

ADDENDUM

In the article entitled "Haemophilia and allied disorders care in India : A story of dismay and success" by Dr. Dipika Mohanty, which was published in the Annals of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India), 42(2), 147-156, 2006, the figures and tables were inadvertently left out. These are now being included. The error is regretted.

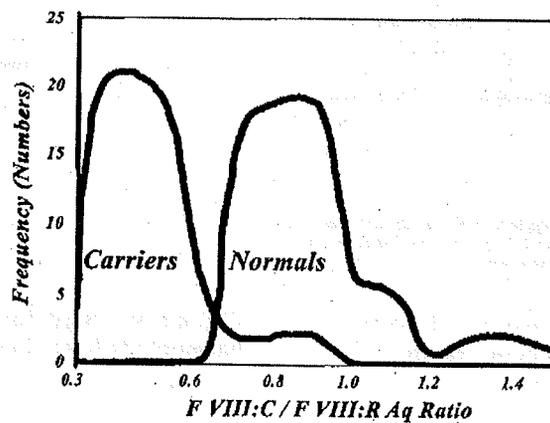


Fig. 1: Ratios of F VIII:C and VWF:Ag levels in carriers of haemophilia A and normal females.

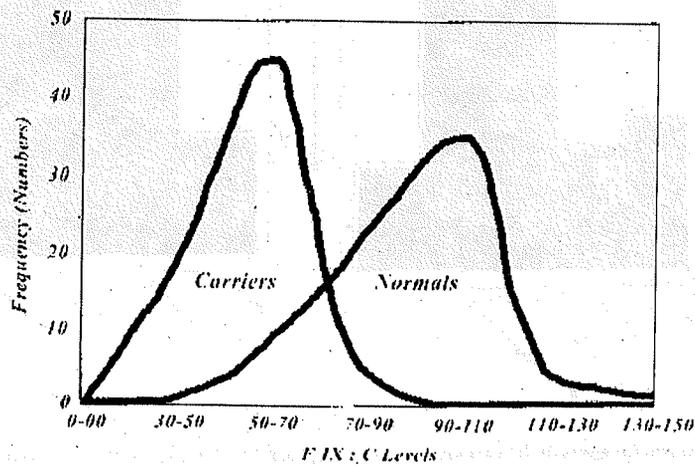
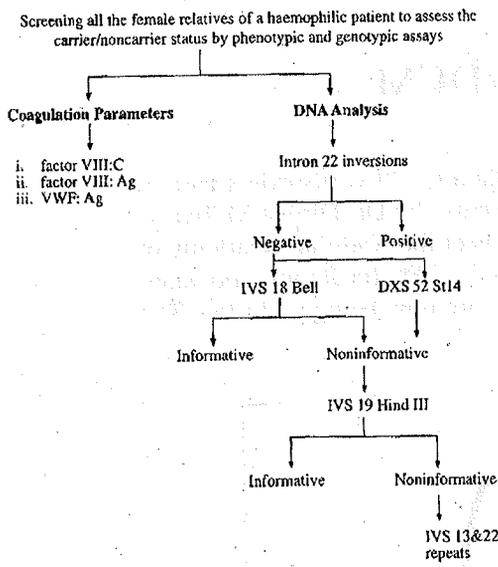


Fig. 2: F IX:C levels in carriers of haemophilia



The coagulation parameters are only supportive of genotyping techniques. The ratio of <math><0.7</math> for factor VIII:C and VWF:Ag is considered as a probable carrier of haemophilia A which would be subsequently confirmed by DNA techniques.

Fig. 3: Strategy for carrier detection in haemophilia A families at our centre.

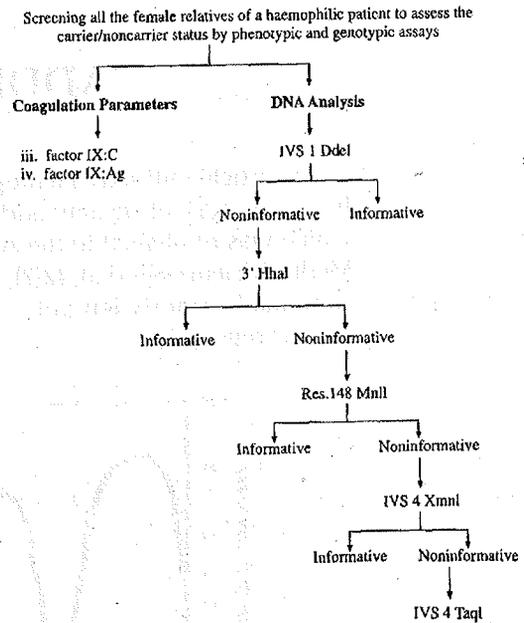


Fig. 4: Strategy for carrier detection in haemophilia B families at our centre.

