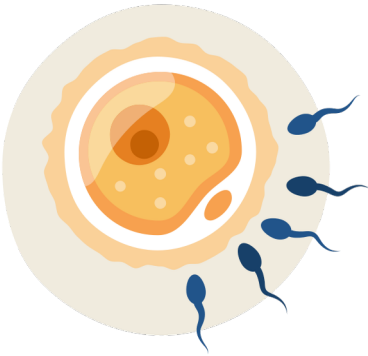


# Hemophilia A Reproductive Planning

There are many reasons a person would want to know about reproductive planning and testing options for hemophilia. These include a desire to avoid a high-risk pregnancy, to reduce the risk of having a child with hemophilia, or to know the risks to better plan for childbirth and early life.



## Before pregnancy

Options to reduce the risks can include:

- **Maternal genetic testing** (does the future mom have the genotype?)
- **Egg or sperm donation**
- **Preimplantation genetic testing (PGT)** (testing embryo)
- **Surrogacy** (traditional or gestational)
- **Adoption**
- **Choosing not to have children**



## During pregnancy

Testing can help give more information about the risks, including:

- **Maternal genetic testing** (does mom have the genotype?)
- **Sex determination** (is the baby male or female?)
  - Ultrasound
  - Maternal blood test (non-invasive prenatal testing, or NIPT)
- **Prenatal genetic testing** (did the baby inherit the genotype?)
  - Chorionic villus sampling (CVS) samples the placenta
  - Amniocentesis samples the fluid that surrounds the baby

As technologies improve, other options may become available.

## To learn more:

To learn more about assisted reproductive technologies:



<https://tinyurl.com/pz2s3srb>

To learn more about testing:



<https://tinyurl.com/3cusc9ze>

To find a Genetic Counselor:



<https://tinyurl.com/33ya6pbs>

To find out more about the HARP:



[harpf8.org](https://harpf8.org)

# Hemophilia A Family Planning

This information is an introduction for people interested in learning about hemophilia A and family planning. The information focuses on options available to anyone considering having children or who is already pregnant.



## What is hemophilia A?

Hemophilia A is an inherited bleeding disorder caused by deficiency in coagulation factor VIII.



## Who is at risk?

Anyone who has a DNA change that causes hemophilia A (a "genotype") or who has a blood relative with hemophilia A

- **Mothers with a genotype** are at high risk for excessive bleeding with childbirth (postpartum hemorrhage)
- **Each child has a 50% chance to inherit** the genotype
  - All males** who inherit the genotype will have hemophilia
  - Many females** who inherit the genotype will have excessive bleeding or hemophilia



## Key points when planning a family:

- There are **many options**
- Find a **safe space** to talk about what is important to you
- **Plan early**—before pregnancy when possible
- **Healthcare professionals** who may help include:
  - Genetic Counselors
  - Obstetricians (OBs) specializing in high-risk pregnancies
  - Hematologists specializing in hemophilia
  - Fertility specialists

## To learn more:

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