

A new edition, towards better clinical care in hemostasis and thrombosis

Una nueva entrega, hacia una mejor atención clínica en hemostasia y trombosis

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In this second issue of the journal, continuing with the assumed editorial line, we proceed with the dissemination of advances in the various fields of interest, prioritizing those with clinical impact or those that represent advances in the knowledge of the physiology or pathology of coagulation in its broadest sense.

This issue publishes a Latin American consensus on hemophilia, which addresses the gaps in the treatment and follow-up of patients with hemophilia in Latin America. It highlights the importance of international cooperation and the need to adapt to the health realities of each Latin American country, where the disparity in resources and access to treatment makes the harmonization of action protocols very complex. Employing Delphi methodology, this document establishes a total of 16 key recommendations, addressing everything from the need to improve access to specialized laboratories to the implementation of prophylactic and replacement therapies, highlighting the role of technology in monitoring joint status through ultrasound. Furthermore, continuing with hemorrhagic diseases, a clinical case on hemophilic pseudotumor complicated by femoral fracture is presented, reflecting the complexity of these complications of the disease. This work shows the importance of a multidisciplinary approach that combines the treatment of hemostasis with surgery and functional rehabilitation.

For its part, antithrombotic treatment continues to have limitations and complications, and the arrival of new generations of drugs with a better balance between safety and efficacy is still awaited. This issue reviews inhibitors targeting factor XI or activated factor XI, which are currently the most promising strategy. This review article discusses the mechanisms of action of these drugs, the currently available results, and ongoing clinical trials. These new drugs have demonstrated in preclinical and clinical studies their ability to reduce thrombotic risk with a better hemorrhagic profile than the current ones, representing an advance in the safety profile of anticoagulant therapy. In parallel, a real-world study on secondary prevention of thrombosis with direct oral anticoagulants conducted in Zaragoza (Spain) is also presented. This descriptive, observational, single-center, longitudinal, and retrospective study analyzes its safety and efficacy profile in a real-world setting. It analyzes the influence of risk factors that influence the choice of therapy and the results and complications of treatment.

This issue also publishes a study in the innovative field of artificial intelligence, in this case used as a tool for the comparative analysis of the safety and efficacy profile of treatment with pegylated factor VIII concentrates. This work shows how artificial intelligence can complement the usual methods of evaluating

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treatments in the absence of direct comparative studies and how it can mitigate, although not completely eliminate, some of the limitations of adjusted matched indirect comparisons.

The image of the quarter in this issue shows the tracing corresponding to a thromboelastometry in a patient with hyperfibrinolysis. The image shows the different thromboelastometry records in a patient with fulminant hyperfibrinolysis, highlighting the role of this methodology for the early detection of these disorders.

Finally, we want to highlight the cover of this second issue, which corresponds to a work on women carriers of hemophilia that has been awarded at the recent EAHAD (European Association for Haemophilia and Allied Disorders) congress. It develops informative materials adapted to the different stages of a woman's life as a hemophilia carrier. These materials can be accessed on the cover via the QR codes that appear there.

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