

How Do I Counsel Parents of a Newly Diagnosed Boy with Haemophilia A?

Karin Kurnik¹ Christoph Bidlingmaier^{1,2} Martin Olivieri¹

¹Paediatric Haemophilia Centre, Dr. von Hauner Children's Hospital Munich, LMU, Munich, Germany

²Center for Development and Complex Chronic Diseases in Children (iSPZ Hauner), Munich, Germany

Address for correspondence Prof. Dr. med. Karin Kurnik, Head of Paediatric Haemophilia Centre, Dr. von Hauner Children's Hospital Munich, LMU, Lindwurmstraße 4, 80337 Munich, Germany (e-mail: Karin.Kurnik@med.uni-muenchen.de).

Hämostaseologie 2020;40:88–96.

Abstract

With the recent approval of improved therapeutic options for patients suffering from haemophilia A such as the extended half-life, recombinant factor concentrates, non-factor VIII replacement therapies like Emicizumab and after consideration of the currently running clinical trials investigating even more advanced approaches, counselling of parents of a newly diagnosed boy with haemophilia A has not become less demanding. Parents need to be informed about the pathophysiology, the chronic nature and the potential risks that are commonly associated with this disease and its treatment, depending on disease severity. Above all, the safety and efficacy of the medicinal drug(s) to be used are of utmost importance, given the impact of non-virus-inactivated plasma-derived factor concentrates in the 1980s. As a consequence, the subsequent development and registration of recombinant clotting factors from mammalian, and recently, even human, cell cultures are seen by many as a breakthrough, although, regarding the product-type-dependent development of inhibitors in previously untreated patients, the discussion is still open. Clinical data for the humanised bispecific antibody Emicizumab in paediatric patients below 2 years of age without inhibitors who suffer from severe haemophilia A are currently limited.

Keywords

- ▶ haemophilia A
- ▶ parents
- ▶ counselling

Zusammenfassung

Mit der Zulassung der halbwertszeitverlängerten, rekombinanten Faktorkonzentrate, der Zulassung des nicht auf Faktor VIII Substitution basierenden Emicizumab und unter Berücksichtigung der zurzeit laufenden klinischen Studien ist die Beratung der Eltern eines Jungen mit neu diagnostizierter Hämophilie A nicht einfacher geworden. Die Eltern sollten über die Pathophysiologie der Erkrankung und - unter Berücksichtigung der Schwere der Erkrankung - die damit und mit der Behandlung verbundenen Risiken und den chronischen Verlauf informiert werden. Die Sicherheit und Wirksamkeit des zur Behandlung ausgewählten Medikaments ist von allergrößter Bedeutung, vor allem unter Berücksichtigung der Auswirkungen der Gabe nicht virusinaktivierter, plasmatischer Faktorkonzentrate in den 80-er Jahren. Die darauffolgende Entwicklung rekombinanter Faktorkonzentrate aus Säugetierzelllinien (und kürzlich aus humanen Zelllinien) wird von vielen als Durchbruch angesehen. Inwieweit dies auch für die Behandlung zuvor unbehandelter Patienten zutrifft und inwiefern es die Entwicklung von Hemmkörpern beeinflusst, ist noch nicht abschließend geklärt. Die Menge an klinischen Daten für den humanisierten, bispezifischen Antikörper Emicizumab für pädiatrische Patienten unter 2 Jahren, die an schwerer Hämophilie A ohne Inhibitoren leiden, ist zurzeit noch begrenzt.

Schlüsselwörter

- ▶ Hämophilie A
- ▶ Eltern
- ▶ Beratung

received
July 31, 2019
accepted after revision
November 4, 2019

© 2020 Georg Thieme Verlag KG
Stuttgart · New York

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0039-3402805>.
ISSN 0720-9355.

Introduction

This review will inform about the key steps we take when preparing for counselling of parents of a newly diagnosed boy with haemophilia A (HA) and we structured this review similar to the prioritisation of items in our counselling proceeding. First, the basic knowledge of the medical background of HA needs to be present at the centre to successfully provide the required information to the family. The first section lists all critical and necessary medical background information. Second, before counselling, we always remember the stressful situation of the family. Relevant information is reflected in the second section together with a reference towards guidelines and regulations. Third, controversially leading discussions in haemophilia need to be highlighted and explained to the family as detailed as necessary and as precisely as possible to come to well-informed and balanced decisions, summarized in the next two following sections. Finally, the main aspects of our counselling procedure are again put together in the conclusion and listed in **Table 1**; both the content in the different sections and **Table 1** complement each other. Due to the

complexity of HA, its potential complications, the scientific background and ongoing discussions especially regarding treatment options, in our opinion, we feel it is of advantage to conduct the counselling at specialized haemophilia centres (e.g. European haemophilia treatment centres, EHTCs, or European haemophilia comprehensive care centres, EHCCCs).

