Overview of World Federation of Hemophilia Treatment Guidelines, 3rd edition

Glenn Pierce, MD, PhD
World Federation of Hemophilia, VP Medical
Medical and Scientific Advisory Council, National Hemophilia Foundation
La Jolla, California
Housekeeping

- Upon joining the webinar, you will see two audio options. You can opt to listen via the speakers on your computer OR by using your phone to call in. If the phone option is chosen, the webinar toolbar will provide you with the phone and access number and audio pin.

- All audio will be muted. At the end of the presentation there will be time for questions. To submit a written question, please use the “Questions” area of your toolbar. The presenters will respond to as many questions as time allows.

- Today’s webinar will last approximately 1 hour. Please note that this webinar will be recorded.

- We will begin today’s webinar first with two brief audience polls. First, we are interested in knowing more about you. Please select your response to the poll question now.
Disclosures for Glenn Pierce, MD, PhD

- **Director:** Director, Global Blood Therapeutics, Voyager Therapeutics, World Federation of Hemophilia
- **Advisory Boards:** NHF Medical and Scientific Advisory Council (MASAC)
- **Consultant:** Ambys Medicines, BioMarin, CRISPR Therapeutics, Decibel Therapeutics, Frontier, Geneception, Generation Bio, Novo Nordisk, Pfizer, Third Rock Ventures

- 6 member writing group
- No references
- Bibliography of 10 documents

- 11 member writing group
- Literature search & grading of cited level of evidence on which recommendations were based
- >1000 citations
- >1 million downloads in 6 languages

3rd Edition (2020)
- ~50 expert panelists
- Each chapter supported by a full systematic review eDelphi
- 344 practical recommendations

WFH Guidelines for the Management of Hemophilia, 3rd edition

Erik Berntorp, Margareth Castro Ozelo, Carlos D. De Brasi, Piet de Kleijn, Silmara A. de Lima Montalvão, Gerard Dolan, Alison Dougall, Carmen Escuriola Ettingshausen, Emna Gouider, Kate Khair, Barbara A. Konkle, Rolf C. R. Ljung, Gianluigi Pasta, Shrimati Shetty, Alison Street, Claude Tayou Tagny, Pierre Toulon

Health Care Provider Panelists

PWH/Parents Panelists

Abdelaziz Al Sharif, Manuel A. Baarslag, Lisa Bagley, Francisco Careta, Kim Chew, Gaetan Duport, Radoslaw Kaczmarek, Augustas Nedzinskas, Enrique David Preza Hernández, Bradley Rayner, R. Sathyanarayanan, Andrew Selvaggi, Ekawat Suwanaraj

Guidelines Methodology Leadership Team

Donna Coffin, Debbie Hum, Melanie Golob, Sonia O’Hara, Tom Schofield, Lucy T. Henry, Maura Sostack

Endorsed by

Asian-Pacific Society on Thrombosis and Hemostasis,
European Haemophilia Consortium
National Hemophilia Foundation (USA)

**WFH Guidelines for the Management of Hemophilia, 3rd edition**

**3rd Edition, 2020**

**12 Chapters**

1. Principles of care*
2. Comprehensive care
3. Lab diagnosis and monitoring
4. Genetic assessment *
5. Hemostatic agents
6. Prophylaxis in hemophilia *
7. Treatment of specific hemorrhages
8. Inhibitors to clotting factor *
9. Specific management issues
10. Musculoskeletal complications
11. Outcome assessment *
12. Methodology *

*New chapters in 3rd edition

344 practical recommendations

Hemophilia is a Global Disease

• Therapeutic advances in hemophilia arriving at breathtaking pace, uneven distribution
  • 60% of world (LMIC, LIC) use 7% of available product
• Treatment practices vary considerably around the world, related to access to treatment
• However, principles of care are universal, and decreased morbidity and mortality can be achieved even in lower resourced countries
• In higher resourced countries, management of hemophilia is not uniform, QoL and long-term outcomes vary
• Guidelines, established by both data and consensus make a difference

