Detection of Haemophilia Carriers in Italy

F.		Panicucci
A.		Sagripanti
B.		Conte
E.		Pinori
M.		Vispi
L.		Lecchini

Centre for the Study and Treatment of Haemophilia and Haemorrhagic Disorders,
University of Pisa, St. Chiara Hospital, Pisa, Italy

F. Panicucci, Centre for the Study and Treatment of Haemophilia and Haemorrhagic Disorders, University of Pisa, St. Chiara Hospital, Pisa (Italy)

Factor VIII activity (VIII:C) and factor VIII antigen (VIII:Ag) were measured in 50 obligatory carriers of haemophilia A in 50 normal women. Linear discriminant analysis by means of a computer was carried out to discriminate between the 2 populations. On the basis of these data, 130 suspected carriers were also studied. Judging from our study, linear discriminant analysis seems to be more realistic than frequency distribution analysis of VIII:Ag/VIII:C ratio.

Factor IX activity (IX:C) and factor IX antigen (IX:Ag) as well as factor VIII, pro-thrombin time, Normotest and Thrombotest were determined in 37 haemophiliacs B from 26 kindreds, in 30 carriers of haemophilia B and in 40 healthy subjects. In 15 obligatory carriers from 9 kindreds, in

which haemophiliacs did not exhibit IX:Ag in excess of IX:C, IX:C was parallel with IX:Ag, but in 4 from 4 kindreds, in which haemophiliacs exhibit excess of IX:Ag, there was a discrepancy between IX:C and IX:Ag. The obligatory carriers from 6 kindreds, in which haemophiliacs did not have IX:Ag in excess of IX:C, showed that the anomaly M is not a sign of genetic variability of haemophilia B.