Trinidad and Tobago	100	Precise	92	Precise
Uganda	6	Estimate	1	Estimate
United Kingdom	87	Estimate	86	Estimate
United States of America	90	Precise	82	Precise
Uruguay	57	Estimate	41	Estimate
Uzbekistan	99	Precise	99	Precise
Venezuela	80	Estimate	50	Estimate
Vietnam	6	Precise	0	Precise
Zambia	29	Estimate	40	Estimate

TABLE 11. Use of Factor Concentrates in 2025: Factor VIII

(111 countries reported Factor VIII data)

The quantities of factor VIII in this chart are as reported to the WFH and are not independently verified except when the WFH provided humanitarian aid products. 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 2025 while others report the amount purchased. 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.

Country	Factor VIII total IU	Factor VIII 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 – standard half life	Factor VIII WFH humanitarian aid – extended half life	Factor VIII per capita	Factor VIII per capita without humanitarian aid
Afghanistan	4,000,000							4,000,000	4,000,000	0	0.09	
Albania	12,000,000							9,000,000			5.11	1.28
Algeria	151,213,736	70,570,500	67,054,000	13,589,236	47	44	9				3.19	3.19
Angola	2,408,000	0	108,000	0	0	4	0	2,300,000	2,300,000	0	0.06	0.00
Armenia	3,115,750							3,115,750	1,524,000	1,591,750	1.01	
Australia	72,451,334	13,039,250	23,360,250	36,051,834	18	32	50	0			2.62	2.62
Bahamas	174,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	174,000	141,000	0	0.43	0.00
Bahrain	27,000,000	0	27,000,000	0	0	100	0	0			16.87	16.87
Bangladesh	8,696,000							8,696,000	6,596,000	2,100,000	0.05	
Barbados	935,000							935,000	860,000	75,000	3.31	
Belize	862,500							862,500	100,000	762,500	2.04	
Benin	2,245,500							2,245,500	2,120,500	125,000	0.15	
Bolivia	2,477,000							2,477,000	1,414,500	1,062,500	0.20	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14,372,000	742,000	13,151,000	479,000	5	92	3	0			4.58	4.58
Botswana	2,460,000	1,800,000			73			660,000	660,000	0	0.96	0.70
Brazil	1,185,895,750	253,570,750	932,325,000	0	21	79	0	0			5.57	5.57
Burkina Faso	1,541,000							1,541,000	791,000	750,000	0.06	
Burundi	600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	600,000	600,000	0	0.04	0.00
Cabo Verde	350,000	350,000	0	0	100	0	0	0			0.66	0.66
Cambodia	17,100,000							17,100,000	2,669,000	225,000	0.96	
Cameroon	1,570,000							1,570,000	820,000	750,000	0.05	

Country	Factor VIII total IU	Factor VIII 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 – standard half life	Factor VIII WFH humanitarian aid – extended half life	Factor VIII per capita	Factor VIII per capita without humanitarian aid
Canada	108,329,577	41,631,032	26,931,338	81,398,239	38	25	75	0			2.60	2.60
Chile	116,753,500	35,448,000	81,305,500	0	30	70	0	0			5.88	5.88
Colombia	233,024,000	9,557,000	181,187,000	42,280,000	4	78	18	0			4.36	4.36
Congo, Democratic republic of	940,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	940,000	790,000	150,000	0.01	0.00
Côte d'Ivoire	2,800,000							2,800,000	1,700,000	1,100,000	0.09	0.00
Czechia	57,517,245	2,031,495	3,885,196	51,600,554	4	7	90	0			5.28	5.28
Djibouti	816,500		16,500	0		2	0	800,000	800,000	0	0.69	0.01
Dominican Republic	3,869,000							3,869,000	2,602,000	1,267,000	0.34	
Egypt	112,805,250	76,678,000	23,500,000		68	21		12,627,250	4,015,250	8,612,000	0.95	0.85
Eritrea	1,032,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,032,000	932,000	100,000	0.29	0.00
Estonia	5,856,750	204,750	156,000	5,496,000	4	3	94	0			4.29	4.29
Ethiopia	6,577,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,577,000	5,777,000	800,000	0.05	0.00
Finland	19,684,000	1,439,000	4,153,250	14,091,750	7	21	72	0			3.49	3.49
Georgia	18,500,000	10,000,000	8,500,000		54	46					4.70	4.70
Germany	745,298,610	153,262,354			21			0			8.93	8.93
Ghana	4,498,040	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,498,040	2,560,000	1,050,000	0.13	0.00
Guinea	640,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	640,000	640,000	0	0.04	0.00
Guyana	1,209,500							1,209,500	1,209,500	0	1.45	
Honduras	3,838,000							3,838,000	1,009,500	1,478,500	0.35	
Hungary	146,494,500	25,777,500	55,864,250	64,852,750	18	38	44				15.40	15.40
India	253,786,900	103,464,500	93,118,000	10,346,500	41	37	4	46,857,900	16,840,000	5,250,000	0.17	0.14
Indonesia	91,306,050	84,491,050			93			6,815,000	2,315,000	4,500,000	0.32	0.30
Iran	378,802,000	96,197,000	76,789,000	205,816,000	25	20	54	0			4.10	4.10
Iraq	40,000,000	0	40,000,000		0	100					0.85	0.85
Ireland	17,090,000	0	9,000	17,081,000	0	0	100	0			3.12	3.12
Japan	598,916,000	21,392,000	131,465,000	446,059,000	4	22	74	0			4.85	4.85
Jordan	26,074,500	3,000,000	18,000,000	0	12	69	0	5,074,500	74,500	5,000,000	2.26	1.82
Kenya	12,397,000							12,397,000	6,302,000	6,725,000	0.22	
Kyrgyzstan	18,898,500	7,500,000	5,000,000		40	26		6,398,500	2,786,000	3,612,500	2.57	1.70
Latvia	8,980,250	364,000	3,472,250	5,144,000	4	39	57	0			4.86	4.86
Lebanon	12,190,000	0	6,160,000	0	0	51	0	6,030,000	5,430,000	600,000	2.08	1.05

