Type 3 VWD is the rarest and most severe form of the disease. It is characterized by the excessive mucocutaneous bleeding seen in other types of VWD, but affected patients can also variably experience hemarthrosis and muscle hematomas similar to patients with Hemophilia. During this presentation, the results of the recently published Canadian Type 3 VWD Study will be reviewed, including features that appear to affect the bleeding severity in Type 3 VWD patients. Results from mechanistic studies performed using patient-derived BOEC (blood outgrowth endothelial cells) will be discussed, including the impact that this knowledge might have on clinical management.

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