

MEETING ABSTRACT



Clinical and epidemiological profile of patients with hereditary angioedema treated in a referral outpatient clinic in Vitória, Espírito Santo - Brazil

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Background

To assess epidemiological, social and clinical features of patients treated for hereditary angioedema in a referral outpatient clinic at Hospital Santa Casa de Misericordia de Vitoria, ES.

Methods

An observational, descriptive, cross-sectional study, based on a clinical-epidemiological survey of 51 patients with confirmed diagnosis of hereditary angioedema (HAE) from April 2011 to June 2014. Diagnostic confirmation was through the measurement of C4 and C1 inhibitor (C1-INH) quantitative and functional.

Results

Data from 51 patients, 29 (57%) females and 22 (43%) males, from 5 to 88 years old (mean: 32 years) was evaluated. Patients belonged to 7 families, 20 of them from the same family. The mean age of onset was 10 years and of diagnosis 26 years. Fifty (98%) patients were symptomatic, and 28 (55%) had experienced laryngeal edema. Deaths by laryngeal edema had occurred in 6 families. Crisis triggering factors were identified in 44 (86%) patients. Forty-five (88%) patients presented HAE due to quantitative deficit of C1-INH. Maintenance treatment was required for 32 (63%) patients, of whom 26 (81%) used Danazol, 5 (16%) Tranexamic acid, and 1 (3%) both. Thirteen (28%) patients needed icatibant to treat 23 crises.

Conclusions

The diagnosis of HAE is still late and deaths due to severe attacks continue to occur. Therefore, it is important that

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health professionals are able to recognise and diagnose the disease and treat patients appropriately, as well as providing pharmacological services to control the disease.

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