Country	Factor VIII total IU	Factor VIII 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 – standard half life	Factor VIII WFH humanitarian aid – extended half life	Factor VIII per capita	Factor VIII per capita without humanitarian aid
Lithuania	34,757,500	3,350,000	14,841,000	16,566,500	10	43	48				12.03	12.03
Madagascar	2,025,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,025,500	1,388,000	637,500	0.06	0.00
Malawi	2,101,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,101,000	1,926,000	175,000	0.09	0.00
Malaysia	66,512,250	40,932,000	25,580,250		62	38		0			1.85	1.85
Maldives	540,000							540,000	540,000	0	1.02	
Mali	2,112,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,112,000	1,512,000	600,000	0.08	0.00
Mauritania	2,459,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,459,500	2,034,000	425,500	0.46	0.00
Mauritius	5,676,500	3,548,500	0	0	63	0	0	2,128,000	1,300,000	0	4.56	2.85
Mexico	483,513,000	511,000	475,304,500	7,697,500	0	98	2				3.66	3.66
Mongolia	8,464,250							8,194,000	7,594,000	600,000	2.37	0.08
Morocco	7,444,000							7,444,000	7,086,500	357,500	0.19	
Mozambique	2,100,000							2,100,000	2,100,000	0	0.06	
Myanmar	3,866,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,866,000	2,118,000	0	0.07	0.00
Namibia	557,000	557,000			100			0			0.18	0.18
Nepal	9,087,000	757,000	0	0	8	0	0	8,330,000	6,867,500	1,462,500	0.31	0.03
Netherlands	47,294,750	0	27,353,250	19,941,500	0	58	42	0			2.61	2.61
Nigeria	8,573,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,573,000	5,023,000	3,250,000	0.04	0.00
Oman	22,450,000			3,575,000			16	0			4.09	4.09
Pakistan	14,534,200	234,750	416,000	122,000	2	3	1	13,761,450	8,966,000	2,750,000	0.06	0.00
Panama	16,838,000	15,532,500	1,305,500	0	92	8	0	0			3.68	3.68
Paraguay	6,370,000	682,000	1,419,000	0	11	22	0	4,269,000	1,715,000	2,125,000	0.91	0.30
Philippines	2,894,500	1,165,250	1,458,250	0	40	50	0	271,000			0.02	0.02
Poland	405,250,775	295,885,775	66,323,750	42,168,000	73	16	10	873,250			11.12	11.10
Portugal	38,724,262		120,000	38,604,262		0	100				3.58	3.58
Qatar	40,500,000	0	30,000,000	10,500,000	0	74	26	0			13.63	13.63
Romania	112,109,750	32,095,500	57,858,500	22,155,750	29	52	20				5.89	5.89
Russia	1,164,829,274	440,603,515	355,442,810	368,782,949	38	31	32				8.12	8.12
Rwanda	5,113,000	470,000	2,111,500		9	41		2,531,500	780,000	1,751,500	0.35	0.18
Saudi Arabia	101,550,000	24,286,000	12,000,000	49,696,000	24	12	49	0			2.75	2.75
Senegal	2,241,500							2,241,500	2,166,500	75,000	0.12	
Serbia	25,071,000	1,853,000	23,218,000	0	7	93	0	0			3.83	3.83
Sierra Leone	200,000							100,000	100,000	0	0.02	0.01