Comprehensive Haemophilia Care in Developing Countries



Fig. 5: Informativeness of the various markers of: A) Factor VIII B) Factor IX genes used in carrier detection and antenatal diagnosis of haemophilia families.

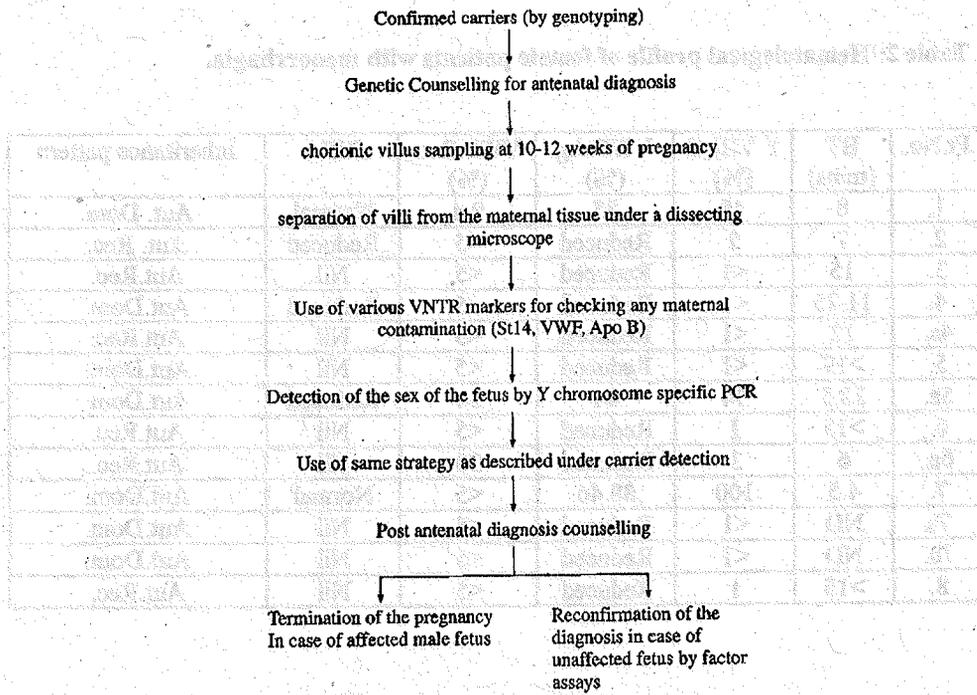


Fig. 6: Strategy for antenatal diagnosis in haemophilia families at our centre.

Table1: Spectrum of bleeding manifestations in 54 cases of VWD investigated.

Type of bleeding	Number of patients
Bleeding on trauma	43
Spontaneous bleeding	8
Epistaxis	21
Ecchymoses	18
Petechiae	4
Purpura	0
Gum bleeding	24
Bleeding post dental extraction	8
After circumcision	1
Post operative	1
Hemarthrosis	5
Hematuria	1
Hematemesis	1
Menorrhagia	8
Post delivery / umbical cord	0
GI bleeds	3

Table 2: Hematological profile of female patients with menorrhagia.

Pt.No.	BT (mins)	F VIII:C (%)	VWF:Ag (%)	VWF:Rco (%)	RIPA	Inheritance pattern
1.	8	45	85	9.4	Normal	Aut. Dom.
2.	7	2	Reduced	<5	Reduced	Aut. Rec.
3.	15	<1	Reduced	<5	Nil	Aut. Rec.
4.	11.25	<1	Reduced	<5	Reduced	Aut. Dom.
4a.	12	<1	Reduced	<5	Nil	Aut. Rec.
5.	>19	<1	Reduced	<5	Nil	Aut. Dom.
5a.	12.5	34	44	24	Reduced	Aut. Dom.
6.	>15	1	Reduced	<5	Nil	Aut. Rec.
6a.	6	3	Reduced	90	Nil	Aut. Rec.
7.	4.5	100	88.46	<5	Normal	Aut. Dom.
7a	ND	<1	Reduced	<5	Nil	Aut. Dom.
7b.	ND	<1	Reduced	<5	Nil	Aut. Dom.
8.	>15	1	Reduced	<5	Nil	Aut. Rec.

Table 3: Mean levels of F VIII:C, VWF:Ag, VWF:RCo in the three types of VWD.