WFH Guidelines for the Management of Hemophilia, 3rd edition

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*New chapters in 3rd edition

344 practical recommendations

Speakers

Steven Pipe, MD
University of Michigan
Hemostatic Agents

Margaret Ragni, MD, MPH
University of Pittsburgh
Inhibitors

Manuel Carcao, MD
The Hospital for Sick
Children in Toronto
Prophylaxis
Hemophilia Guidelines for All:

A new ambition of the World Federation of Hemophilia

Steven Pipe, MD
University of Michigan

The WFH Guidelines for the Management of Hemophilia, 3rd edition
Disclosures for Steven Pipe, MD

- **Research Support:** Siemens
- **Advisory Committee:** Sangamo Therapeutics (Scientific Advisor Board)
- **Consultant:** Apcintex, Bayer, Biomarin, Catalyst Biosciences, CSL Behring, HEMA Biologics, Freeline, Novo Nordisk, Pfizer, Roche/Genentech, Sanofi, Takeda, Spark Therapeutics, uniQure
Chapter 5: Hemostatic Agents 2020 Updates

Committee Members

S Pipe, M Carcao, K Chew (PPWH), R Kaczmarek (PWH),
S Kitchen, J Mahlangu, M Ozelo, E Suwantaroj (PWH), J Windyga,
G Pierce, A Srivastava

PWH is person with hemophilia, PPWH is parent of a person with hemophilia
1. Corroboration
2. Clinical Tools
3. Controversy
Clinical Case – Liam @ 9 months

- Severe hemophilia A
- Diagnosed at birth based on family history (uncle and great-grandfather)
- No Factor VIII (FVIII) exposures to date
- Starting to show more bruising/hematomas over extremities now that he started crawling
- Family ready to consider initiating prophylactic FVIII replacement therapy

Which product to start?
- Recombinant?
- Plasma-derived?
- Emicizumab?
Corroboration

Recommendation 5.1.1:

• For patients with hemophilia, the WFH does not express a preference for recombinant over plasma-derived factor concentrates.

• Remark: The choice between these classes of product must be made according to local criteria including availability, cost, and patient preferences.
Clinical Case – James @ 16 months

- Severe hemophilia A
- Diagnosed at birth after bleeding circumcision
- Presented at 4 months with intracranial hemorrhage, port placed for regular infusions
- Developed a high titer FVIII inhibitor, had 1 year of attempt at immune tolerance induction but inhibitor remained refractory
- Family no longer willing to continue intense infusion schedule

How should he be managed with a refractory FVIII inhibitor?
Recommendation 5.4.3:

• The WFH recommends that patients with hemophilia with an inhibitor should be considered for regular prophylaxis to prevent bleeding events.
Recommendation 5.7.1:

• For patients with hemophilia A with an inhibitor, the WFH recommends that emicizumab should be used for regular prophylaxis.

• **Remark:** For patients with hemophilia A with no inhibitor, the WFH recommends that emicizumab can be used for regular prophylaxis.

Specific recommendations regarding use of emicizumab are covered in:

• Chapter 2: Comprehensive Care of Hemophilia
• Chapter 6: Prophylaxis in Hemophilia
• Chapter 8: Inhibitors to Clotting Factor
• Chapter 9: Specific Management Issues
Clinical Case – William @ 8 years

- Severe hemophilia A
- On primary prophylaxis since infancy
  - SHL-FVIII qOD
- Despite an aggressive regimen, he still has occasional breakthrough bleeds and family struggling with adherence

Would he benefit from an extended half-life (EHL) product?
- What regimen?
- How to evaluate?
- Does it matter which EHL-FVIII?

SHL is standard half-life; qOD is every other day
Recommendation 5.3.1:

• For people with hemophilia A receiving FVIII concentrates who would benefit from optimization of prophylaxis, the WFH recommends individualized pharmacokinetic (PK) monitoring.

• **Remark:** Peak factor level should be measured 15-30 minutes after the infusion to verify calculated dose. Plasma half-life can be determined via full PK (10-11 blood samplings taken over a period of 32-96 hours), or with limited sampling in combination with population PK estimates.

