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RISK FACTORS FOR INHIBITOR DEVELOPMENT IN SEVERE HEMOPHILIA A

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HIGHLIGHTS:

- Almost 30% of patients with severe hemophilia A develop anti-factor VIII inhibitors.
- Both genetic and environmental factors contribute to the risk of inhibitor formation.
- The most important genetic risk factor is the type of *F8* gene mutation
- The most important environmental risk factors are type of FVIII products and treatment intensity
- More robust studies are needed to investigate other potential risk factors

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