

Update: Bleeding



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@bloodman



GENERAL
HEMATOLOGY

DISCLOSURE

Relevant Financial Relationship(s)

Speaker's Bureau – none

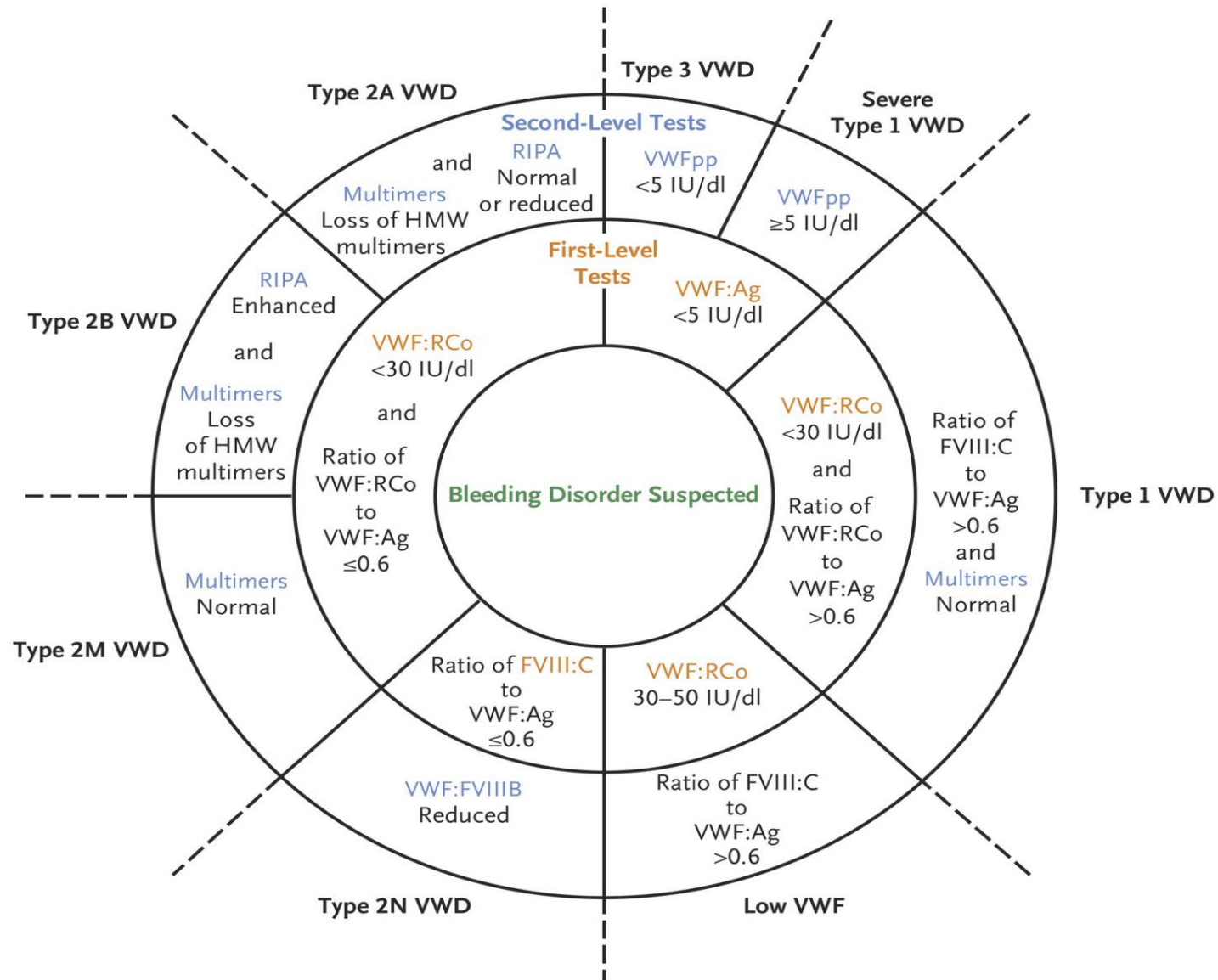
Talk

- **New and future options for bleeding**
 - **Von Willebrand Disease**
 - **Hemophilia**



Classification of VWD

- **Type 1: Low concentrations of normal protein (quantitative defect) (80%)**
- **Type 2: Abnormal proteins (qualitative defect)**
 - **2A: Failure to form HMW multimers**
 - **2B: Enhance binding to GP 1b**
 - **2N: Abnormal factor VIII binding site**
- **Type 3: No VWF**
- **Platelet type pseudo-VWF**
- **Acquired defects**



Treatment by Types

- Type 1: DDAVP, VIII/vWF Concentrate
- Type 2A: DDAVP (10%) VIII/vWF Concentrate
- Type 2B: VIII/vWF Concentrate
- Type 2N: VIII/vWF Concentrate
- Type 3: VIII/vWF Concentrate
- Platelet type:???
- Tranexamic acid useful adjunct!

rVWF

- **Products like Humate-P are VIII/VWF concentrates**
- **rVWF (Vonvendi) is just rVWF**
 - **No VIII!**
- **Need one dose of rVIII with first dose of rVWF**
 - **Or start a day before surgery**
- **Not for emergency bleeding!**

2021 VWD guidelines on *diagnosis*

- Panel suggests using the newer assays of VWF activity that evaluate platelet binding (e.g. VWF:GPIbM, VWF:GPIbR) over the VWF:RCO assay
- Use a VWF level of **<0.3** regardless of bleeding and **<0.5** if + bleeding (ABO specific ranges are not needed)
- *For people who have historical type 1 VWD but now have normal levels, reconsider the diagnosis but don't necessarily remove it*
- For type 2B, use genetic testing over the RIPA test

2021 VWD guidelines on *management*

- For patients with VWD and severe and frequent bleeds, long-term prophylaxis is suggested
- DDAVP challenges should be done for those who will likely respond (note Stimate is still not available) (could maybe skip it for adults if levels >0.30)
- DDAVP contraindications: active CV disease, seizure disorders, type 1C and surgery, type 2B, pre-eclampsia
- For surgeries: get FVIII and VWF levels >0.5 for at least 3 days

2021 VWD guidelines on *management*

- For minor surgery, get levels over 0.5 AND use TXA
- Type 1 VWD with VWF >0.3 and mild bleeding phenotype, just give TXA for minor mucosal procedures
- Use TXA or oral hormonal pill for heavy menstrual bleeding rather than DDAVP
- For women with VWD and who are pregnant and need an epidural, get levels 0.5-1.5
- Give women TXA during post-partum period