Recommendation 5.3.9:

• For patients with hemophilia B......WFH recommends pharmacokinetic monitoring.
Recommendation 5.3.11:

• Patients with hemophilia who are transitioning from standard half-life (SHL) factor concentrates to extended half-life (EHL) factor concentrates would typically require decreased dose frequencies, but EHL products may also be used to maintain higher trough levels to optimize prophylaxis.

• Remark: Pharmacokinetic-guided dosing as per Recommendations 5.3.1 and 5.3.9 provides for more individualized prophylaxis.
Recommendation 5.3.10:

- For patients with hemophilia A or B, there is no evidence for any clinical safety issues in persons with hemophilia to recommend a preference among the various mechanisms of action (e.g., PEGylation, Fc-fusion, albumin-fusion) used to extend the half-life of factor concentrates.
THANK YOU
Hemophilia Guidelines for All:

A new ambition of the World Federation of Hemophilia

Margaret Ragni, MD, MPH
University of Pittsburgh

The WFH Guidelines for the Management of Hemophilia, 3rd edition
Disclosures for Margaret V. Ragni, MD, MPH

• Research Funding: Alnylam/Sanofi, BioMarin, Bioverativ/Sanofi, Takeda/Shire, Sangamo, Spark Therapeutics

• Advisory Boards: Alnylam/Sanofi, BioMarin, Takeda/Shire, Spark Therapeutics
Chapter 8: Inhibitors to Clotting Factors, 2020 Updates

Committee Members

M Ragni, E Berntorp, M Carcao, C Ettingshausen

A Nedzinskas (PWH), M Ozelo, E Hernandez (PWH),

A Selvaggi (PWH), HM van den Berg,

G Pierce, A Srivastava

PWH is person with hemophilia
Inhibitors 2020

Disease Burden

- More serious bleeding, complications
- More allergic reactions
- Higher rate of hospitalization
- Greater treatment costs
- Higher mortality rate
Inhibitors 2020

What’s New

- Bleed management
- Inhibitor screening
- Immune tolerance induction (ITI)
- Surgery and invasive procedures
- Product switching
Clinical Case 1

An 11-month-old-male with severe hemophilia A develops a large gluteal hematoma and small scattered hematomas over the last week. He has been on on-demand recombinant FVIII (rFVIII) for a target right knee bleed, but it is poorly responsive to his usual rFVIII. There is no family history of inhibitors, but a 3-year-old cousin also has severe hemophilia A.

At the HTC visit, laboratory tests are drawn and reveal: Hgb 11.0 g/dL, FVIII <0.01 IU/ml, and anti-FVIII 12.0 BU.

His family asks how to treat bleeds now that he has an inhibitor. They also wonder if his cousin should be tested for inhibitors.

BU is Bethesda unit, used to measure inhibitor titer
### Bleed management

Treatment is based on inhibitor type: low-responding (LR) or high-responding (HR).

#### Hemophilia A patients with inhibitors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Low-responding inhibitors (LR)</th>
<th>High-responding inhibitors (HR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agent</strong></td>
<td>FVIII</td>
<td>rFVIIa or aPCC or FVIII*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitoring</strong></td>
<td>FVIII activity (FVIII:C) assay</td>
<td>Thromboelastography / thrombin generation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Hemophilia B patients with inhibitors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Agent</strong></th>
<th>FIX</th>
<th>rFVIIa or aPCC** or porcine FVIII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monitoring</strong></td>
<td>FIX activity (FIX:C) assay</td>
<td>Thromboelastography / thrombin generation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* **HA:** In HR, with low inhibitor titer, FVIII may be used, monitoring for anamnestic response.

