

Hereditary disorders of blood coagulation factors amongst Jews!

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Factor XI (plasma thromboplastin antecedent) deficiency is frequently found amongst Ashkenazi Jews.

This is picked up on routine bloods such as partial thromboplastin times. The prothrombin time is usually normal. There is no excess bleeding after trauma. They may however still bleed excessively after surgery.

In terms of treatment or therapy the factor XI level must be kept at greater than 30 % with fresh frozen plasma 5-20 ml./kg./ day. The inheritance is autosomal recessive. In Israel the incidence is 8% amongst Ashkenazi Jews.

Factor XI deficiency is also known as; Rosenthal Syndrome or Haemophilia C.

Sometimes the child may bleed excessively e.g. at circumcision but they do not bleed as severely as haemophiliacs (factor VIII

deficiency) and rarely present with haemarthroses. Haemorrhage is usually from mucousal surfaces.

Factor XI concentrate is available but is difficult to obtain. The amount of factor XI in fresh frozen plasma is minimal and for this reason large volumes have to be given.

Ashkenazi Jews are usually of European descent and Sephardi Jews are usually of Spanish descent. But non- Jews may present with the disorder, largely due to assimilation.

There are two predominant mutations, type II and III (using an older classification system). The type III mutation is an amino acid substitution (Phe283Leu) resulting in a missense mutation. This results in impaired dimerization and secretion of the factor XI molecule. The second is the type II mutation; this causes premature chain termination and results in very low levels of circulating factor XI.



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