

Intermittent prophylaxis for heavy menstrual bleeding in von Willebrand disease

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Introduction

- Von Willebrand disease (VWD) is the most common congenital bleeding disorder<sup>1</sup>
- The main symptom of VWD is recurrent bleeding from mucosal tissues, which can include heavy menstrual bleeding, even leading to anemia and the need for hospitalization and transfusion with red cell concentrates<sup>2,3</sup>

Aim

- To describe case studies illustrating appropriate patient management of heavy menstrual bleeding in women with VWD

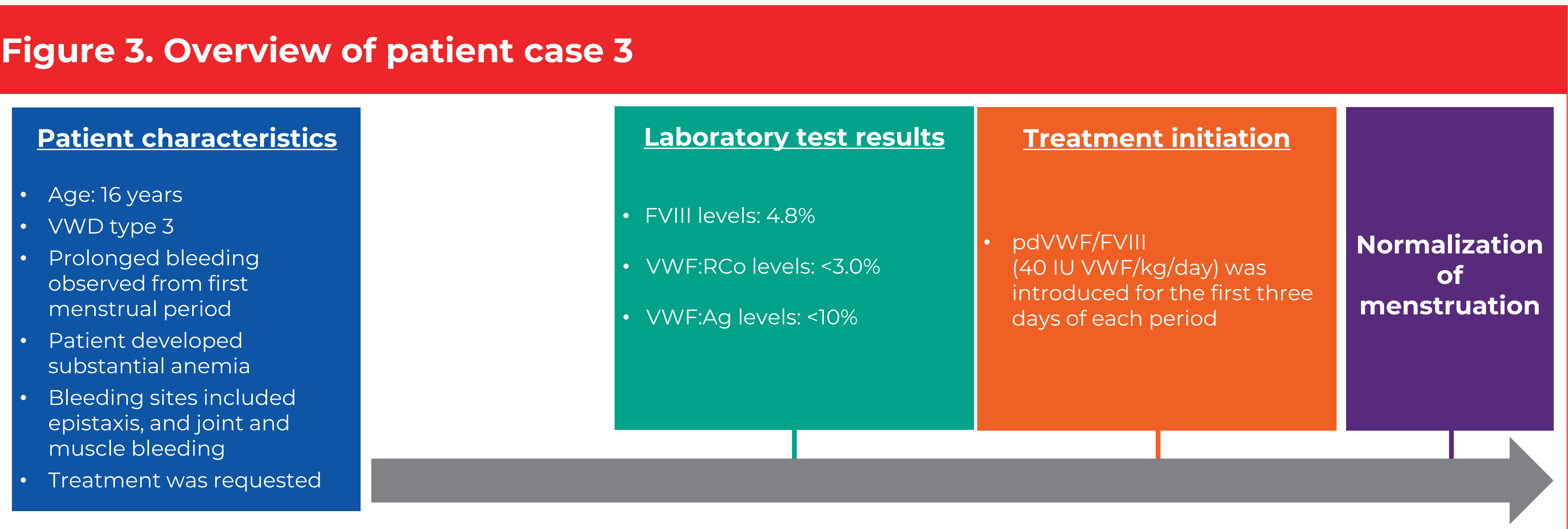
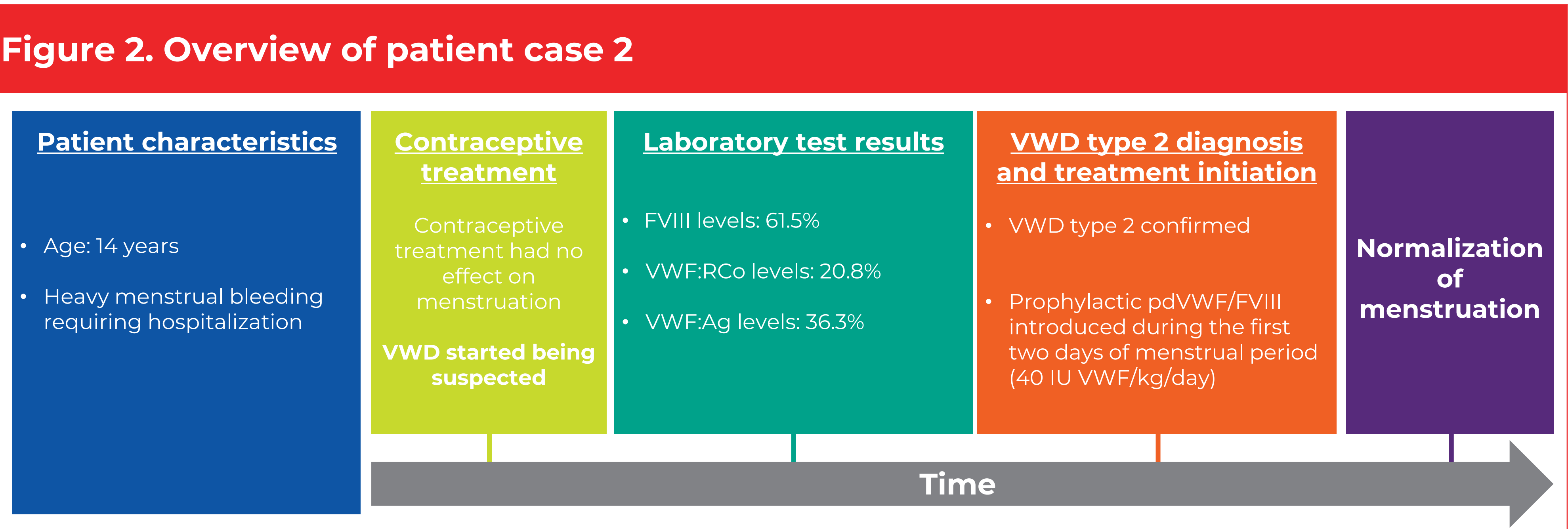
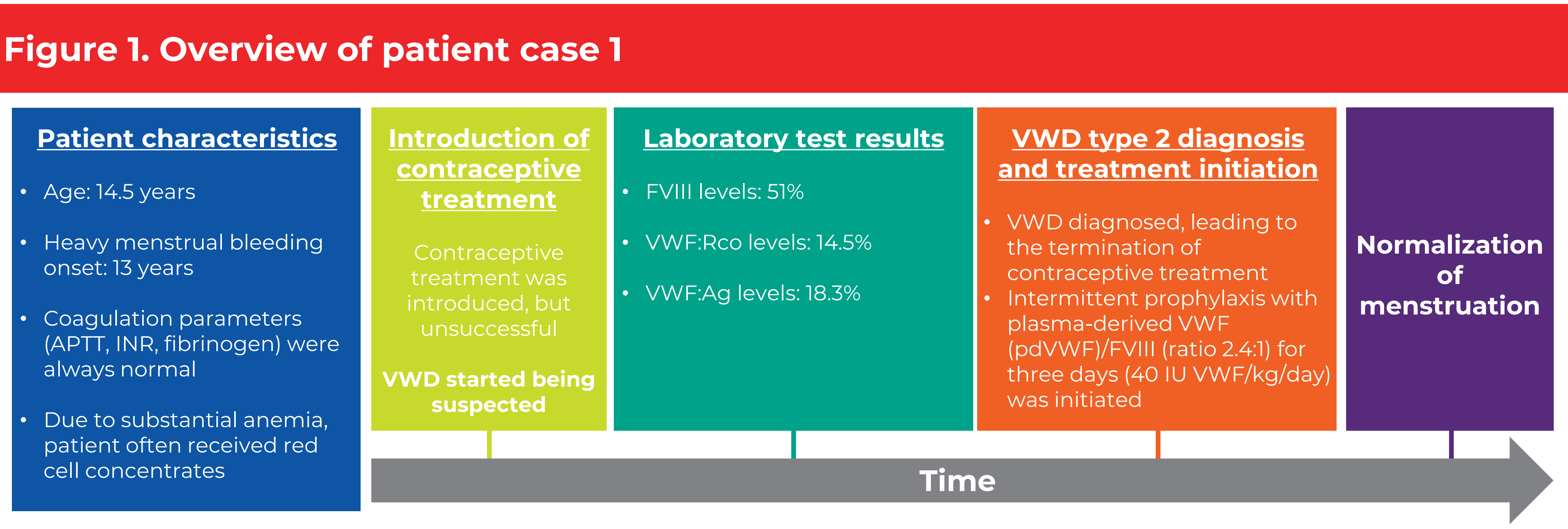
Methods

- Three cases of teenagers with VWD and heavy menstrual bleeding are presented

Results

Patient cases

- Details of the cases are shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3, respectively



APTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; FVIII, factor VIII; INR, international normalized ratio; pdVWF, plasma-derived Von Willebrand factor; VWD, Von Willebrand disease; VWF, Von Willebrand factor; VWF:Ag, Von Willebrand factor antigen; VWF:RCo, Von Willebrand Ristocetin Cofactor

Conclusions

- In the case of recurrent heavy menstrual bleeding despite normal coagulation parameters in the blood test results, one should always suspect Von Willebrand disease
- Intermittent prophylaxis with Von Willebrand factor-containing concentrates can be considered in these cases

References

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Author disclosures

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