Country	Factor VIII total IU	Factor VIII 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 – standard half life	Factor VIII WFH humanitarian aid – extended half life	Factor VIII per capita	Factor VIII per capita without humanitarian aid
Singapore	20,212,500	894,750	5,434,000	13,883,750	4	27	69	0			3.31	3.31
Slovakia	50,800,000	17,000,000	13,500,000	20,000,000	33	27	39	300,000			9.38	9.33
Slovenia	20,137,175	2,287,500	556,500	17,293,175	11	3	86				9.45	9.45
South Africa	77,133,700	76,551,200	462,500	0	99	1	0	120,000	120,000	0	1.19	1.19
South Sudan	750,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	750,000	750,000	0	0.06	0.00
Sri Lanka	9,572,000							9,572,000	9,572,000	0	0.44	
Sudan	4,303,250	631,000	0	0	15	0	0	3,672,250	3,456,000	0	0.08	0.01
Suriname	1,698,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,698,250	1,698,250	0	2.65	0.00
Sweden	76,446,250	0	7,659,000	68,787,250	0	10	90	0			7.21	7.21
Switzerland	48,296,087	1,509,750	8,863,046	37,923,291	3	18	79	0			5.31	5.31
Syria	8,709,504							8,709,504	6,861,000	2,812,500	0.34	
Tajikistan	1,290,000							1,290,000	1,290,000	0	0.12	
Tanzania	3,851,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,851,750	2,039,250	1,812,500	0.05	0.00
Thailand	58,359,000	1,921,500	33,089,000	22,348,500	3	57	38	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0.81	0.80
The Gambia	284,000							284,000	284,000		0.10	
Togo	1,162,500							1,162,500	1,162,500	0	0.14	
Trinidad and Tobago	1,392,000							1,392,000	1,392,000	0	1.02	
Tunisia	24,204,907	13,900,500	9,677,000		57	40					1.96	1.96
Uganda	5,587,000							5,587,000	3,587,000	2,000,000	0.11	
United Kingdom	465,690,586	32,080,945	161,230,212	272,379,429	7	35	58	0			6.70	6.70
United States of America	1,125,000,000	75,000,000	600,000,000	450,000,000	7	53	40	0			3.29	3.29
Uruguay	7,815,000	7,807,000	0	8,000	100	0	0	0			2.31	2.31
Uzbekistan	21,380,500	16,740,500	0	0	78	0	0	4,640,000	3,202,500	1,437,500	0.58	0.45
Venezuela	55,079,250			43,000,000			78	12,079,250	4,817,250	7,262,000	1.93	1.51
Vietnam	29,844,500	12,438,500	17,406,000	0	42	58	0	0			0.29	0.29
Zambia	5,197,000							2,854,000	2,854,000	0	0.24	0.11
Zimbabwe	6,426,000							6,426,000	3,725,000	0	0.38	

TABLE 12. Use of Factor Concentrates in 2025: Factor IX

(100 countries reported Factor IX data.)

The quantities of factor IX in this chart are as reported to the WFH and are not independently verified except when the WFH provided humanitarian aid products. 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 2025 while others report the amount purchased. 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.

Country	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 – standard half life	Factor IX WFH humanitarian aid – extended half life	Factor IX per capita	Factor IX per capital without humanitarian aid
Albania	1,273,000							1,273,000			0.54	
Algeria	25,403,400	25,403,400			100						0.54	0.54
Angola	29,500	0	29,500	0	0	100	0	0			0.00	0.00
Armenia	217,500							217,500	0	217,500	0.07	
Australia	31,630,500	70,000	7,607,500	23,953,000	0	24	76	0			1.15	1.15
Bahamas	154,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	154,000			0.38	0.00
Bahrain	3,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	0	0	100	0			1.87	1.87
Bangladesh	400,000							400,000	0	400,000	0.00	
Barbados	102,500							102,500	52,500	50,000	0.36	
Belize	37,500							37,500	0	37,500	0.09	
Benin	150,000							150,000	0	150,000	0.01	
Bolivia	105,000							105,000	0	105,000	0.01	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	847,000	136,000	711,000		16	84		0			0.27	0.27
Botswana	650,000	600,000			92			50,000	0	50,000	0.25	0.23
Brazil	188,213,200	188,213,200	0	0	100	0	0	0			0.88	0.88
Burkina Faso	159,950							159,950	0	125,000	0.01	
Cabo Verde	285,000	285,000	0	0	100	0	0	0			0.54	0.54
Cambodia	5,600,000							5,600,000	220,000	0	0.31	
Cameroon	100,000							100,000	0	100,000	0.00	
Canada	55,934,922	2,028,259	21,047,926	32,858,737	4	38	59	0			1.34	1.34
Chile	18,000,200	18,000,200	0		100	0					0.91	0.91
Colombia	39,418,000	12,523,000	26,895,000	0	32	68	0	0			0.74	0.74

