



## What it covers



A lack of understanding of the difference between normal and abnormal bleeding symptoms. | specialized lab testing.  
A lack of/limited availability and expertise for



Health care professionals who provide screening for patients to accurately diagnose VWD.

### • Individuals who may be experiencing abnormal bleeding who should be evaluated for VWD

Symptoms can disproportionately affect women, who may experience menstrual and postpartum hemorrhage.



### ▪ Call to improve education around the value and use of bleeding assessment tools (BATs).

BATs are recommended as an initial screening tool for patients with a low probability of VWD (e.g., those seen in the primary care setting).

BATs are NOT recommended as a screening tool to decide whether to order specific blood testing for patients with intermediate/high probability of VWD (e.g., those referred to a hematologist or those with an affected first-degree relative).

- New recommendations suggest broadening the classification of VWD to be more inclusive of individuals who experience VWD-like bleeding but whose von Willebrand factor (VWF) levels used to confirm diagnosis of type 1 VWD do not meet the previously proposed diagnostic threshold of 30% or less.
- Suggestion to change the approach for a type 1 VWD patient with normalized VWF levels over time, specifically to reconsider diagnosis as opposed to removing diagnosis.
- Recommendations to use targeted genetic testing to diagnose type 2B VWD.

**Total number of panel recommendations: 11**