

# Bleeding disorders in adolescents with heavy menstrual bleeding in a multicentre prospective US cohort



200

- Postmenarchal adolescents through age 18 years
- Referred for heavy menstrual bleeding (HMB) without a diagnosis of bleeding disorders



200

All patients



100

Anovulatory HMB



100

Ovulatory HMB

Diagnosis of bleeding disorder	33% (n=67)	31%	36%	P=0.45
Low von Willebrand factor	19% (n=38)	14%	24%	
von Willebrand disease	8.5% (n=17)	12%	5%	
Qualitative Platelet Dysfunction	4.5%(n=9)	5%	4%	
Time from onset of the first bleed to diagnosis		2 years	6 years	P<0.001

## Predictors of bleeding disorder

Younger age at first bleed	OR:0.83; 95% CI:0.73,0.96
Hispanic ethnicity	OR:2.48; 95%CI: 1.13,5.05
Non-presentation to emergency department for heavy bleeding	OR:0.14; 95%CI:0.05,0.38
ISTH-Bleeding Assessment Tool score $\geq 4$	OR: 8.27; 95%CI: 2.60,26.44

**There is a high prevalence of bleeding disorders in adolescents with heavy periods, irrespective of the bleeding pattern. Among bleeding disorders, the prevalence of qualitative platelet dysfunction is lower than previously reported.**