Type of VWD	F VIII:C (%)	VWF: Ag (%)	VWF: RCo (%)
1	22 + 28.14	28.83 + 38.27	33.71 + 50.26
2	24.51 + 28.51	69.93 + 38.25	22.18 + 33.13
3	<1%	<5%	<5

Table 4: Multimeric pattern of von Willebrand factor in various types of VWD.

Type (No. of Pts.)	1 (7)	2A (1)	2B (1)	2M (2)	2N (2)	3 (25)	Acquired VWD (1)
High Mol. Wt.	Absent	Absent	Absent	Present	Present	Absent	Absent
Intermediate	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent
Low Mol. Wt.	Absent	Present	Present	Present	Present	Absent	Absent

Table 5: Spectrum of VWD.

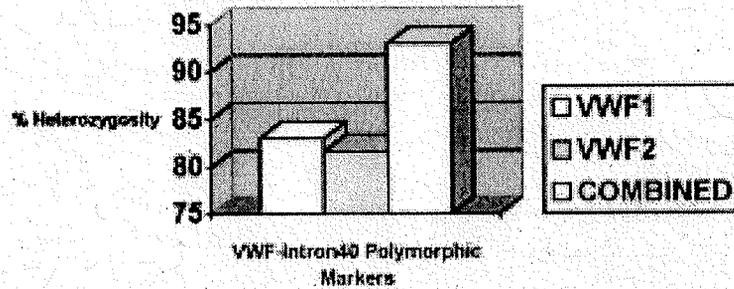
Type	1	2	3	Acquired	Unclassified
%	12.96	29.62	42.59	1.85	11.11

Table 6: Allele frequencies of VWF1 and VWF2 polymorphic markers of VWF-intron40 of the VWF gene in 300 controls and 25 patients.

VNTR (ATCT) _n	VWF1				VWF2				
	No. of chromosomes analyzed		Frequency (%)		VNTR (ATCT) _n	No. of chromosomes analyzed		Frequency (%)	
	C	P	C	P		C	P	C	P
14	31	2	5.17	4	8	10	0	1.67	0
13	87	4	14.5	8	7	31	1	5.17	2
12	116	15	19.33	30	6	75	7	12.5	14
11	73	4	12.17	8	5	107	8	17.83	16
10	24	0	4	0	4	140	15	23.33	30
9	14	3	2.33	6	3	105	9	17.5	18
8	112	11	18.67	22	2	76	3	12.67	6
7	128	9	28.33	18	1	56	7	9.33	14
6	15	2	2.5	4					
Heterozygosity	C = 83%				Heterozygosity	C = 81.6%			
Overall Heterozygosity = 93%.									

Key : C- Controls; P- Patients.

% Heterozygosity of the two VWF-intron40 markers in 300 normal controls.



1. The first step in the process of VVI is to identify the key areas of the business that are most likely to be affected by the proposed changes. This is done by conducting a SWOT analysis of the current situation and identifying the areas of greatest risk and opportunity.

Area	Strengths		Weaknesses		Opportunities		Threats	
	Internal	External	Internal	External	Internal	External	Internal	External
1. Market Position	Strong brand	High customer loyalty	High competition	Price sensitivity	New market segments	Global expansion	Technological change	Regulatory changes
2. Financial Performance	Stable revenue	Low debt levels	High operating costs	Low profit margins	Cost reduction opportunities	Revenue diversification	Interest rate fluctuations	Exchange rate volatility
3. Human Resources	Skilled workforce	High employee morale	High turnover rates	Skills gap	Recruitment opportunities	Training and development	Labour market tightness	Wage pressures
4. Technology	Advanced IT systems	Strong R&D capabilities	Outdated infrastructure	Low automation levels	Process automation	Digital marketing	Security risks	Integration challenges
5. Environmental Factors	Strong government support	High public awareness	Stringent regulations	Environmental risks	Green building initiatives	Sustainable sourcing	Climate change impacts	Reputation risks

2. The second step in the process of VVI is to develop a clear and concise plan of action. This plan should outline the specific steps that will be taken to address the identified areas of risk and opportunity, and should be based on a thorough understanding of the current situation and the proposed changes.

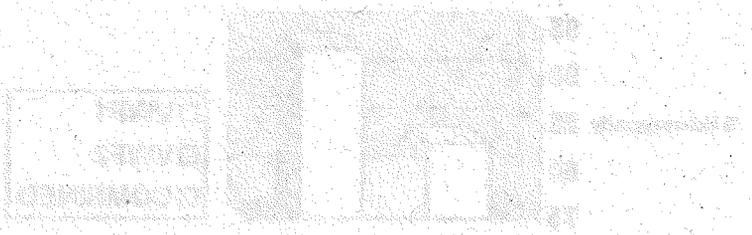


Figure 1: The VVI Process