Hemophilia

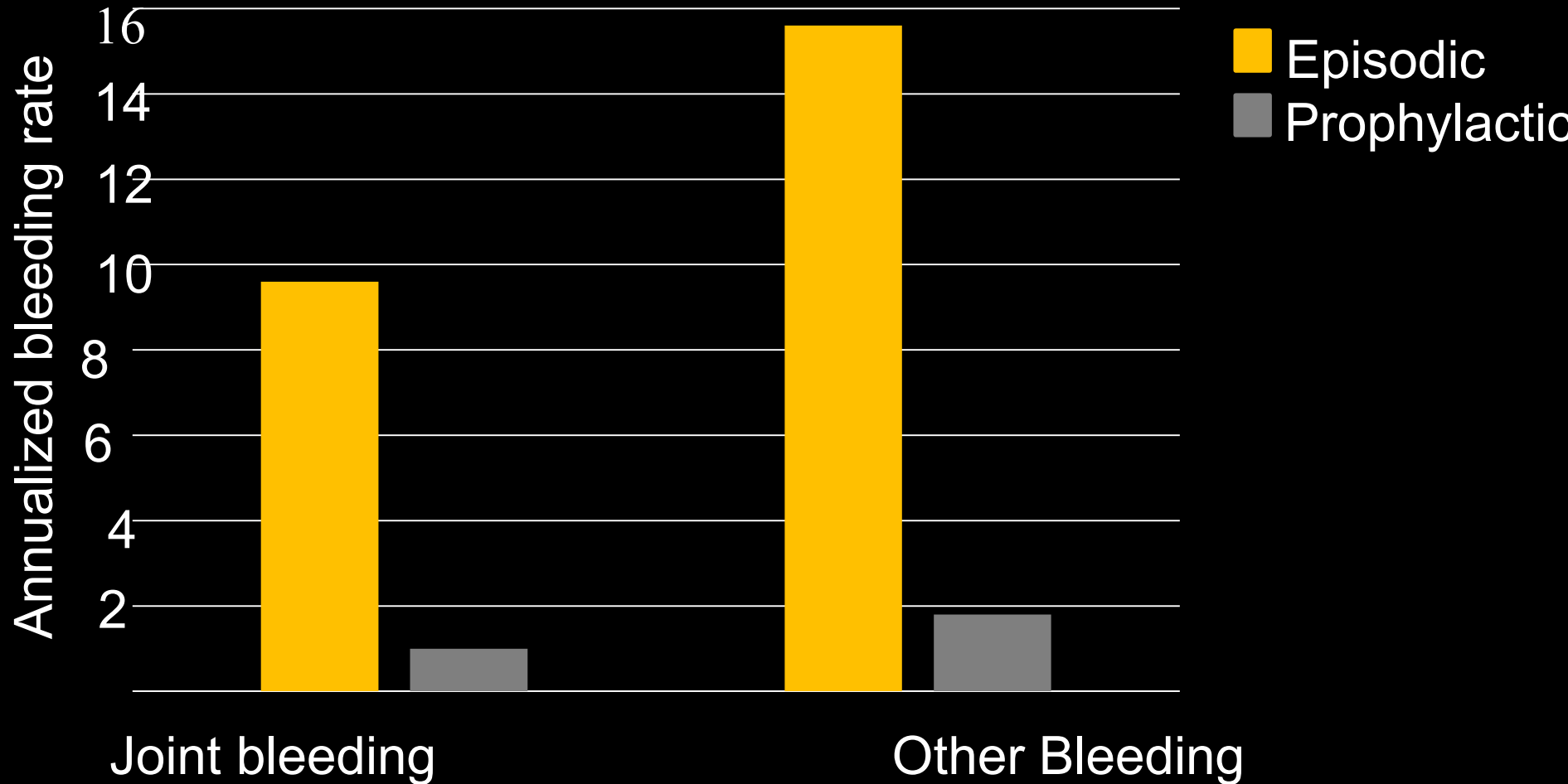
- **Extended half-life products**
- **Emicizumab**
- **Gene therapy**

Hemophilia A (VIII)

- **Most common (~80%)**
- **Sex-linked**
- **30% of patients have inhibitors**
- **Prophylaxis is standard**
 - Prevents joint damage
 - Improves quality of life

Bleeding Rate

Episodic versus Prophylactic



Manco-Johnson, *NEJM*, 2007

Prophylaxis Guidelines

Prophylaxis intensity	Hemophilia A	Hemophilia B
High- dose prophylaxis	25- 40 IU FVIII/kg every 2 days	40- 60 IU FIX/kg twice per week
Intermediate- dose prophylaxis	15- 25 IU FVIII/kg 3 days per week	20- 40 IU FIX/kg twice per week
Low- dose prophylaxis (with escalation of dose intensity, as needed)	10- 15 IU FVIII/kg 2- 3 days per week	10- 15 IU FIX/kg 2 days per week

Carcao et al, *Haemophilia* 2020

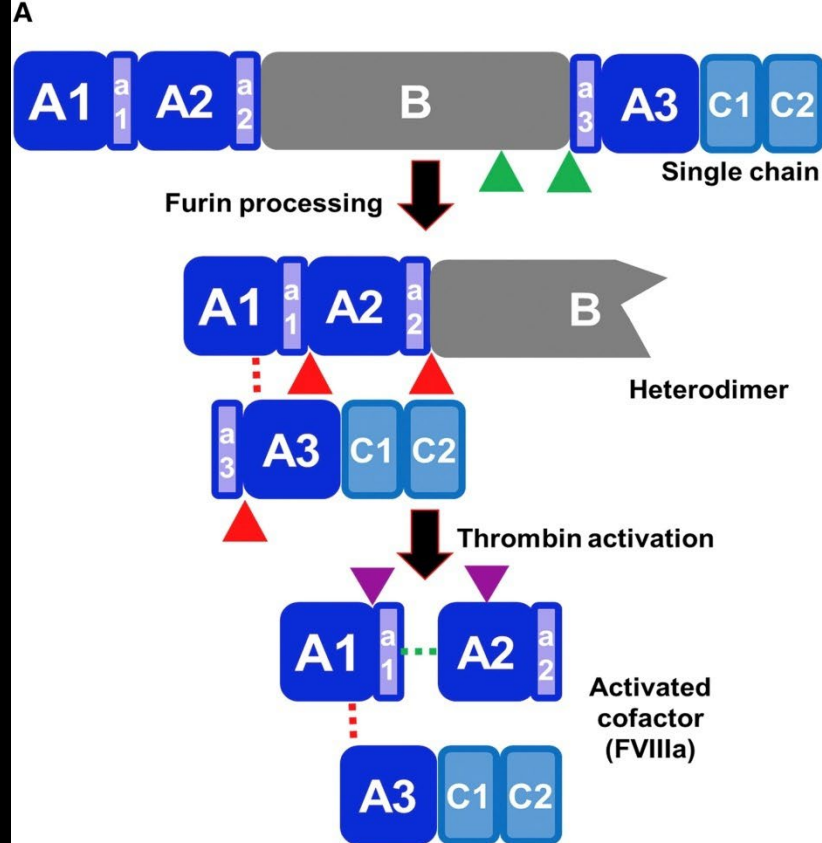
Hemophilia A:

Standard FVIII Products

Product name	Half-life (hours)*	Characteristics
Standard half-life products ¶		
Advate	9 to 12	Recombinant
Hemofil M	15	Plasma-derived; mAb-purified
Kogenate FS	11 to 15	Recombinant
Koate (previously called Koate DVI)	16	Plasma-derived; chromatography purified
Kovaltry	12 to 14	Recombinant
Novoeight	8 to 12	Recombinant
Nuwiq	12 to 17	Recombinant
Recombinate	15 ^Δ	Recombinant
Xyntha	8 to 11	Recombinant

Factor VIII Dosing

- $$\frac{(\text{Desired Factor VIII concentration} - \text{current level}) \times \text{weight (kg)}}{2}$$
- $(\text{level desired}/2) \times \text{kg}$
- Bad Bleed: **50 units/kg**



B

B-domain “deleted” or “truncated” linkers:

IEPR-SFSQNPPVLK-EITRTTLQ	hFVIII-ΔF
IEPR-SFSQSNATNVSNNSNTSNDNSNVSPPVLRHQR-EITRTTLQ	hFVIII-V3
IEPR-SFSQNSRHPSTRQKQFNATTIPEN-TTLQ	rFVIII-SC (Afstyla)
IEPR-SFAQNSRPPSASAPKPPVLRHQR-DISLPTRQ	pFVIII-OL (Obizur)
IEPR-SFSQNSRHQAYRYRRG-EITRTTLQ	h-cl rhFVIII (Nuwiq)
IEPR-SFSQNSRHPSPQNPPVLRHQR-EITRTTLQ	hFVIII-N8 (NovoEight)
IEPR-SFSQNPPVLKRHQR-EITRTTLQ	hFVIII-SQ (Xyntha)



Extended Half-Life FVIII Products

FVIII EHL product	B-domain modification	Additional modifications	Half-life (hrs, mean)
Afstyla	Yes (truncated)	Single-chain	14.2 +/- 3.7
Adynovate	No	PEGylation	14.7 +/- 3.8
Nuwiq	Yes	-	17.1 +/- 11.2
Eloctate	Yes	Fc-fusion	19.7 +/- 2.3
Jivi	Yes	PEGylation	19
N8-GP	Yes (truncated)	PEGylation	19

- Half-life now ~14-20 hours
- Reduce FVIII infusions by ~30%

VWF-VIII Fusion

- Bypass need for VWF “protection”
- Levels of 17% after one week
- Maybe weekly prophylaxis?
- In trials