**HB:** With FIX-containing products, there is risk for allergic reactions, nephrotic syndrome.
Inhibitor screening

- After initial factor exposure, at least every 6-12 months, then annually
- After intensive factor exposure, e.g. > 5 days, within 4 weeks of last exposure
- For recurrent bleeds or target joint bleeds, despite adequate CFC replacement therapy
- For failure to respond to adequate CFC replacement therapy
- For lower factor recovery or half-life than expected after CFC replacement therapy
- For suboptimal clinical or laboratory response to CFC replacement therapy
- Before surgery
- For suboptimal postoperative response to CFC replacement therapy

CFC is clotting factor concentrate
Clinical Case 2

The bleed resolves with rFVIIa. You introduce the concept of ITI with the parents. They ask what is the most effective approach to rid the inhibitor. They ask if a port is needed?

They recently attended the INHIBITOR summit and met several families who had a good experience with emicizumab.

If they decide to switch to emicizumab will it rid the inhibitor, or can the inhibitor “come back” years later?

How would they treat bleeds?

Brand name of emicizumab is Hemlibra®
Immune tolerance induction*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drug</th>
<th>Hemophilia A patients with inhibitors</th>
<th>Hemophilia B patients with inhibitors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rFVIII, pdVIII, rFVIIIFc – success 70%</td>
<td><strong>rFIX</strong> – success lower than in HA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dose</strong></td>
<td>rFVIII: 100 IU/kg daily</td>
<td>High-dose (as in HA); consider immunosuppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Success</strong></td>
<td>Persistently negative titer, recovery &gt; 66%, half-life &gt; 6 hours</td>
<td>Persistently negative titer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Failure</strong></td>
<td>If ITI unachieved in 2-3 years</td>
<td>rFIX may increase allergic reactions, nephrotic syndrome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ITI is immune tolerance induction

* Few data exist on ITI in hemophilia B, so WFH makes no specific recommendations for hemophilia B ITI.
Immune tolerance induction

General guidance

- All inhibitor patients should undergo a trial of ITI
- Data on the impact of EHL products in ITI are limited
- After successful ITI, FVIII prophylaxis should be initiated
- Non-factor therapies may reduce disease burden
- Use of non-factor therapies in ITI is not established

EHL is extended half-life
Bleed management and emicizumab

Hemophilia A patients with inhibitors on emicizumab prophylaxis

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>Low-responding inhibitors (LR)</th>
<th>High-responding inhibitors (HR)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FVIII</td>
<td>Bovine reagent-based chromogenic assay (bovine FX in kit reagent)</td>
<td>rFVIIa preferred over aPCC due to TMA* risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring</td>
<td>Thromboelastography / thrombin generation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*TMA is thrombotic microangiopathy, which has been reported in patients receiving aPCC and emicizumab. Close monitoring is recommended in those with thrombosis risk factors: past VTE, obesity, smoking, chronic infection and inflammation; and also in those receiving rFVIIa in whom risk appears low.

Clinical Case 3

The child’s maternal uncle is a 43-year-old man with severe hemophilia A and past anti-FVIII 5.7 BU. He was begun on ITI 2 years after inhibitor detection but was refractory to ITI, so he has been taking rFVIIa for bleeds.

Now he has painful arthritis of the right ankle. The surgeon says ankle fusion surgery is indicated. Lab studies reveal anti-FVIII 4.5 BU.

He says his nephew recently started weekly emicizumab and he would also like to switch, but he has a few questions. Can he switch to emicizumab or should he wait until after surgery? Once he switches, can he still take rFVIIa to treat bleeds?
### Surgery and invasive procedures

**General recommendations:**

- Determine factor coverage, bypass, follow-up; or use adjusted-dose continuous infusion.
- Once hemostasis is achieved, maintain regimen 3-5 days, then taper over 1-3 weeks.