Country	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 – standard half life	Factor IX WFH humanitarian aid – extended half life	Factor IX per capita	Factor IX per capital without humanitarian aid
Congo, Democratic republic of	350,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	350,000	120,000	50,000	0.00	0.00
Côte d'Ivoire	140,000							140,000	0	50,000	0.00	0.00
Czechia	7,812,172	297,561	0	7,514,611	4	0	96	0			0.72	0.72
Dominican Republic	268,250							268,250	0	268,250	0.02	
Egypt	40,200,000		9,631,000			24		569,000	0	569,000	0.34	0.33
Eritrea	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000			0.01	0.00
Estonia	470,700	453,700	0	17,000	96	0	4	0			0.34	0.34
Ethiopia	515,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	515,000	477,500	37,500	0.00	0.00
Finland	6,089,500	120,000	2,447,000	3,522,500	2	40	58	0			1.08	1.08
Georgia	1,500,000	1,000,000	500,000		67	33					0.38	0.38
Germany	98,371,449	12,852,450	15,237,400	70,281,599	13	15	71	0			1.18	1.18
Ghana	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	250,000	0	250,000	0.01	0.00
Guyana	45,000							45,000	0	45,000	0.05	
Honduras	250,000							250,000	0	200,000	0.02	
Hungary		8,201,000										
India	23,885,250	18,726,500	2,203,000	1,101,500	78	9	5	1,854,250	1,730,000	125,000	0.02	0.02
Indonesia	7,951,450	7,751,450			97			200,000	0	200,000	0.03	0.03
Iran	49,183,000	49,183,000	0	0	100	0	0	0			0.53	0.53
Iraq	12,000,000	0	12,000,000		0	100					0.26	0.26
Ireland	13,115,250	0	0	13,115,250	0	0	100	0			2.39	2.39
Japan	117,854,000	15,025,000	13,634,000	89,195,000	13	12	76	0			0.96	0.96
Jordan	4,185,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	48	48	0	185,000	0	185,000	0.36	0.35
Kenya	1,085,000							1,085,000	0	785,000	0.02	
Kyrgyzstan	5,832,000	4,500,000	1,000,000		77	17		332,000	132,000	200,000	0.79	0.75
Latvia	1,193,000	1,193,000	0	0	100	0	0	0			0.65	0.65
Lebanon	2,868,000	0	2,481,000	0	0	87	0	387,000	0	387,000	0.49	0.42
Lithuania	11,988,100	11,988,100			100						4.15	4.15
Madagascar	575,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	575,500	200,000	375,000	0.02	0.00
Malawi	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	50,000	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	10,274,000							0			0.29	0.29
Maldives	100,000							100,000	0	100,000	0.19	
Mali	40,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,250	24,000	16,250	0.00	0.00

Country	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 – standard half life	Factor IX WFH humanitarian aid – extended half life	Factor IX per capita	Factor IX per capital without humanitarian aid
Mauritania	495,000							150,000	0	150,000	0.09	0.06
Mauritius	283,000							0			0.23	0.23
Mexico	28,174,875	28,174,875			100						0.21	0.21
Mongolia	245,250							175,000	0	175,000	0.07	0.02
Morocco	270,250							270,250	10,000	260,250	0.01	
Myanmar	306,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	306,700	0	300,000	0.01	0.00
Namibia	280,500	280,500			100						0.09	0.09
Nepal	791,000	90,000	0	0	11	0	0	701,000	150,000	551,000	0.03	0.00
Netherlands	20,082,500	0	17,257,000	2,825,500	0	86	14	0			1.11	1.11
Nigeria	612,950	0	0	0	0	0	0	612,950	200,000	337,500	0.00	0.00
Oman	380,000	0	0	380,000	0	0	100	0			0.07	0.07
Pakistan	859,950	201,000	25,000	0	23	3	0	633,950	120,000	275,000	0.00	0.00
Panama	2,992,000	2,263,000	729,000	0	76	24	0	0			0.65	0.65
Paraguay	1,149,750	443,000	0	0	39	0	0	706,750	0	670,000	0.16	0.06
Philippines	332,000	0	332,000	0	0	100	0	0			0.00	0.00
Poland	56,548,050	47,311,600	8,374,250	862,200	84	15	2	0			1.55	1.55
Portugal	8,323,750		932,500	7,391,250		11	89				0.77	0.77
Qatar	7,500,000	0	5,500,000	2,000,000	0	73	27	0			2.52	2.52
Romania	12,730,000	6,053,000		9,677,000	48		76				0.67	0.67
Russia	143,746,288	86,916,500	56,829,788		60	40					1.00	1.00
Rwanda	804,000							402,000	227,000	175,000	0.06	0.03
Saudi Arabia	36,250,000	1,000,000	17,750,000	17,500,000	3	49	48	0			0.98	0.98
Senegal	40,000							40,000	50,000	0	0.00	
Serbia	5,720,250	700,000	5,020,250	0	12	88	0	0			0.87	0.87
Singapore	38,587,000	0	34,232,000	4,355,000	0	89	11	0			6.31	6.31
Slovakia	6,000,000	2,600,000	3,200,000	200,000	43	53	3	0			1.11	1.11
Slovenia	1,653,000	0	416,000	1,237,000	0	25	75				0.78	0.78
South Africa	12,231,500	12,231,500	0	0	100	0	0	0			0.19	0.19
South Sudan	40,000							40,000	40,000	0	0.00	
Sri Lanka	220,000							220,000	220,000	0	0.01	
Sweden	18,981,250	421,000	2,679,000	15,881,250	2	14	84	0			1.79	1.79
Switzerland	9,781,265	345,000	801,755	8,634,510	4	8	88	0			1.08	1.08