Management of Bleeding Patient on EHL

- **Use standard half-life products and base off levels**
- **If severe bleeding and no levels 50 units/kg of rVIII**



Hemophilia B (IX)

- Less common (~20%)
- Sex-linked
- ~5% of patients have inhibitors
- Prophylaxis is standard

Hemophilia B: Standard FIX Products

Product name	Half-life (hours)*	Characteristics
Standard half-life products		
AlphaNine SD	18 [¶]	Plasma-derived; solvent/detergent treated
BeneFIX	16 to 19	Recombinant
Ixinity	24 ^Δ	Recombinant
Mononine	23 [¶]	Plasma-derived; mAb purified
Rixubis	23 to 26	Recombinant

Factor IX Doses

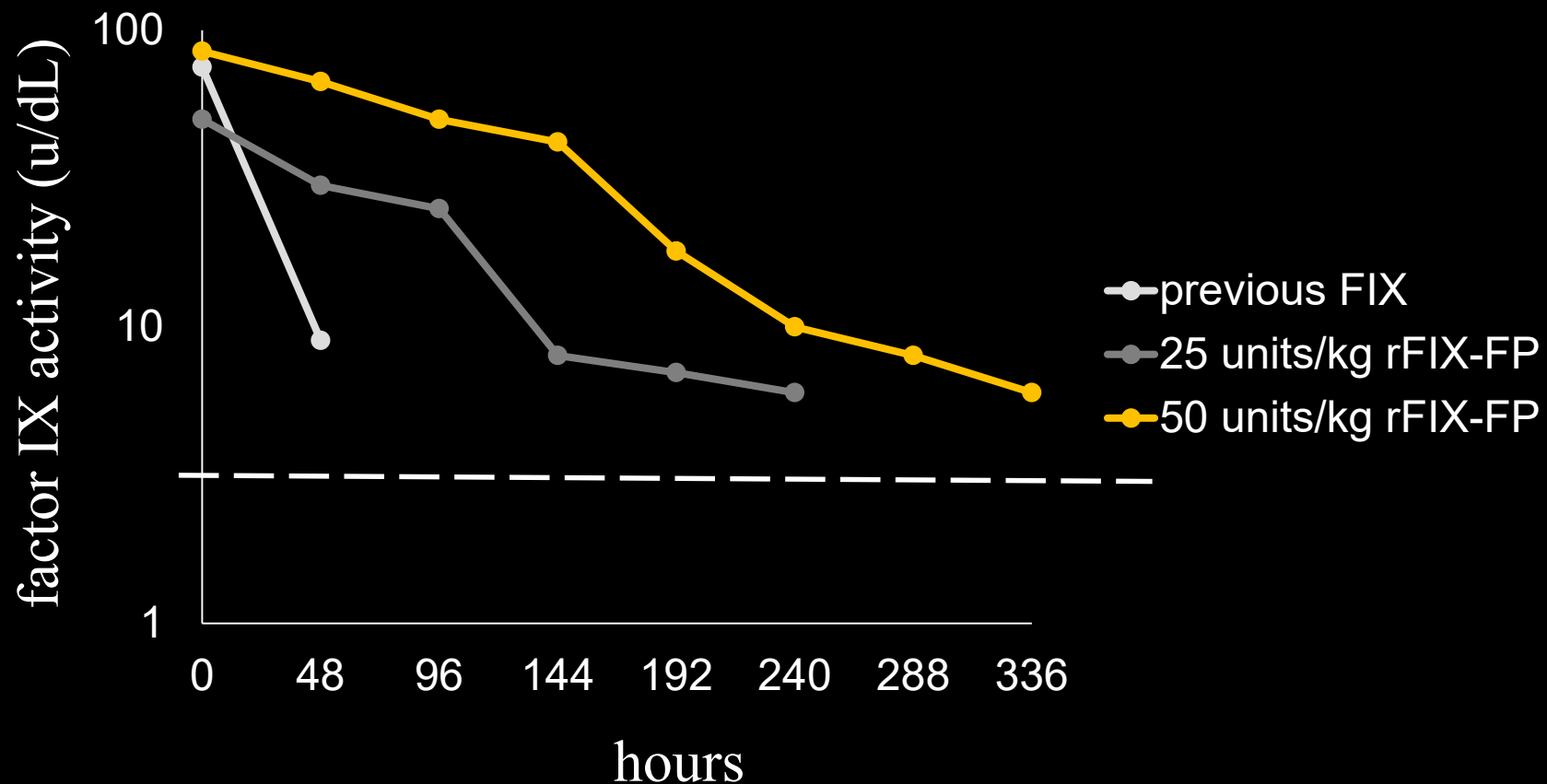
- (Desired Factor IX concentration - current level) x weight (kg)
 - With recombinant products need "fudge" factor of 1.2
- Or level desired*kg
- Severe: 100 units/kg (**120 units/kg**)

Extended Half-Life FIX Products

FIX EHL product	EHL modification	Half-life (hrs)
Alprolix	Fc-fusion	82
Rebinyn	PEGylation	93
Idelvion	Albumin fusion	102

Can extend prophylaxis to weekly or even every other week

rFIX-FP (Idelvion) Pharmacokinetics



Management of Bleeding Patient on EHL

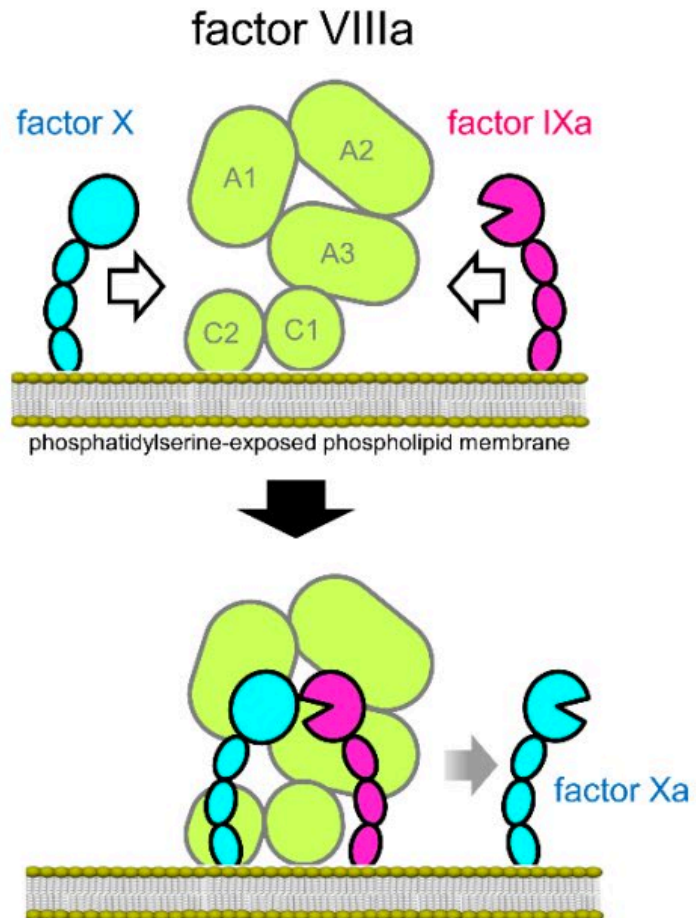
- **Use standard half-life products and base off levels**
- **If severe bleeding and no levels 100 units/kg of IX**



