Hereditary Factor X Deficiency Affects Approximately 1 in 12 People Diagnosed with Rare Bleeding Disorders[1]

Hereditary factor X deficiency is a rare bleeding disorder that affects 1 in 1 million people in the general population.[1] Hereditary means it's passed on in families, and both males and females can have the disorder.[2] Among people who have been diagnosed with a rare bleeding disorder, approximately 1 in 12 have factor X deficiency.[1]

People with too little factor X have a higher risk of excess bleeding (bleeding a lot or taking a long time for bleeding to stop).[3] Symptoms of factor X deficiency can range from mild (easy bruising, nose bleeds, mouth and gum bleeds) to severe (bleeding in the brain, stomach or intestines, and joints).[3] In addition, most women with factor X deficiency experience heavy or prolonged bleeding during menstruation (periods) and sometimes complications during pregnancy or childbirth.[3]

Factor X deficiency is treated by replacing the factor X that is missing from the body.[4,5]

Click here to learn more about the common signs and symptoms for factor X deficiency, and a treatment option specifically for hereditary factor X deficiency.

References: 1. Palla R, et al. *Blood.* 2015;125(13):2052-2061. **2.** National Hemophilia Foundation. Factor X. https://www.hemophilia.org/Bleeding-Disorders/Types-of-Bleeding-Disorders/Other-Factor-Deficiencies/Factor-X. Accessed July 2, 2020. **3.** Herrmann FH, Auerswald G, Ruiz-Saez A, et al. *Haemophilia.* 2006;12:479-489. **4.** Shapiro A. *Expert Opin Drug Metab Toxicol.* 2017;13:97-104. **5.** Giangrande P, Seitz R, Behr-Gross ME, et al. *Haemophilia* 2014;20:322-325.

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