Country	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 – standard half life	Factor IX WFH humanitarian aid – extended half life	Factor IX per capita	Factor IX per capital without humanitarian aid
Syria	183,850							183,850	0	175,000	0.01	
Tanzania	125,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	125,250	0	125,250	0.00	0.00
Thailand	7,608,600	2,045,600	5,563,000		27	73					0.11	0.11
The Gambia	180,000							180,000	10,000	36,000	0.06	
Tunisia	4,081,000	4,081,000			100						0.33	0.33
Uganda	650,000							650,000	200,000	450,000	0.01	
United Kingdom	96,613,751	938,000	22,589,250	73,086,501	1	23	76	0			1.39	1.39
United States of America	520,000,000	20,000,000	200,000,000	300,000,000	4	38	58	0			1.52	1.52
Uruguay	646,500	371,000	0	275,500	57	0	43	0			0.19	0.19
Uzbekistan	2,940,000	0	1,250,000	0	0	43	0	1,690,000	120,000	87,500	0.08	0.03
Venezuela	1,900,000	1,400,000		0	74		0	500,000	200,000	300,000	0.07	0.05
Vietnam	5,823,700	5,810,200	0	0	100	0	0	13,500			0.06	0.06
Zambia	949,000							450,000	250,000	200,000	0.04	0.02
Zimbabwe	208,500							208,500	0	180,500	0.01	

TABLE 13. Use of Efficizumab in 2025

(107 countries reported Hemlibra data)

Country	Number of patients with inhibitors treated with Efficizumab	Number of patients without inhibitors treated with Efficizumab	Total Efficizumab purchased (mg)	Total WFH Efficizumab donations (mg)
Albania	11	8		
Angola	10	5	7,560	
Argentina	28	9		
Armenia		46		52,920
Australia	53	658	2,946,258	
Austria	10	73		
Bahamas			0	
Bahrain	6	12	150,900	
Bangladesh				161,940
Barbados	1		0	3,780
Belgium	15	111		
Benin	26	4		68,040
Bolivia	11	9	0	41,580
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	20	105,000	
Botswana	1	9	900	
Brazil	511	462	1,349,655	
Burkina Faso	4	26		37,920
Burundi			0	
Cabo Verde	1		16,050	
Cambodia	7	75		52,920
Cameroon		16		49,860
Canada	244	775	5,090,025	
Chile	29	10	112,200	
Colombia	100	65	469,155	
Congo, Democratic republic of			0	
Côte d'Ivoire	146	146	85,400	
Croatia	13	26		
Czechia	14	115	522,432	
Egypt	1,300	1,300	4,163,640	
Eritrea			0	
Estonia	3	18	74,280	
Ethiopia	0	0	0	
Finland	15	123	569,955	
Georgia	12	47	130,000	