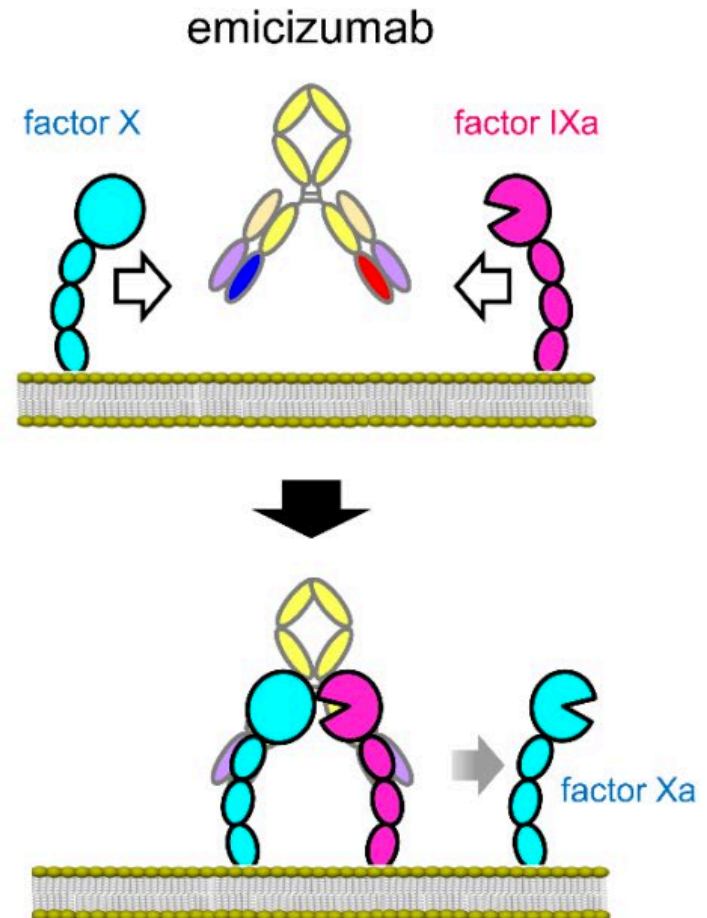
Emicizumab

- **Novel monoclonal protein**
- **Major breakthrough in Hemophilia A**

A



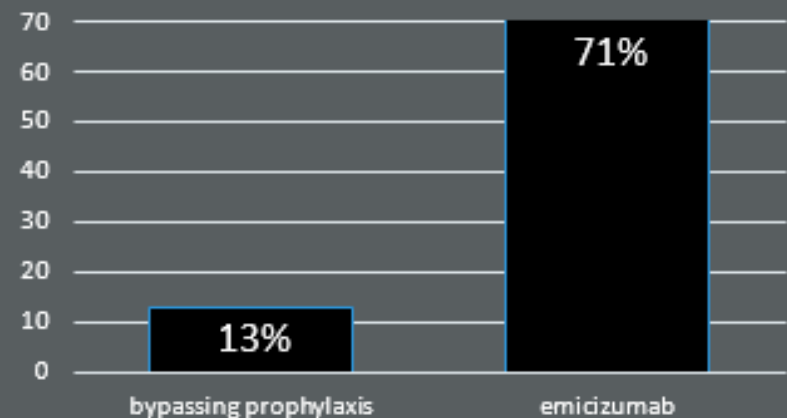
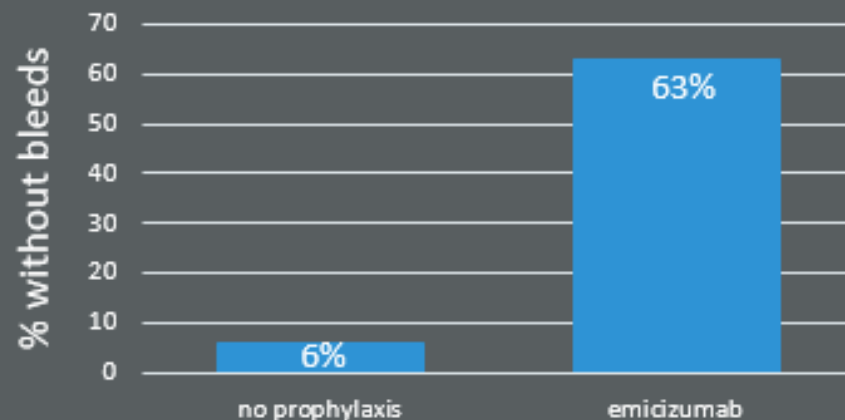
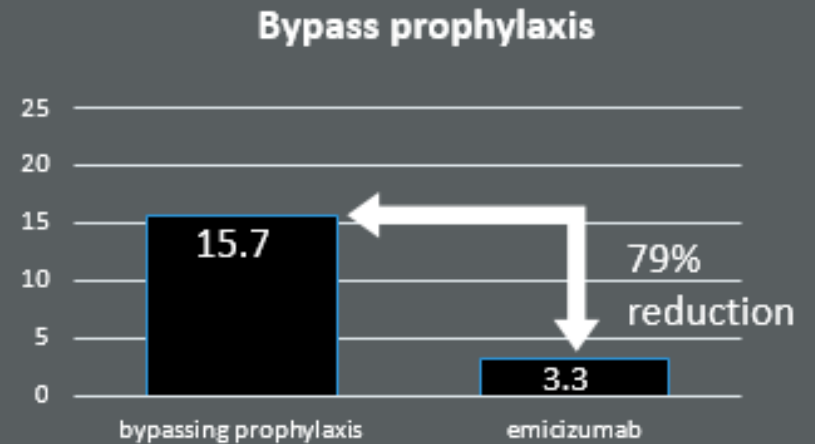
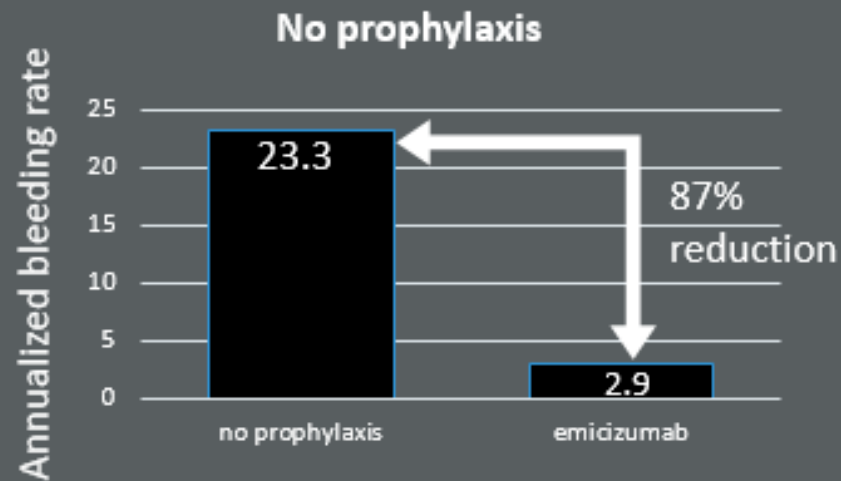
B



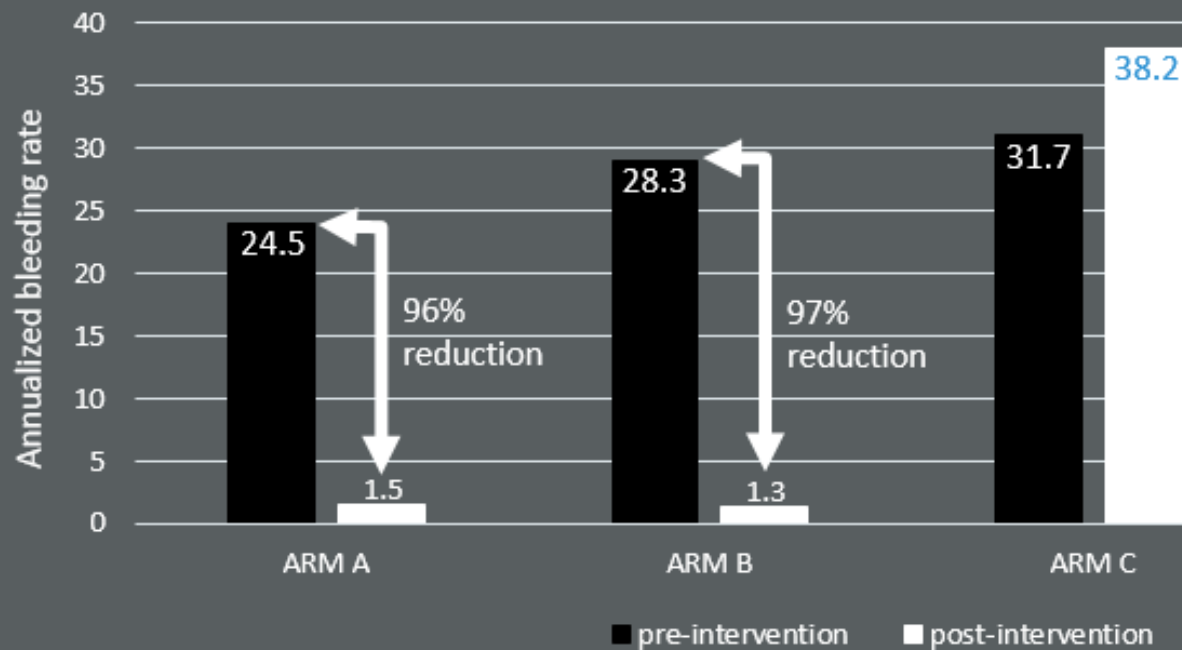
Emicizumab

- **Two major clinical trials**
 - Hemophilia A with factor inhibitor
 - Hemophilia A with no factor inhibitor