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<td><strong>HA-I, HB-I:</strong></td>
<td>Higher, more frequent doses or adjusted-dose continuous infusion</td>
<td>Single-agent bypass <em>(rFVIIa or aPCC)</em> or, if fails, consider sequential bypass</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HA-I:</strong> Emicizumab prophylaxis</td>
<td>FVIII products advised for surgery</td>
<td><strong>rFVIIa</strong> preferred over aPCC for surgery</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>HB-I:</strong> Factor IX allergy</td>
<td>rFVIIa advised for surgery</td>
<td><strong>rFVIIa</strong> is advised for surgery</td>
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HA-I is hemophilia A with inhibitor; HB-I is hemophilia B with inhibitor.
**Surgery and invasive procedures**

**General recommendations:**

- Determine factor coverage, bypass, follow-up; or use adjusted-dose continuous infusion.
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or, if fails, consider sequential bypass          |
| HA-I:            | **Emicizumab prophylaxis**                                                                   | **rFVIIa** preferred over aPCC for surgery                                                   |
|                  | **FVIII** products advised for surgery                                                       |                                                                                                |
| HB-I:            | **rFVIIa** advised for surgery                                                                | **rFVIIa** is advised for surgery                                                            |
|                  | **Factor IX allergy**                                                                        |                                                                                                |

HA-I is hemophilia A with inhibitor; HB-I is hemophilia B with inhibitor.
# Immune tolerance induction (ITI)

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<th>When should ITI be initiated?</th>
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<tr>
<td>ITI should start immediately after detection, no matter the titer</td>
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<tr>
<th>What agent should be used in ITI?</th>
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<tr>
<td>The optimal regimen is undefined; rFVIII 100 IU/kg/day preferred</td>
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<tr>
<th>How should bleeds be managed in ITI?</th>
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<tr>
<td>In LR, rFVIII should be used to treat acute bleeds</td>
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<tr>
<td>In HR, rFVIIa or aPCC* bypass; or, if low titer, FVIII is advised</td>
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<th>How should ITI-refractory or ITI-naïve be managed?</th>
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<tr>
<td>Emicizumab prophylaxis is recommended over rFVIIa</td>
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<tr>
<th>Can ITI be delayed, avoided?</th>
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<td>Whether ITI can be delayed or avoided is unknown</td>
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*aPCC should be avoided in those taking emicizumab prophylaxis to avoid TMA.
### Immune tolerance induction (ITI)

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* aPCC should be avoided in those taking emicizumab prophylaxis to avoid TMA.
Inhibitors 2020: Summary

- All inhibitor patients should undergo a trial of ITI.
- Data on impact of EHL products on ITI are limited.
- After successful ITI, FVIII prophylaxis should be initiated.
- For hemostasis in surgery in inhibitor patients on emicizumab, use rFVIIa,
- Bleeds while on emicizumab should be managed with rFVIIa.
- Non-factor therapy prophylaxis may reduce disease burden.
- Use of non-factor therapies in ITI is not established.
Hemophilia Guidelines for All:

A new ambition of the World Federation of Hemophilia

Manuel Carcao, MD
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto
Disclosures for Manuel Carcao, MD

• Research Support from:
  • Bayer, Bioverativ/Sanofi, CSL-Behring, Novo Nordisk, Octapharma, Pfizer and Shire/Takeda

• Honoraria for speaking/participating in advisory boards from:
  • Bayer, Bioverativ/Sanofi, Biotest, CSL Behring, Grifols, LFB, Novo Nordisk, Octapharma, Pfizer, Roche and Shire/Takeda
Chapter 6: Prophylaxis in Hemophilia 2020 Updates

Committee Members

Manuel D. Carcao (Chair), Manuel A. Baarslag (Patient), Lisa Bagley (Patient), Francisco Careta (Patient), Emna Gouider, Kate Khair, Rolf C. R. Ljung, Margaret V. Ragni, Elena Santagostino, H. Marijke van den Berg, Glenn F. Pierce, Alok Srivastava
Hemophilia = life-long severe bleeding disorder [without regular factor infusions= prophylaxis]
Hemophilia = life-long severe bleeding disorder
[without regular factor infusions = prophylaxis]
And this would lead to...