Country	Number of patients with inhibitors treated with Emicizumab	Number of patients without inhibitors treated with Emicizumab	Total Emicizumab purchased (mg)	Total WFH Emicizumab donations (mg)
Germany			3,550,656	
Ghana	0	50	0	68,040
Guinea	0	0	0	
Honduras	14	14		56,700
Hong Kong SAR (China)	4	4		
Hungary	22			
Iran	106	7	383,505	
Iraq	413	62	960,000	
Ireland			963,780	
Italy	137	504		
Japan			8,903,028	
Jordan	40			450
Kenya	68	8	0	94,500
Kyrgyzstan			16,770	
Latvia			41,400	
Lebanon	8	28	56,100	
Lesotho	3	1		18,900
Lithuania			128,520	
Madagascar	5	14	54,290	64,260
Malawi	0	6	0	30,240
Malaysia	38	2	30,540	
Maldives	4	2		
Mali	0	26	0	73,140
Malta			0	
Mauritania			0	45,360
Mauritius	0	6		
Mexico	565	10	1,400,895	
Mongolia	4			
Mozambique	2	17	0	45,360
Myanmar	41	37	0	63,240
Namibia	4		1,260	
Nepal	22	39		132,300
Netherlands	19	489	2,241,525	
Nigeria	33	28	0	143,940
Norway	11	9		
Oman	11	22	51,450	

Country	Number of patients with inhibitors treated with Emicizumab	Number of patients without inhibitors treated with Emicizumab	Total Emicizumab purchased (mg)	Total WFH Emicizumab donations (mg)
Pakistan	349	900	113,175	272,160
Panama	67		174,000	
Paraguay	35	41	104,970	
Poland			459,354	
Portugal	13		320,217	
Qatar			300	
Romania	61	124	640,515	
Russia			43,825	
Rwanda			0	
Saudi Arabia	130	109	163,488	
Senegal	15	25		79,020
Serbia	13	85	371,340	
Singapore	7	14	55,275	
Slovakia	6	24	160,000	
Slovenia	4	35	209,750	
South Africa	89	89	361,310	
South Sudan			0	
Sri Lanka	59	21		119,010
Sudan			0	
Suriname			0	
Sweden	29	166	780,810	
Switzerland	3	107	697,230	
Syria	12	14	0	37,800
Tajikistan				8,790
Tanzania	16	14	0	95,280
Thailand	32	84	82,200	
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	
Tunisia	22	20		
Uganda	12	22		64,260
United Kingdom	343	1,317	7,012,456	
United States of America	574	5,803	32,500,000	
Uruguay	4	69	271,650	
Uzbekistan	40	0	0	
Venezuela	34	32	0	68,040
Vietnam	17	6	7,230	
Zambia	5	26		68,040
Zimbabwe			0	

TABLE 14. Use of FVIIa and FEIBA

(104 countries reported FVIIa and FEIBA data)

Country	Total FVIIa purchased (mg)	Number of patients treated with recombinant Factor VIIa	Recombinant Factor VIIa Precise or Estimate	Total FEIBA purchased (IU)	Number of patients treated with FEIBA	Recombinant Factor FEIBA Precise or Estimate
Afghanistan		0	Estimate		0	Estimate
Albania		1	Precise		0	Precise
Algeria		5	Precise		1	Precise
Angola	0	0	Precise	0	0	Precise
Australia	20,130	24	Precise	738,500	2	Precise
Bahamas	0	0	Precise	0	0	Precise
Bahrain		2	Precise		0	Precise
Bangladesh		0	Precise		10	Estimate
Barbados	0	2	Precise	0	1	Precise
Belgium		0	Estimate		0	Estimate
Benin		0	Precise		0	Precise
Bosnia and Herzegovina	394	3	Precise	0	0	Precise
Botswana	0	1	Precise	0	0	Precise
Brazil	64,521	343	Estimate	27,056,500	193	Estimate
Burkina Faso		0	Precise		0	Precise
Burundi	0		Estimate	0		Estimate
Cabo Verde	0	0	Precise	0	0	Precise
Cambodia		0	Precise		0	Precise
Canada	20,418	0	Estimate	2,410,941	2	Estimate
Chile	1,043	8	Estimate	1,021	7	Estimate
Colombia	30,338	35	Precise	3,017,000	5	Precise
Congo, Democratic republic of	0		Estimate	0		Estimate
Côte d'Ivoire		0	Precise		0	Precise
Croatia		5	Precise		0	Precise
Czechia	2,045	3	Precise	0	0	Precise
Djibouti		0	Precise		0	Precise
Egypt	38,204		Estimate	683,000		Estimate
Eritrea	0		Estimate	0		Estimate
Estonia	278	1	Precise	0	0	Precise
Ethiopia	0		Estimate	0	0	Precise
Finland	208	4	Precise	485,000	0	Precise
Georgia	250	1	Precise			Estimate
Germany	23,452		Estimate	1,242,000		Estimate

