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322.DISORDERS OF COAGULATION OR FIBRINOLYSIS: CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL

Impact of COVID-19 Epidemics on Paediatric and Adult Patients with Haemophilia Treated in a Haemophilia Therapeutic Centre

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Abstract

Introduction: The pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has posed an unprecedented health crisis for all humans, including people with haemophilia.

Aim: To investigate the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on the infection, symptoms, drug use, and social intercourses of patients with haemophilia.

Methods: 265 adults or children with haemophilia followed up in the Haemophilia Diagnosis and Treatment Center of Fujian Medical University Union Hospital during the COVID-19 pandemic were collected and analyzed between January 2022 and January 2023.

Results: A total of 265 patients participated in this survey, 30.2% were children and 69.8% were adults. During the COVID-19 pandemic, coagulation factors were not associated with the type and severity of haemophilia, residence, or infection. Compared with adult patients, more children reduced social intercourses and outdoor activities due to the fear of COVID-19 (85.0% vs 66.5%; $p = 0.002$). The bleeding events were also significantly lower in children than in adult patients (61.2% vs 81.1%; $p = 0.001$). The SARS-CoV-2 infection rate was significantly higher in patients living in urban areas than in rural areas (74.3% vs 53.6%; $p < 0.001$). The lasting time of symptoms after infection was not significantly associated with hemorrhage, type and classification of haemophilia, presence of inhibitors, complications, and vaccination.

Conclusions: The accompaniment of COVID-19 did not significantly influence the symptoms and treatments in patients with haemophilia. Compared with adults, the number of pediatric patients with bleeding events was significantly lower .

Keyword: COVID-19, haemophilia, hemorrhage, infection, symptoms

Disclosures No relevant conflicts of interest to declare.

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