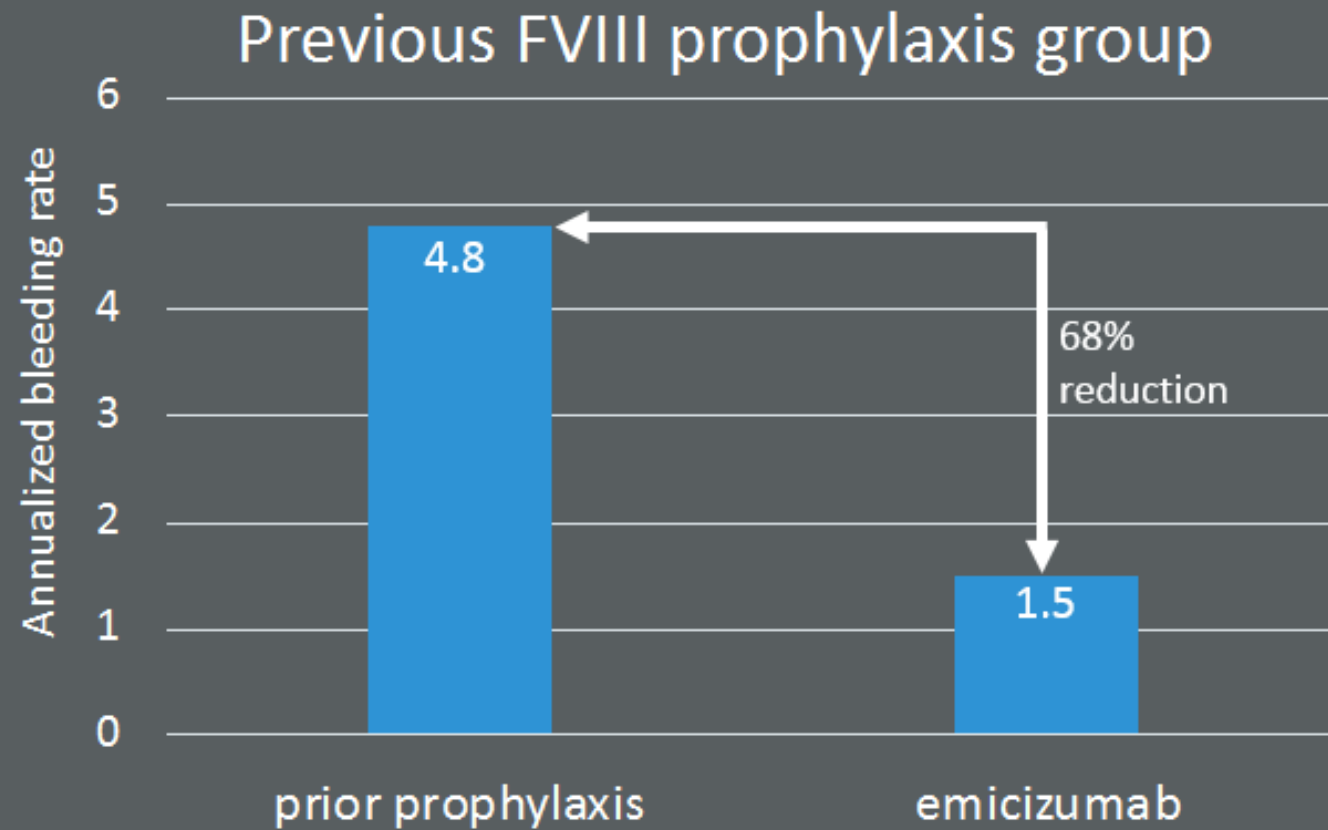
Inhibitor Patients



No Inhibitors



ARM A: 1.5 mg/kg/7 day
ARM B: 3 mg/kg/14 days
ARM C: no prophylaxis



Emicizumab

- **Very effective in reducing bleeds**
- **Safe!**
 - **Thrombosis seen in early trials with high dose FEIBA use**

FDA Approval

- **Hemophilia A with (Nov 2017) and without inhibitors (Oct 2018)**
- **Dosing**
 - **Loading dose: 3 mg/kg weekly x 4 weeks**
 - **Maintenance dose:**
 - **1.5 mg/kg weekly**
 - **3 mg/kg every other week**
 - **6 mg/kg every 4 weeks**

Burn Point

- **aPTT and standard Factor VIII levels not valid in patients on Emicizumab!!**
- **Need specialized lab assay to measure factor VIII**

Acute Bleeding: Inhibitors

- **rFVIIa** at dose of 90-120 mcg/kg
- Frequency should be no more than every 2 hours
- Vast majority of bleeding should be controlled with a maximum of three doses
- Use of FEIBA should be avoided if possible
 - Initial dose should be 50 units/kg
 - Should not exceed 100 units/kg/day

Acute Bleeding: Without Inhibitors

- **Factor VIII concentrates for treatment of breakthrough bleeding.**
- **Standard dosing should be used**
- **Need special levels**



