# HAE- HEREDITARY ANGIOEDEMA

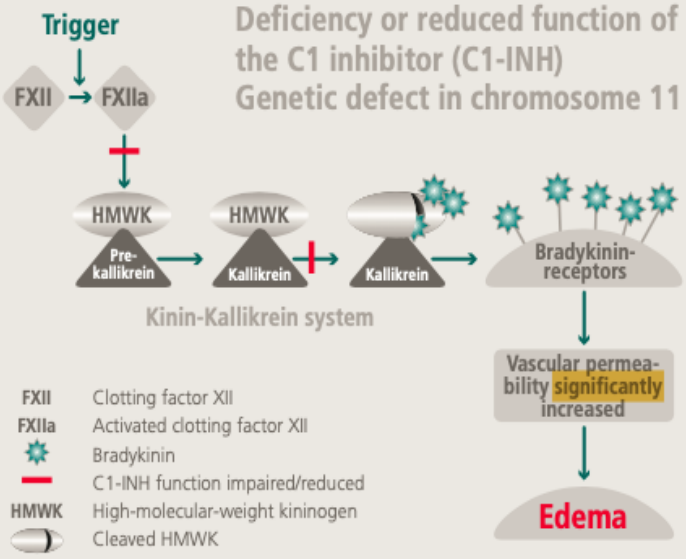
AFSA allergy foundation south africa

## Figures & Facts

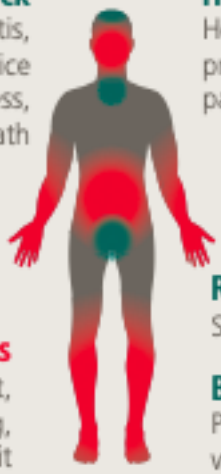
- Rare condition – no more than 1 in every **50,000** are affected •
- Approx. 100 diagnosed HAE patients in South Africa ➡ high estimated number of unreported cases
- Approx. **80%** autosomal-dominant inheritance ➡ **>275** known mutations that can lead to HAE
- New mutations in some 20% of patients

Average time from first attack to correct diagnosis is approximately 8-22 years

## Causes




## Symptoms & Features



**Neck**
Edema of the glottis, difficulty swallowing, voice changes, hoarseness, shortness of breath

**Head**
Headache, speech problems, dizziness, paralysis

**Trunk**
Sensation of tension and pressure, swelling of the skin

**Gastrointestinal tract**
Vomiting, diarrhea, colic

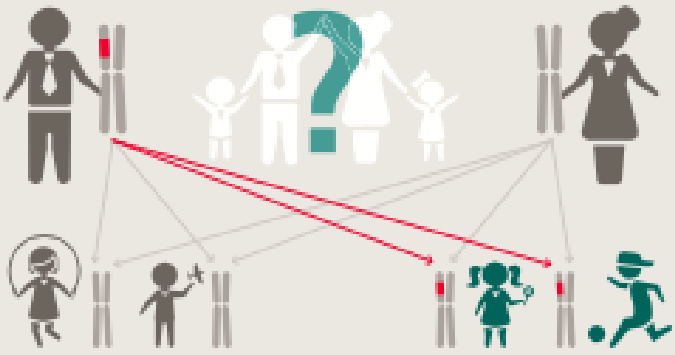
**Arms and legs**
Restricted movement, difficulty walking, shoes do not fit

**Reproductive organs**
Swelling

**Bladder**
Pain, burning sensation when passing urine

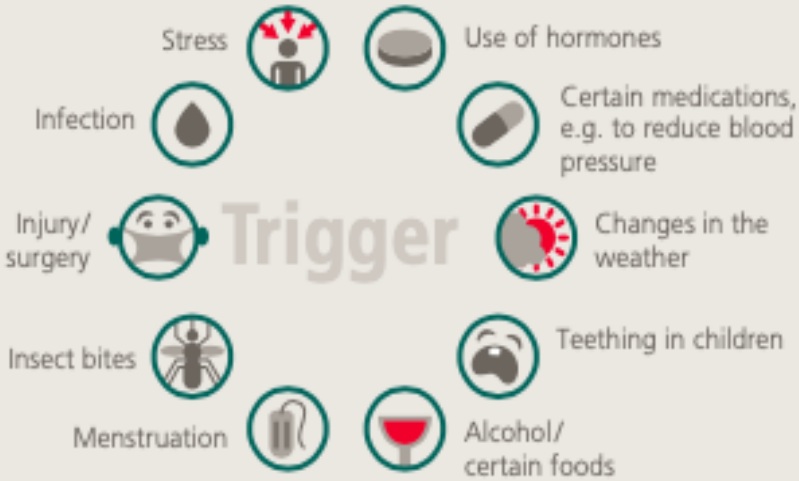
commonly affected  more rarely affected

## Inheritance within the family



50% not affected ⬅ HAE ➡ 50% affected

## Possible triggers of swelling episodes




## Treatment

**Timely diagnosis can save lives!**

HAE can be treated effectively. If left untreated, the condition is potentially life-threatening.

help
- C1 inhibitor concentrate
- Bradykinin B2 receptor antagonist

do not help
- Glucocorticoids
- Antihistamines
- Adrenalin

## What to do?

*C1 Inhibitor can be measured using a blood test*

*For detailed information about the South African Patient Support Organisation, hospitals, and physicians: https://southafrica.haei.org/*

*For more information* www.allergyfoundation.co.za

Hereditary Angioedema Association – Together We Can

HAE SOUTH AFRICA