

Inherited Bleeding Disorders in the Schools:

Information for School Healthcare Providers, Teachers, and Families

What is Von Willebrand Disease?

Von Willebrand disease (VWD) is the most common inherited bleeding disorder. It is a lifelong condition that affects the blood's ability to clot. VWD is not contagious, and there is no cure.

Students with VWD:

- May be missing some of a blood protein (Type I VWD), may have a defective blood protein (Type II VWD), or may be missing most of a blood protein (Type III VWD) that helps blood clot normally; the missing or defective protein is Von Willebrand Factor and is also called a "clotting factor" – or just "factor"
- Receive care in a comprehensive Hemophilia Treatment Center (HTC) like students with hemophilia
- Bleed longer than other students from cuts or scrapes, <u>not faster</u>
- Bruise easily, will have more bruises than other students, and may not even know where their bruises come from
- May have frequent or prolonged nosebleeds or mouth bleeds; and, girls with VWD may have heavy menstrual periods
- Are usually treated at home with nasal spray or oral medication so students are typically not seen by a physician each time they need treatment
- Should avoid aspirin or NSAIDs (like Advil or Aleve) because these medications increase bleeding
- Vary in severity, based on the type of VWD that they have. (Students with Type III
 VWD can bleed without injury, and their symptoms more closely resemble students
 with hemophilia; please consult the "What is Hemophilia" sheet for more
 information)