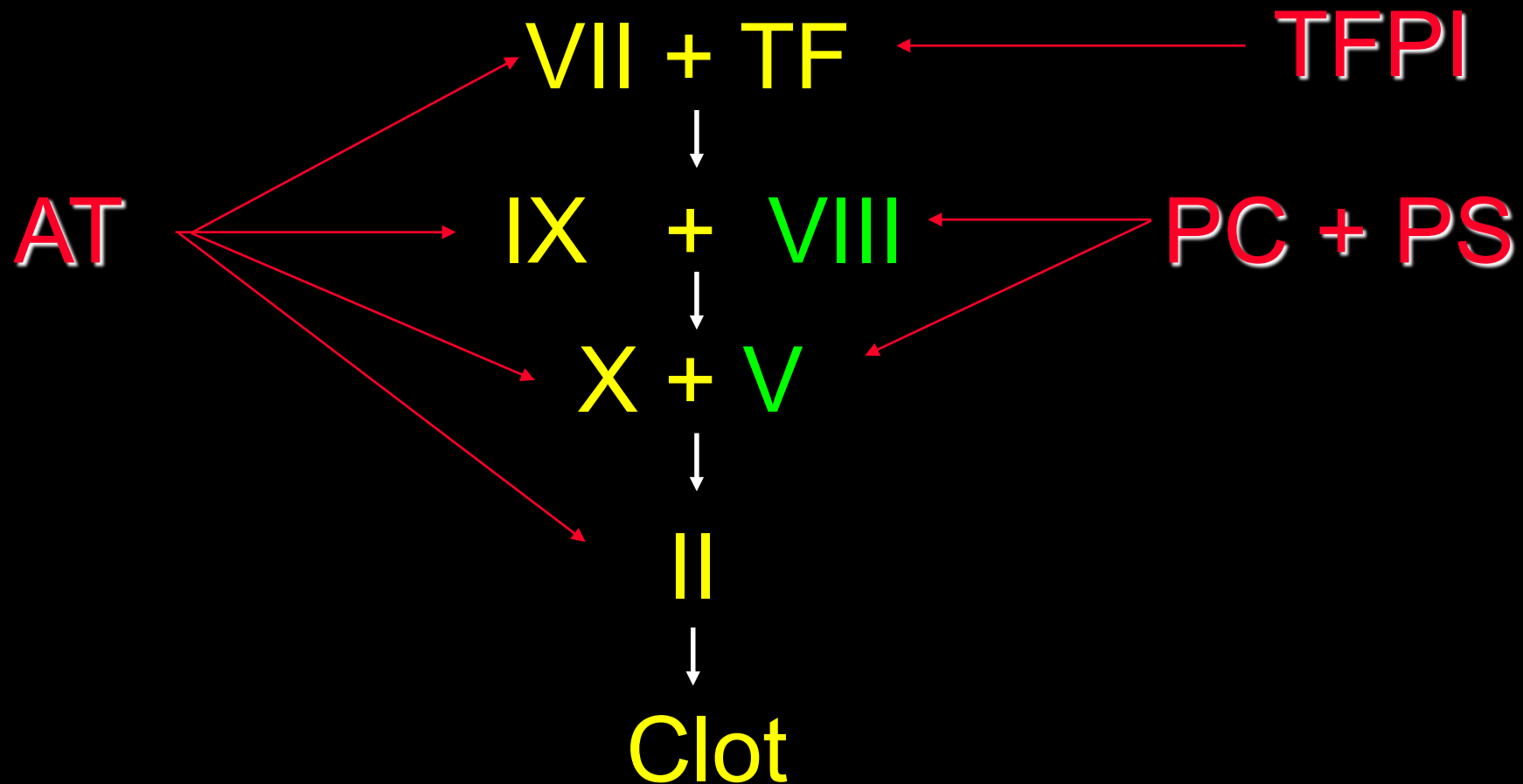
Inhibiting Inhibitors

- **Blocking natural anticoagulants reduces bleeding**
 - **TFPI**
 - Antibodies
 - **Antithrombin**
 - siRNA
 - **Activated Protein C**
 - Antibodies
 - Recombinant inhibitors

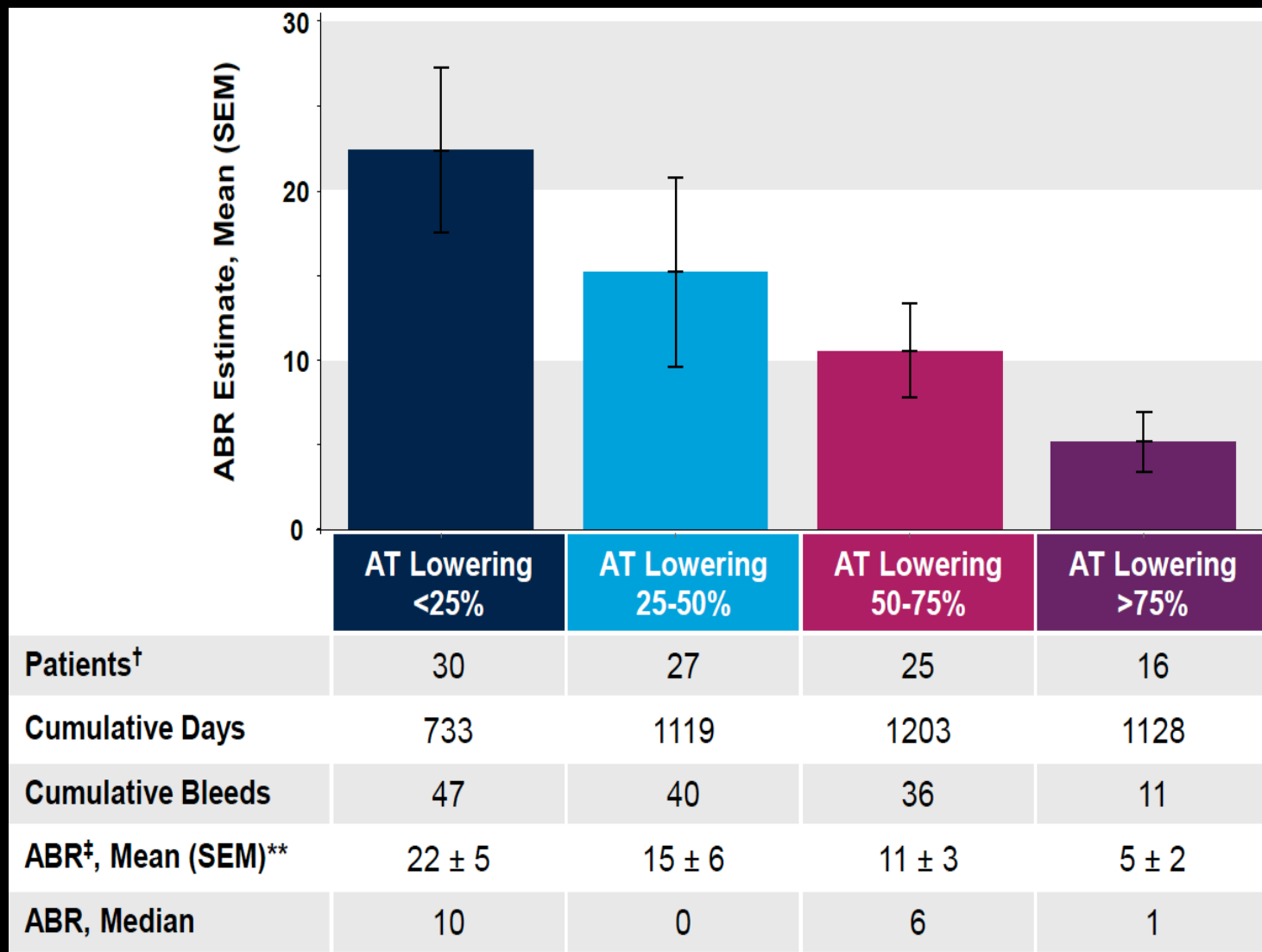
Me trying to learn the
Coagulation Cascade for
the 827th time



Natural Anticoagulants



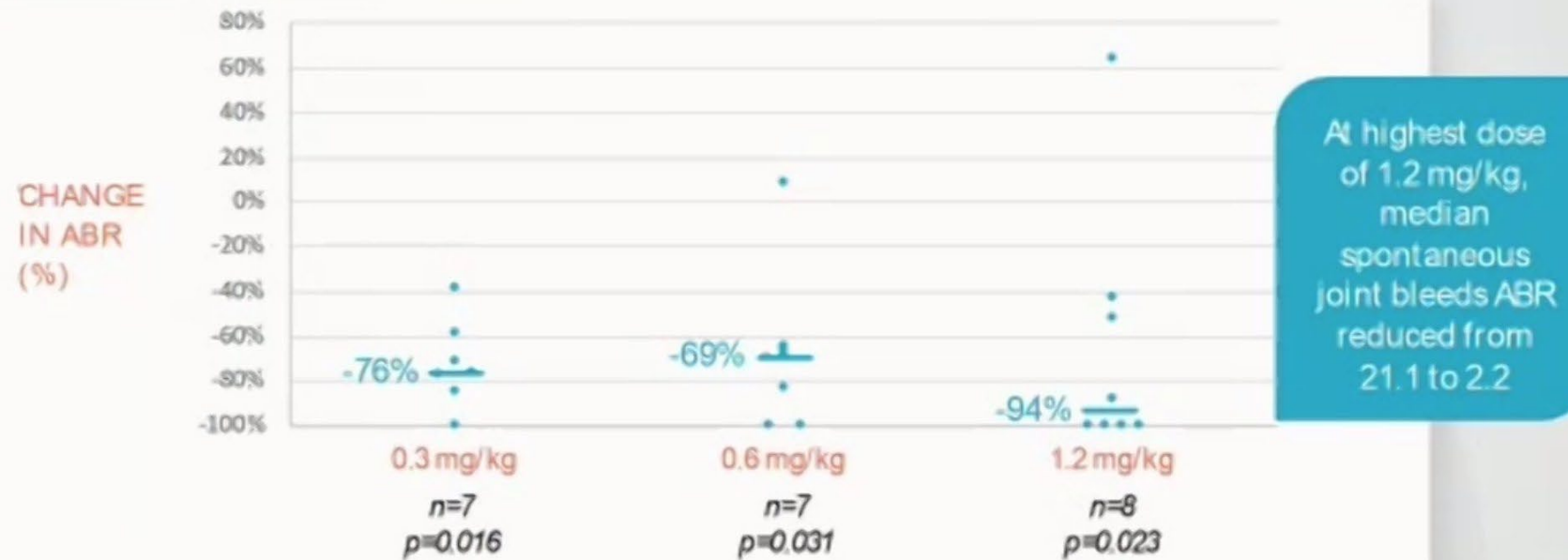
Fitusiran (AT) Bleeding Events



aPC Blockade

Exploratory Outcome of ABR Reduction

Spontaneous Joint Bleeds



But....