Country	Total FVIIa purchased (mg)	Number of patients treated with recombinant Factor VIIa	Recombinant Factor VIIa Precise or Estimate	Total FEIBA purchased (IU)	Number of patients treated with FEIBA	Recombinant Factor FEIBA Precise or Estimate
Ghana	0	0	Precise	0	0	Precise
Guinea	0	0	Precise	0	9	Precise
Guyana			Estimate		0	Precise
Hungary		15	Estimate			Estimate
Iran	132,816		Estimate	11,651,500		Estimate
Iraq	800	10	Estimate	0	0	Precise
Ireland	3,178	6	Precise	353,500	1	Precise
Israel		5	Estimate		1	Precise
Italy		51	Precise		4	Estimate
Japan	36,597		Estimate	2,907,000		Estimate
Jordan			Estimate	0		Estimate
Kenya	0	0	Precise	0	6	Precise
Korea, Republic of		0	Precise		10	Precise
Latvia	336	1	Precise	0	0	Precise
Lebanon	1,678	3	Precise	0	7	Precise
Lesotho		0	Precise			Estimate
Lithuania	2,538	2	Precise	692,000	1	Precise
Madagascar	0	0	Precise	0	0	Precise
Malawi	0		Estimate	0		Estimate
Malaysia	2,192		Estimate	564,500		Estimate
Maldives		0	Precise		0	Precise
Mali	0	0	Precise	0	0	Precise
Malta	0		Estimate	0		Estimate
Mauritania	0	0	Precise	0	1	Precise
Mauritius	850	0	Precise	0	0	Precise
Mexico	50,847		Estimate	10,689,000		Estimate
Mongolia		0	Precise		0	Precise
Morocco		73	Precise		6	Precise
Mozambique	0	0	Precise	0	0	Precise
Myanmar	0	0	Precise	0	0	Precise
Namibia	0		Estimate	0		Estimate
Nepal		38	Precise		16	Precise
Netherlands	11,801	42	Estimate	601,000	12	Estimate
Nigeria	0		Estimate	0		Estimate
Oman	1,596	11	Estimate	0	2	Estimate
Pakistan	175	18	Estimate	13,500	39	Estimate
Panama	5,392	1	Precise	225,000	0	Precise

Country	Total FVIIa purchased (mg)	Number of patients treated with recombinant Factor VIIa	Recombinant Factor VIIa Precise or Estimate	Total FEIBA purchased (IU)	Number of patients treated with FEIBA	Recombinant Factor FEIBA Precise or Estimate
Paraguay	546	0	Precise	0	0	Precise
Philippines			Estimate	332,000	10	Estimate
Poland	21,950	65	Precise	5,200,000	21	Precise
Portugal		11	Estimate		1	Estimate
Qatar	0	3	Precise	0	1	Precise
Romania	8,187,000	40	Estimate	4,580,000	8	Estimate
Russia	101,831		Estimate	15,706,350		Estimate
Rwanda	0	0	Precise	0	0	Precise
Saudi Arabia		85	Estimate		35	Estimate
Senegal			Estimate		10	Estimate
Serbia	1,003	2	Precise	677,000	2	Precise
Singapore	0	2	Precise	0	0	Precise
Slovakia	1,700	5	Precise	900,000	3	Precise
Slovenia	1,964	4	Precise	0	0	Precise
South Africa	4,022		Estimate	4,180,500		Estimate
South Sudan	0	0	Precise	0	0	Precise
Sudan	0	0	Precise	0	9	Precise
Suriname	0	0	Precise	0	0	Precise
Sweden	3,908	7	Precise	63,000	0	Precise
Syria	0	0	Precise	0	0	Precise
Tanzania	0	0	Precise	0	0	Precise
Thailand	2,240	27	Precise	1,971,000	32	Precise
Togo			Estimate		1	Precise
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	Precise		10	Precise
Tunisia	3,407	9	Precise	624,000	2	Precise
Uganda			Estimate		12	Precise
United Kingdom	38,814	97	Precise	9,212,601	7	Precise
United States of America	380,000	592	Precise	45,000,000	298	Precise
Uruguay	384	6	Estimate	152,000	1	Estimate
Uzbekistan	0	0	Precise	0	0	Precise
Venezuela	0	20	Precise	0	22	Precise
Vietnam	1,008	23	Precise	1,949,500	64	Precise
Zambia		0	Precise		2	Precise
Zimbabwe	0	0	Precise	0	0	Precise

TABLE 15. Use of VWD products 2025

(61 countries provided data on VWD products)