Destroyed joints

Pain & Disability

Early death

*Photographs used are with patient consent or are sourced from stock images
But with Prophylaxis

They don’t have to experience these things!
Prophylaxis with Standard $T_{1/2}$ factor $\Rightarrow$ huge ↓ in bleeding

- **Joint bleeds adult+pediatric**
  - Intermediate dose: Fischer et al, Haemophilia, 2002
  - Intermediate dose: Gringeri et al, ESPIRIT; JTH, 2011
  - Full dose: Manco-Johnson et al, NEJM, 2007

- **Overall bleeds pediatric**
  - Intermediate dose: Fischer et al, Haemophilia, 2002
  - Intermediate dose: Gringeri et al, ESPIRIT; JTH, 2011
  - Full dose: Manco-Johnson et al, NEJM, 2007

Overall bleeds pediatric:
- On demand
Prophylaxis with Standard $T_{1/2}$ factor $\Rightarrow$ huge $\downarrow$ in bleeding

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<tr>
<td>Overall bleeds</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric Joint bleeds</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-76%  -82%  -93%
Prophylaxis with Standard $T_{1/2}$ factor ➔ huge ↑ in QOL
PROPHYLAXIS IS STANDARD OF CARE EVERYWHERE
“For patients with severe .. haemophilia A or B, especially children, the WFH recommends regular long-term prophylaxis as the standard of care .... When prophylaxis is not feasible, episodic (on demand) therapy is essential treatment for acute hemorrhages, but will NOT PREVENT long-term joint damage.”
“In countries with significant healthcare constraints, the WFH still advocates for the use of prophylaxis over episodic (on demand) therapy but recognizes that less intensive prophylaxis may be used.”
Prophylaxis Start early

WFH guidelines 2020 (Prophylaxis)

... The WFH recommends early initiation of prophylaxis ... prior to the onset of joint disease and ideally before age 3, ...

(i.e. primary prophylaxis)
• “For patients with haemophilia A or B with a severe phenotype (may include patients with moderate haemophilia), the WFH strongly recommends that such patients be on prophylaxis sufficient to prevent bleeds at all times”
Prophylaxis with Standard $T_{1/2}$ factor $\Rightarrow$ huge $\downarrow$ in bleeding

- Joint bleeds adult + pediatric
  - Fischer et al, Haemophilia, 2002: 11.5 bleeds/yr (Intermediate dose: 2.8), -76%
  - Gringeri et al, ESPIRIT; JTH, 2011: 15.6 bleeds/yr (Intermediate dose: 2.9), -82%

- Overall bleeds pediatric
  - Fischer et al, Haemophilia, 2002: 17.1 bleeds/yr (Full dose: 1.2), -93%

On demand vs. Prophylaxis with Standard $T_{1/2}$ factor
Prophylaxis with Standard $T_{1/2}$ factor ➔ huge ↓ in bleeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Fischer et al, Haemophilia, 2002</td>
<td>2.8</td>
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- Intermediate dose
- Intermediate dose
- Full dose
Prophylaxis with Standard $T_{1/2}$ factor $\rightarrow$ huge ↓ in bleeding

- **Joint bleeds adult+pediatric**
- **Overall bleeds pediatric**
- **Overall bleeds pediatric**

Not good enough!

**Prophylaxis**

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</table>
Prophylaxis with Standard $T_{1/2}$ factor → huge ↓ in bleeding

Joint bleeds
adult + pediatric

Overall bleeds
pediatric

Overall bleeds
pediatric

Not good enough!

Okay but

Fischer et al, Haemophilia, 2002
Intermediate dose

Gringeri et al, ESPIRIT; JTH, 2011
Intermediate dose

Manco-Johnson et al, NEJM, 2007
Full dose
Full dose Prophylaxis with **SHL-FVIII**

(182 needles)
Even 1 needle is hard enough!

From venopunctures

*Photographs used are with patient consent or are sourced from stock images
Full dose Prophylaxis with SHL-FVIII – this is very hard

(182 needles)
Full dose Prophylaxis with SHL-FVIII – this is very hard.

Missed doses
Patients need products that allow for less infusions.
What do patients achieve with this?

(182 needles)
Full dose Prophylaxis with SHL-FVIII

What do patients achieve with this?

