

9.5% with Von Willebrand disease. Rare bleeding disorders (RBD) including factor I, V, VII, X, and factor XIII deficiencies constituted 9.9% of the study sample. The proportion of cases with hemophilia A to B was 5:1 (table 1).

Generally, the studied sample included 90.1% males, and 9.9% females. All cases of hemophilia were males while the other congenital coagulation disorders include males and females totally in about equal number and even in each disease, the sex distribution is close in numbers, Of 243 patients; 239 (98.4%) were Arabic, while only 1.6% were Kurdish and they were hemophilic. All cases were Muslims, The mean age with standard deviation for all patients was 14.31 ± 10.42 . The largest range of age was found among patients with factor VII deficiency 3.5 - 50 years. The least range of age 5 - 15 years was found among patients with factor XIII deficiency (Table 1).

Table-2: shows that 73.7% of patients with congenital coagulation disorders were below 20 years of age on attending the centre during the study period. It was found that most cases of hemophilia were either severe (66.3%) or moderate (22.5%), while the mild cases constituted only 11.2% of hemophilia patient. Statistically, the difference between the degree of severity of patients with hemophilia A and patients with hemophilia B was not significant $P=0.494$ (Table 3)

It was found that 187 patients (77%) were from Baghdad and 23% were from other governorates mainly those around Baghdad such as Dyala [26 patients,(10.6%)], Babil [6 patients,(2.5%)], Salahaddin [6 patients, (2.5%)], Anbar [5 patients, (2.1%)], and Wasit 2.1% (Table 4)

Out of 178 patients of ≥ 7 years of age; 7.3% were not attending primary school due to their diseases,

and 41% had not attended or left school due to their diseases in comparison to 10.7% of patients who had not attended or left school not due to their diseases. Also it was noticed that slightly less than one third of them were either illiterates (9%) or just read and write (23%). On the other hand; 6 patients (3.4%) finished only the secondary school, and only 3 patients (1.7%) finished the university. Also 43.2% were still studying in different stages and more than half of them were still studying in primary school.(Table 5)

It was found that out of 79 patients above 18 years old; about two third (54 patients, 68.4%) of them were single, and about one third 31.6% of them were married.(Figure 1)

It was found that 45.07 had no work due to their diseases (Figure 2).

Generally speaking, slightly more than two third of patients (68.7%) had positive family pedigree and less than one third (31.3%) had negative family pedigree.(Table 6)

Figure 3 shows that:

- 134 patient's families (55.1%) had only one patient with CCD.
- 71 patient's families (29.2%) had two patients with CCD.
- About 10% of patients families had three patients with CCD.
- 6 patient's families (2.5%) had four patients with CCD.
- 8 patient's families (3.3%) had five patients with CCD.

It was found that 110 patients (45.3%) had blood group O, 70 patients (28.8%) had blood group B, 47 patients (19.3%) had blood group A, and 16 patients (6.6%) had blood group AB. Blood group showed no significant effect on type of CCDs, P value was 0.384.(Table 7)

During the study period, recombinant factor VII and factor IX were available to all patients with deficiencies of these factors.