Country	Number of vWD patients treated with Cryoprecipitate		Number of vWD patients treated with DDAVP		Number of vWD patients treated with Plasma-derived Concentrate		Number of vWD patients treated with plasma		Number of vWD patients treated with recombinant concentrate		Number of vWD patients treated with tranexamic acid		Number of vWD patients treated with hormonal therapy	
	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE
Angola									1	0	1	0		
Argentina	0	0	10	9	8	6	0	0	0	0	1	1		
Australia	0	0	16	12	317	200	0	0			11	4		
Bahrain	0	0	530	394	32	0	0	0			530	394	280	280
Bangladesh							6	6						
Barbados	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0			1	0		
Belgium	0	0	23	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	10	0
Bolivia	2	2									12	1	4	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina					90	0					70	0		
Botswana	0	0	0	0	70	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	168	139	2,063	1,437	0	0	0	0	1,110	840	0	0
Cabo Verde	4	4									4	4	2	2
Cameroon					32	1	45	0						
Canada					256	57					160	6		
Colombia	0	0	455	319	560	400	0	0	5	5	739	610		
Congo, Democratic republic of			2	2			2	2			2	2		
Croatia	0	0	9	7	27	23	0	0	0	0				
Czechia	0	0	1		136		0	0						
Djibouti									1	0				
Estonia					18	15								
Ethiopia	24	23			24	23	24	23	24	23	24	23	23	23
Guinea							5	5			9	9	4	4
Italy			345	144	948	481			161	80			144	137
Kenya	6	5	4	4	0	0	12	10	0	0	630	30	10	10
Lebanon	10	0			40	26	25	0					15	15
Lesotho													1	1

Country	Number of vWD patients treated with Cryoprecipitate		Number of vWD patients treated with DDAVP		Number of vWD patients treated with Plasma-derived Concentrate		Number of vWD patients treated with plasma		Number of vWD patients treated with recombinant concentrate		Number of vWD patients treated with tranexamic acid		Number of vWD patients treated with hormonal therapy	
	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE
Madagascar							1	1			1	1		
Malaysia			6	0	49	0					126	0	0	0
Mali							3	3			0	0	2	2
Myanmar	4	1	1	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	6	3	1	1
Nepal							20	15						
Netherlands			315	195	856	496			28	14				
Nigeria									22	15				
Pakistan	1,754	794			217	118	446	228	0	0	236	180	33	33
Panama	0	0	0	0	565	296	0	0	0	0	552	290	150	150
Paraguay	4	3					1	1			4	4	1	1
Rwanda	4	4					4	4			4	4		
Saudi Arabia	13	8	130	62	268	131	18	10			358	192		
Serbia					21	13								
Singapore	0	0	0	0	43	20	0	0	1	0	56	29	0	0
Slovakia					145	104							40	40
South Africa					2,459	8								
Sudan					2	0								
Suriname					3	1								
Sweden					335	201			53	38				
Switzerland			0	0	19	11	0	0	7	4				
Syria					12	4								
Tajikistan	10	7					32	13			35	10	3	2
Tanzania	7	0									7	0	2	0
Thailand	80				45		5				200			
Trinidad and Tobago			5	3					2	2	5	3		
Tunisia	1	0			29	20					36	24	19	19
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0			4	4	4	4	0	0
United Kingdom					409	200			790	474				
United States of America	16	13	7,974	5,450	6,533	4,092	41	30	997	687	5,758	4,705	1,592	1,584

Country	Number of vWD patients treated with Cryoprecipitate		Number of vWD patients treated with DDAVP		Number of vWD patients treated with Plasma-derived Concentrate		Number of vWD patients treated with plasma		Number of vWD patients treated with recombinant concentrate		Number of vWD patients treated with tranexamic acid		Number of vWD patients treated with hormonal therapy	
	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE
Uruguay					19	0			1	0				
Uzbekistan					157	49					188	93	65	65
Venezuela	0	0	100	80	200	150	0	0	0	0	750	600	400	400
Vietnam	96	59	3	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	48	30	0	0
Zambia			8	0									1	0
Zimbabwe	3	0					0	0			34	1		

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.

Extended half-life (EHL) factor concentrate: A new generation of recombinant factor concentrates, which extend their half-life. Half-life is the time it 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 half-life.

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

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.

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 below normal but above 5% of normal activity in the bloodstream. (National definitions differ on the upper limit for mild hemophilia, ranging from 24% to 50%. The normal range of factor VIII or IX is 50 to 200%)

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.

PWBD: People with bleeding disorders

PWH: People 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.

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.

REFERENCES

1. World Health Organization. 2022. <https://www.who.int/countries>. Accessed on September, 2024.
2. Iorio A, Stonebraker JS, Chambost H, et al. Establishing the prevalence and prevalence at birth of hemophilia in males. *Ann Intern Med*. 2019;171:540-546.
3. Stonebraker JS, O'Mahony B, Noone D, Iorio A. Converting factor and nonfactor usage into a single metric to facilitate benchmarking the resources consumed for haemophilia care across jurisdictions and over time. *Haemophilia*. 2021 Sep;27(5):e596-e608.