(182 needles)

Factor VIII Trough levels = 1-3%

Levels
# of joint bleeds vs baseline FVIII

Trough Level = 1-3%

# of joint bleeds vs baseline FVIII

Trough Level = 1-3%

Patients need higher trough levels

Prophylaxis: **Patients need more**

1) **Less infusions**

2) **Higher factor trough levels**

3) **Non-IV administered**

Or a combination
WFH Guidelines 2020 (Prophylaxis)

PROPHYLAXIS
WE CAN NOW DO BETTER

PROPHYLAXIS
WE CAN NOW DO
(AND SHOULD DO)
BETTER

WFH Guidelines
2020
(Prophylaxis)
“Now recognizing that with a 1% trough level, patients remain at risk of bleeding, most clinicians would prefer to target higher trough levels (>3%-5%, or higher).”
### Prophylaxis

**We can now do better**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extended half-life (EHL) Clotting factor concentrates</th>
<th>Non-factor therapies (e.g. emicizumab)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Allow us to achieve better protection than simply a 1% factor level

[Graph showing the half-life of clotting factor concentrates and a photo of a child receiving an injection]
Benefits of Extended half-life (EHL) CFC

1) Less infusions
2) Higher factor trough levels
3) Non-IV administered

Or a combination
Current FVIII

EHL FVIII

For the average patient

No ↑ in bleeding
Current FIX

EHL FIX

For the average patient

LESS BLEEDING
Emicizumab (SQ) prophylaxis

Studies show a >90% decrease in bleeds (vs on demand therapy)

52 times/yr
Emicizumab (SQ) prophylaxis

Studies show a >90% decrease in bleeds (vs on demand therapy)

26 times/yr
Benefits of Emicizumab

1) Less infusions
2) Higher factor trough levels
3) Non-IV administered

Sort of!

Or a combination
For patients with severe phenotype hemophilia A **WITHOUT INHIBITORS**, prophylaxis with emicizumab will prevent hemarthrosis, spontaneous, and breakthrough bleeding.

**Remark:** ... long term data on patient outcomes with such an approach ... be obtained.
What is prophylaxis?
What is prophylaxis?

...the regular intravenous (IV) infusion of the missing clotting factor VIII (FVIII) in people with hemophilia A and factor IX (FIX) in people with hemophilia B, given in order to increase the FVIII/FIX level with the intent to prevent bleeding.

# What is prophylaxis?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OLD</th>
<th>NEW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...the regular intravenous (IV) infusion of the missing clotting</td>
<td>The regular administration of a hemostatic agent/agents with the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>factor VIII (FVIII) in people with hemophilia A and factor IX (FIX)</td>
<td>goal of preventing bleeding in people with hemophilia while allowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in people with hemophilia B, given in order to increase the</td>
<td>them to lead active lives and achieve quality of life comparable to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FVIII/FIX level with the intent to prevent bleeding.</td>
<td>non-hemophilic individuals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


KEY RECOMMENDATIONS: PROPHYLAXIS

- Standard of care – everywhere
- We can now do (and should do) better
- No longer just factor
KEY RECOMMENDATIONS: PROPHYLAXIS

Can look forward to a better life!
Questions & Answers

The WFH Guidelines for the Management of Hemophilia, 3rd edition
Conclusions

• Many new advances leading to new concepts since 2012 Guidelines
• Highlights from the new WFH Guidelines
  • Hemostatic agents
  • Inhibitor management
  • Prophylaxis
• Changing patterns of comprehensive care management
• Use of newer agents to drive toward a bleed-free existence
• Long term benefits clearly established
• Full implementation remains the challenge

This webinar was brought to you by CDC’s Division of Blood Disorders. We thank the Hemophilia Federation of America for hosting today’s webinar.

Questions about this webinar series? Please contact Cynthia Sayers at CSayers@cdc.gov.

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Joint Guidelines on the Diagnosis and Management of von Willebrand Disease

February 25, 2021, 2–3 pm Eastern

Jean Grow, PhD
Marquette University

Nathan T. Connell, MD, MPH
Brigham and Women’s Hospital
Harvard University

Angela Weyand, MD
University of Michigan Hospitals & Health Center

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