

Factor Deficiencies

What are Factor Deficiencies?

Factor deficiencies are bleeding disorders that prevent blood from clotting properly. Blood clotting is a complex process and has many different proteins, called factors. Each of these factors play a different role in the blood clotting process. Factor deficiencies are specific proteins that are low, missing, or don't work the way they should.

What causes Factor Deficiencies?

Factor deficiencies are not contagious. People who develop factor deficiencies do so due to:

- Genetics - most people with factor deficiencies are born with this condition. This means it is passed down from parents to their children.
- Medical conditions - certain medical conditions can also cause factor deficiencies, but this doesn't happen often.

What are some signs and symptoms of Factor Deficiencies?

- Excessive nose bleeds
- Easy bruising and/or extra bleeding from a cut
- Bleeding from the mouth or teeth
- Heavy periods

How are Factor Deficiencies diagnosed?

To find out if someone has factor deficiencies, a specialist will review their medical history and family history. Special blood tests are also needed. Sometimes it takes more than one blood draw to find out the specific type of factors that are affected.

There are many different factor deficiencies. Some common ones are:

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| ○ Factor I (1) | ○ Factor X (10) |
| ○ Factor II (2) | ○ Factor XI (11) |
| ○ Factor V (5) | ○ Factor XII (12) |
| ○ Factor VII (7) | ○ Factor XIII (13) |

How are Factor Deficiencies treated?

- First aid measures.
- Factor replacement product (a medicine that replaces missing factor)
 - Antifibrinolytics (medicines that prevent the breakdown of blood clots):
 - Amicar
 - Lysteda
- Hormonal methods (pills, shots, patch, IUD, other)
- May need to visit the Emergency Department for bleeding that is difficult to control.

Hematology

Labs & Tests

Blood tests used to diagnose factor deficiencies include:

- Complete Blood Count (CBC)
- Prothrombin Time (PT)
- Partial Thromboplastin Time (PTT)
- Factor Levels

When should I call the Hemostasis & Thrombosis Center (HTC)?

Category	Instructions/Description	Contact Information
Scheduled <ul style="list-style-type: none">• dental work• surgery• other procedure	Ask your dental or medical office to fax the HTC a clearance 2 weeks before procedure.	<u>Fax Number:</u> (323) 361-6655 <u>Phone Number:</u> (323) 361-4624
Planning to Travel	Call the HTC	(323) 361-4624
Excessive Bleeding (more than normal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nosebleeds longer than 20 minutes or multiple days having a nosebleed• Vomiting red blood or something that looks like coffee grounds• Bowel movement (poop) with blood or that looks black• Blood in urine (pee)• Heavy menstrual periods• Anemia symptoms (Dizziness, fatigue, headache, weakness, fast heart rate, looking pale)	<u>8 a.m. to 5 p.m.</u> (323) 361-4624 <u>After 5 p.m., Weekends, Holidays</u> Call (323) 660-2450 and let the operator know that you'd like to speak with the hematologist on-call. <u>Emergencies:</u>
Injuries or Accidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Head injury• Broken bones• Sprains	<u>Emergencies:</u> 1. Dial 911 2. Call your hematologist.
Make an Appointment	Call our HTC appointment line. Regular office hours are Monday to Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	(323) 361-4624

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Approved by PFE 08/04/22