- **Thrombosis – including fatal - has been an issue in clinical trials**
- **Need right balance of inhibition**

Fitusiran: Thrombotic Risk and AT Level

AT level is a predictor of thrombosis risk:

AT Level	Incidence Thrombosis/100 pt-yr
AT < 10%	5.91
AT 10-20%	1.49
AT > 20%	0

Goal: Maintain AT level above 20% to prevent thrombosis.

Will that also be an effective dose to prevent bleeds?

Phase I Trial: Safety & Mitigation Procedures

Breakthrough bleeds:	Use low doses of factor and bypass agent FVIII: 10-20 IU/kg FIX: 20-30 IU/kg FVIIa: 45 mcg/kg aPCC: 30 IU/kg Keep a diary of factor treatment Call if continuing dosing is required Avoid antifibrinolytics when using factor or bypass agent
Surgery:	For procedure, schedule at nadir: 2 weeks after dose Use low-dose VIII, IX, rVIIa pre, post surgery for hemostasis
Educate patients:	Symptoms, risks of thrombosis

Bottom Line

- **Interesting concept**
- **Allows for infrequent dosing**
- **Balance of thrombosis vs bleeding major issue**



Gene Therapy

- **Hemophilia ideal disease for gene therapy**
 - **Low levels of gene expression would provide protection**
 - **Easy to measure lab and clinical endpoints**
 - **Biology of Factor VIII and IX understood**

Hemophilia Severity

	Factor VIII/IX Activity	Spontaneous Bleeding	Bleeding After Trauma
Unaffected	>40%	No	-
Mild	6-40%	Rare	Yes
Moderate	1-5%	Occasional	Yes
Severe	<1%	Frequent (Hemarthrosis)	Yes

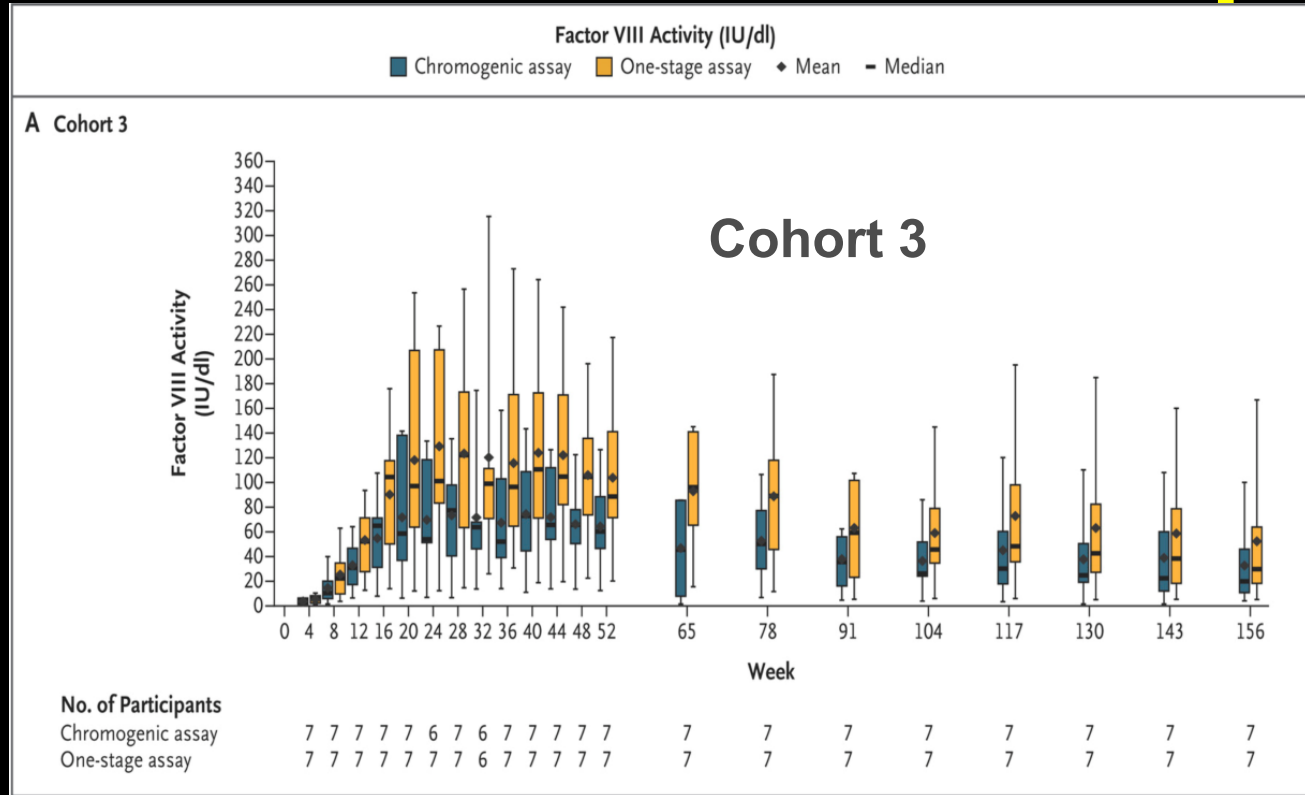
Factor VIII: Gene Therapy

- **Factor VIII is BIG! (2351 AA)**
 - Too big to be fit into vectors
 - B domain is deleted
- **Liver specific promoter inserted**
- **Recombinant adenovirus vector**
- **Administered IV**

Hemophilia A Trials

Sponsor	Generic/ product name	NC no.	Phase	N	Dose of vector (/kg BW)	Expression level short term (1-6 mo)*	1 y (IU/dL or %)	>2 y (IU/dL or %)	Duration and stability
Hemophilia A									
Biomarin Pharmaceuticals	Valoctocogene roxaparvovec (AAV5 BMN 270)	NCT02576795	1/2	7	6×10^{13}	Gradual increase up to 24 wk	60 (median) 64 (mean) CSA	36 (median) 26 (mean)	Expression declining after 1 y to 33 (mean) and 20 (median) after 3 y
BioMarin Pharmaceutical	Valoctocogene roxaparvovec (AAV5 BMN 270)	NCT03370913	3	134	6×10^{13}	n.a.	23.9 (median) 42.9 (SD 45.5) CSA	n.a.	No long-term data available
Spark Therapeutics	SPK-8011, AAV LK03-co- BDD-F8	NCT03003533	1/2	7	2×10^{12}	16-49 (n = 5), response < 5 in 2 patients	n.a	5.2-19.8 (n = 5)	Two patients lost expression
Sangamo Therapeutics/ Pfizer	Giroctocogene fitelparvovec SB-525, AAV6-co- BDD-F8 (ALTA-Study)	NCT03061201	1/2	5	3×10^{13}	Increase to normal range within 5 wk	50.2 (median steady state) 80.1 mean (SD 93.3)	n.a.	
Bayer	BAY2599023 (DTX 201) AAVhu37- GET-8 study	NCT03588299	1/2	2	2×10^{13}	12 and 72	n.a	n.a	Follow-up too short for evaluation of durability

