



BEYOND DIAGNOSIS:

Treatment options and resources for people with inhibitors

If you have received a diagnosis that you have an inhibitor, it is important to discuss treatment options with your doctor and that you follow your treatment plan.

People with hemophilia use treatment products called clotting factor concentrates (CFC). They improve clotting and are used to stop or prevent a bleeding episode. When a person's immune system develops an inhibitor, their body thinks the factor treatment is a foreign substance and tries to destroy it. The inhibitor stops the treatment from working.

How are inhibitors diagnosed?

They are diagnosed with a blood test that determines if a person has an inhibitor and can measure how much is present in the blood. Based on it, your doctor will advise you on how to treat bleeding and how to remove the inhibitor.

How are inhibitors treated?

Eliminating the inhibitor:

- **Induction of immune tolerance.** A new treatment plan is prescribed in which the factor is given on a regular basis over a period of time until the body's immune system adjusts to it. It may not be effective for all patients.

Treatment and prevention of bleeding episodes:

- **High doses of CFC.** If the factor is still working, but perhaps not as effectively, the dose or frequency of factor infusions can be increased.
- **Use of diversion agents.** They help the blood to form clots normal in people with inhibitors, without increasing the amount of inhibitors in the blood.

What can I do to help the treatment be successful?



Carefully follow your treatment plan.



Stay in touch with your doctor and discuss any concerns.



Keep a record of the infusions you receive to see if there are changes in your treatment pattern.

Get [more information here.](#)

* Source: [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)](#)

