**Haemophilia:**

Definition: It is a group of hereditary genetic disorders that impair the body's

ability to control blood clotting or coagulation. . X linked recessive .Males are

patients while females are carriers.

1. **Haemophilia A**: it is due to a genetic defect that results in deficient or defective factor VIII.
2. **Haemophilia B**: it is due to a genetic defect that causes deficient or defective factor IX.

Both types are inherited as X-linked traits, so almost all affected people are males; females can be carriers but are almost always asymptomatic.

**Clinical Manifestations**

1. Haemorrhage occurs into various body parts (bleeding into muscles or joints) after even minimal trauma.
2. Most bleeding occurs in joints (most often in knees, elbows, ankles, shoulders, wrists, and hips)
3. Spontaneous haematuria and gastrointestinal bleeding can occur.

**Management**

Factors VIII and IX concentrates are given when active bleeding occurs or as a preventive measure before surgical procedures.