

# Factor XII

An overview of symptoms, genetics, and treatments to help you understand factor XII deficiency.

## FACTOR XII (Hageman Factor) DEFICIENCY

Factor XII (FXII) deficiency, also called Hageman factor deficiency, was first identified in 1955 in John Hageman. Its incidence is estimated at 1 in a million. FXII deficiency is inherited in an autosomal recessive fashion, meaning both parents must carry the gene to pass it on to their children; it affects men and women equally. It is more common in Asians than other ethnic groups.

FXII interacts with the activation of FXI to FXIa to generate thrombin, a protein that converts fibrinogen to fibrin, which traps platelets and helps hold a clot in place.

### Symptoms

Some people with FXII deficiency experience poor wound healing. However, most do not display bleeding manifestations, even after major surgery.

### Testing

Since bleeding time is usually normal, diagnosis is made by a prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT) test. A factor XII assay helps confirm the diagnosis.

### Treatment

No treatment is required.

Contact us



**Neil Frick Resource Center**

Need Information? We Can Assist.

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