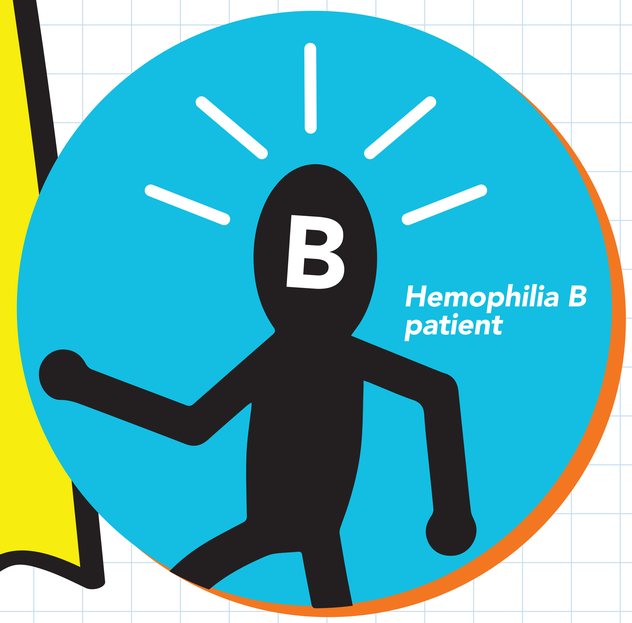
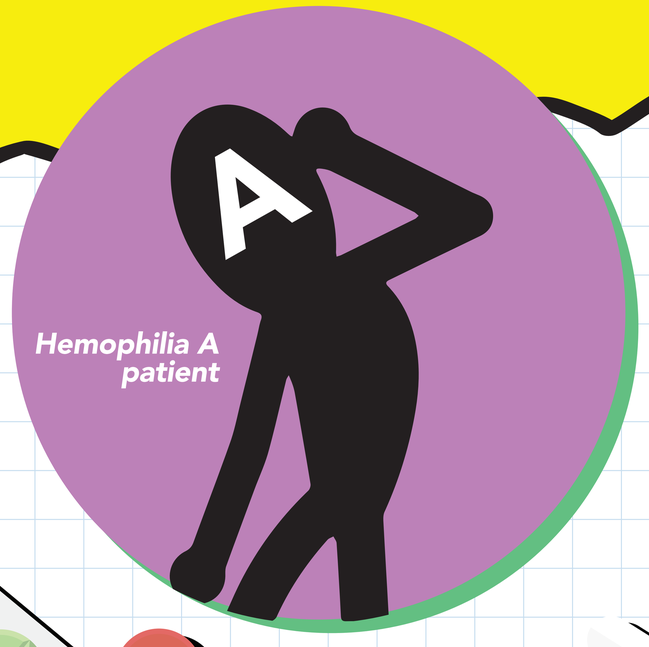
HEMOPHILIA B

People missing the FACTOR 9 protein have Hemophilia B.

Hemophilia B is about 5x less common than **hemophilia A**, and while the presentation and symptoms can be very similar, different medication is required to treat each.





The risk of developing an inhibitor for hemophilia A patients is estimated at 30%.

The risk of developing an inhibitor for hemophilia B patients is a much lower 3-5%.

Did You Know?

- The **FACTOR 8** gene is extremely large and the **FACTOR 9** gene is considerably smaller and structurally simpler? This is partly why factor replacement products to treat **hemophilia B** generally boast longerhalf-lives than products from the same class that are used to treat **hemophilia A**.
- While around 30% of people with **hemophilia** A develop inhibitors, only about 3-5% of people with **hemophilia B** do? However, inhibitor development in a **hemophilia B** patient is much more serious. Immune tolerance induction (ITI) is largely ineffective, anaphylactic reactions can be fatal, and the body's immune response can lead to kidney damage.