Factor VIII Example



Mean Factor VIII Activity Levels

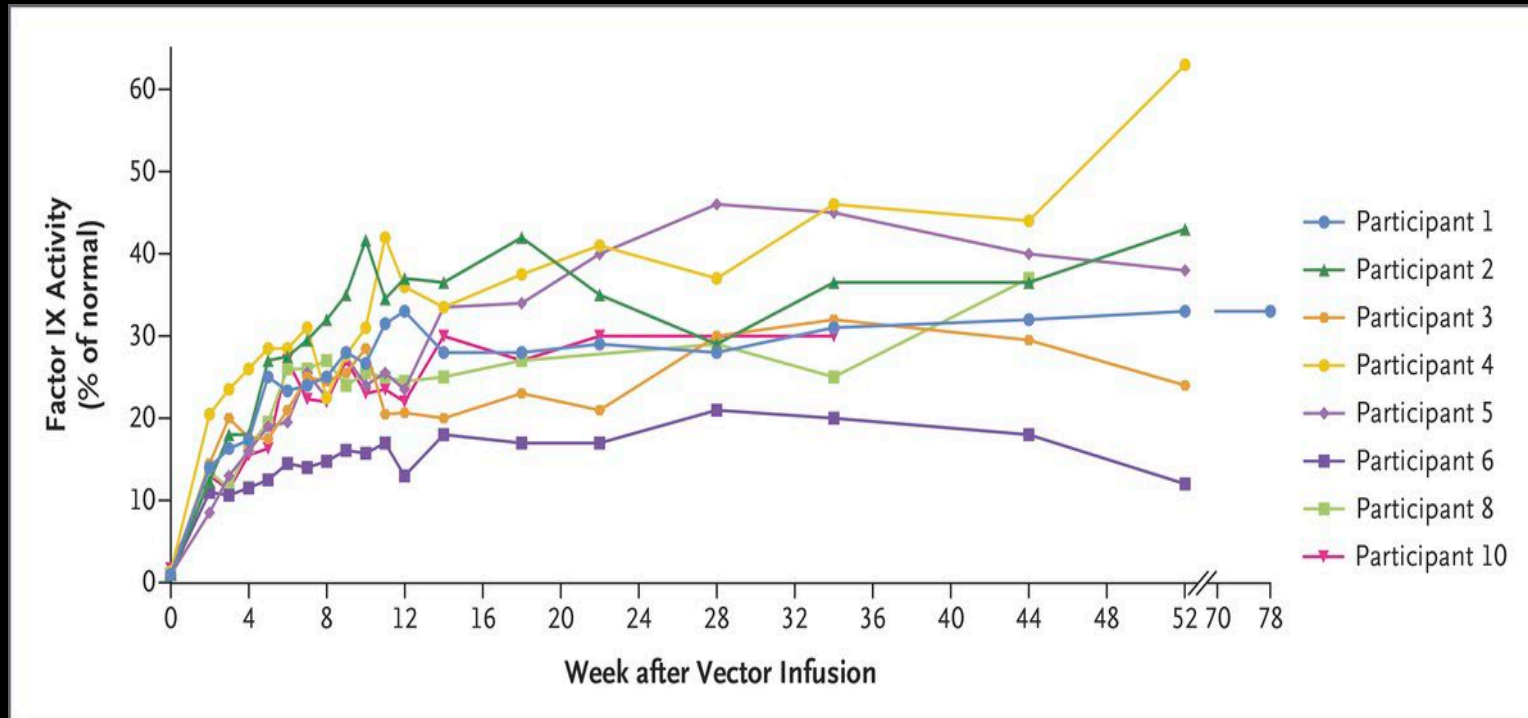
Cohort	Viral Therapy	Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3
3	6×10^{13} vg/Kg	64 IU/dL	36 IU/dL	33 IU IU/dL
4	4×10^{13} vg/Kg	21 IU/dL	15 IU/dL	

Factor IX

- **Small molecule (607 AA)**
- **Factor IX Padua**
 - **10x activity of wild type IX**

Sponsor	Generic/ product name	NC no.	Phase	N	Dose of vector (/kg BW)	Expression level short term (1-6 mo)*	1 y (IU/dL or %)	>2 y (IU/dL or %)	Duration and stability
Baxalta/Takeda	AAV8-coF9- Padua Bax 335	NCT01687608	1/2	2	3×10^{12}	45.3 (mean peak levels) (range 32- 59) (OSA)	n.a.	20 (one patient)	Transient, short-term expression in 7; loss of expression in 6 out of 7
UniQure BioPharma	AAV5-hFIX (AMT-060)	NCT02396342	1/2	5	2×10^{13}	6.9 (mean) (95% CI, 2.6-11.3) (OSA)	n.a.	7.4 (95% CI 4.2-10.6)	Stable expression over 5 y
Spark Therapeutics/ Pfizer	Fidanacogene elaparvovec SPK-9001, mutant AAV8- coF9-Padua Factor IX-long study	NCT03307980	1/2	10	5×10^{11}	33.7 mean (SD 18.5) Range 14-81 (OSA)	n.a.	n.a.	
UniQure Biopharma	Etranacogene dezaparvovec AAV5-hFIXco- Padua (AMT- 061)	NCT03489291	2b	3	2×10^{13}	47 (mean) (range 33.2- 57.0) (OSA)	n.a.	n.a.	No long-term data available
Freeline Therapeutics	FLT180a (B-AMAZE)	NCT03369444	1	2	1.5×10^{12}	160 (67-253) Mean (range at 26 wk)	n.a.	n.a.	Studies continued with lower dose
UniQure Biopharma	AAV5-hFIXco- Padua (AMT- 061)HOPE-B	NCT03569891	3	54	2×10^{13}	37.2 (mean) 19.6 SD Range 1-97 (OSA)	n.a.	n.a.	No long-term data available
Hemophilia B UCL/St JudesCRH	AAV8 FIX-WT	NCT00979238	1	6	2×10^{12}	1.4-7.2 (range) (OSA)	5.1 mean (SD 1.7)		Stable expression over 8 y
Ultrasgenics Pharm	DTX101, AAVrh10FIX	NCT02618915	1/2	3	5×10^{12}	12-20 (range) reached within 3-8 wk	Gradual decrease to baseline		Transient, short-term expression

Gene Therapy: Factor IX



N Engl J Med 2017;377:2215.

Gene Therapy: Issues

- Many patients need steroids to keep factor production up
 - All trials give with infusion
 - Some need steroids > 6 months
- AAV antibodies frequent
 - May be “immunoabsorbed”
- Duration of benefit is unclear
- Carcinogenesis

Etranacogene Dezaparvovec

- FDA approved FIX gene therapy
- Can be administer in hemophilia centers
- Cost: ~ 3,500,000



Acquired Factor Inhibitors

- **Rare but spectacular cause of bleeding**
- **Specific inhibitory antibody forms to coagulation factor**
- **Underlying disease**
 - **Autoimmune disease**
 - **Cancer**
 - **Older age**

Acquired Factor Inhibitors

- **Most common is factor VIII**
- **Presentation: sudden onset of bruising and bleeding, excessive bleeding from surgery sites**







Acquired Factor VIII Inhibitors

- **Dx: elevated aPTT that corrects (or near corrects) at time zero but prolongs with incubation**
 - **Measurement of specific factor levels**

Therapy for Coagulation Inhibitors

- Two goals
 - Drive away antibodies
 - Correct coagulation defects

Drive Away Antibodies

- **Steroids**
 - 60 mg daily
- **Cyclophosphamide**
 - 100mg po daily
- **Rituximab**
 - 1000mg x 2 14 days apart

Correct Coagulation Defects

- **Infused VIII is ineffective**
- **Porcine factor VIII**
- **Activated prothrombin complex concentrates**
- **rVIIa**

RVIIa

- **90 ug/kg ~ q2-3 until hemostasis**
 - **Then every 6 for 24 hrs?**
- **Risk of thrombosis minimal**

FIEBA

- **50 units/kg 6 hrs**
- **Contraindicated if patient getting emicizumab**

Obizur

- **Porcine Factor VIII**
 - 200 units/kg load then 100 units/kg bid
- **Can develop inhibitors**

Emicizumab

- **Increasing use in acquired inhibitors**
- **Started at 3mg/kg weekly**
- **Quickly effective**
- **Difficult to monitor VIII levels**

Conclusions

- **Lots of action in this field!**
- **Extended half-life products and emicizumab major impacts**
- **Anti-natural anticoagulant therapy**
 - **Promising but risky**
- **Gene therapy**
 - **Lots of trials**

