History

- Personal History
- Diagnosis
- Genetics
- History of spontaneous bleeding into joints muscles or soft tissues
- Age at first bleeding
- •# of hemarthroses episodes
- Current Symptoms
- •Treatment History
- Prophylaxis treatment
- First initiatated
- Was it prior to initial bleed
- Current treatment
- Family History
- # of affected siblings/ family members

Physical Exam

- •Complete MSK assessment and joint evaluation
- •Children: every 6 months
- •Adults: at least yearly
- Acute Bleed
- Swelling
- Warmth
- Tenderness
- Pain with motion
- Limited range of motion
- Muscle spasms
- •Chronic Bleed
- Swollen joint
- Generally not painful
- Muscle atrophy
- Loss of motion

Clinical Scoring

- •Gilbert Score
- Comprehensive self assessment tool
- •30-45 minutes to complete
- •Hemophilia Joint Health Score (HJHS)
- Most widely used
- scores swelling, pain, strength, flexion/extension, muscle atrophy and gait changes in 6 joints
- •Functional Independence Score in Haemophilia (FISH)
- Performance based, looking at ADLs
- •Hemophilia Activities List (HAL)
- 42 questions regarding ADLs, function, leisure activities and sports

Labs

- •CBC
- •PT
- APTTBleeding time
- Factor Assay (XIII, IX)

Imaging

- •X-ray
- Detects late changes
- Pattersson score to quantify severity of hemarthropathy
- Ultrasound
- Evaluate early pathology, monitor inflammation, resolution of hemarthrosis
- HEAD-US to standardize change evaluation
- •Can be used as point-of-care
- •MRI
- Evaluate early pathology
- •Expensive, time consuming, requires sedation in children