



How is haemophilia diagnosed?

Haemophilia is a medical condition where a person has low levels of clotting factor VIII (8) or factor IX (9) AND these low factor levels are caused by an alteration in the gene for clotting factor VIII or factor IX.



In women and girls haemophilia is usually diagnosed through:

- The physical signs that you have a bleeding problem
And
- Checking the family history for bleeding disorders
And
- Laboratory tests on a blood sample for your clotting factor levels
And
- Genetic testing that finds you have a gene alteration for haemophilia.