Haemophilia A – General Aspects

HA is a rare, X-chromosomal-recessively inherited bleeding disorder that is caused by a deficiency of coagulation factor VIII (FVIII).¹ Haemophilia B comprises the lack of coagulation factor IX (FIX).¹ The first name for haemophilia B was 'Christmas disease', and there is an interesting coincidence of the first patient's name and the date the paper was published.² The incidence of HA in the general population is approximately 1:10,000, while in live male births it is 1 in 5,000.¹

Patients suffering from HA clinically present as 'bleeders' ('for this is the name given to them')³ and if not treated adequately, patients affected (usual boys) experience spontaneous or excessive bleeding after minor trauma into muscles

Table 1 Counselling checklist

Topic	Details
Haemophilia A (HA) – general aspects	
What is HA?	The function of FVIII and the consequences of impairment of function ^{1,6,10}
Incidence	Incidence of HA ¹
Clinical picture, manifestation(s)	First bleeds, chronic/usual bleeds ^{1,4,8}
Bleeding-associated risks	Short-term risks (e.g. ICH), long-term risks (e.g. arthropathy) and how to prevent them, ^{1,4,8,9,23} consequences for the quality of life ⁵ and risk of detrimental social impact (e.g. risk for unemployment) if not treated adequately ⁷
Severity	Bleeding frequency often depending on the remaining clotting factor level in plasma ^{1,6,10,32}
Treatment – individualisation	Advantages of pharmacokinetic approaches guided by frequency of bleeds ³³ ; consider the suitability of prolonged half-life FVIII concentrates ³³
Inheritance	Carrier status, 30% spontaneous mutations ^{1,15–18}
Diagnosis	Benefits of early diagnosis and careful taking of history/family history, laboratory assays, genetic analysis and prediction of inhibitor risk ^{1,6,11–14,19–21,26,33}
Laboratory, assays	Variability of assays ^{19,20} (if diverging results in different centres) and consequences for monitoring
Genetics	Investigation of genetic mutation, mutation-associated risks, ²¹ genetic family counselling, ^{33,34} prenatal options ³³
The manifestation of bleeds, differentiation of bleeds, trauma-induced	Differentiation of bleeds (severe/not severe/occult) and first-aid measures in case of bleeds ^{1,4,8–10,23,32} Provide mobile number of on-call physician 24/7 ³⁴
Treatment – education/information	Home therapy, self-administration of FVIII concentrates, documentation of product use, details of the product (German Transfusion Act) and bleeds ^{32–35} The benefit of treatment with FVIII concentrates; prophylaxis vs. on-demand treatment ^{24,25} Inhibitor risk, ²⁶ ITT, the burden for the family ²⁷ New products, extended half-life FVIII, Emicizumab, clinical trials need to be discussed in detail ('challenges associated') Subcutaneous vaccinations ³⁶ Treatment beside factor substitution (e.g. physical therapy, pain management) ^{32,34,36}

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

Topic	Details
Counselling of parents of a boy newly diagnosed with HA	
Psychosocial burden	The burden of the disease, provide contact details of the centre, psychologist, social worker and communicate carefully ³¹
Guidelines, recommendations	Refer to existing guidelines and recommendations ³²⁻³⁵
Team introduction	Introduce yourself, haemophilia nurse, other physicians/nurses of the haemophilia team, physical therapist, social worker (e.g. supporting necessity or possibility of a handicapped ID application if indicated), psychologist ³²⁻³⁴
Benefits of European haemophilia comprehensive care centres (EHCCCs) ³⁴	Co-ordination of delivery of haemophilia services (hospital/community/affiliated European haemophilia treatment centres, EHTCs) ³⁴ 24-hour advisory service for patients, families, hospital doctors, general practitioners and affiliated EHTCs' health care professionals ³⁴ Specialist care for patients with inhibitors, including surgery ³⁴ Diagnostic and reference laboratory service with a full repertoire of tests for the diagnosis and monitoring of inherited disorders of haemostasis ³⁴ 24-hour laboratory service for clotting factor assays and inhibitor screens ³⁴ Access to orthopaedic and/or rheumatological service with provision of surgery ³⁴ Access to physical therapy service ³⁴ Access to a specialized obstetric and gynaecological service for the management of haemophilia carriers and women with von Willebrand disease and other hereditary bleeding disorders ³⁴ Access to paediatric facilities if children are treated ³⁴ Access to a genetic diagnosis service providing also carrier detection and antenatal diagnosis ³⁴ Access to dental service ³⁴ Access to hepatology and infectious disease service for patients with HIV and/or viral hepatitis ³⁴ Professional psychological support ³⁴ Access to the social worker and welfare advice ³⁴ Collating of data (e.g. product usage, patient demographics) ³⁴ Participation in research, including clinical trials ³⁴
Challenges associated with counselling – choice of factor concentrate	
Virus safety of clotting factor concentrates	Refer to challenges with virus safety in the past and differences between plasma-derived (pd) and recombinant (r) products regarding theoretical risk of transmission of unknown viruses ^{37,38} Today's products are considered to be safe ³⁸
Inhibitors	Explain inhibitors and risks for inhibitor development ^{21,26,27,38} Pd vs. rFVIII; scientific, product-related inhibitor discussion, MASAC ³⁹ statement, SIPPET ²⁹ Explain the hypothesis behind the use of pd-high VWF clotting factor concentrates in PUPs ⁴⁰
Challenges associated with counselling – new treatment options	
New treatment options	Inform about anti-TFPI, Fitusiran and gene-therapy clinical trials ⁴¹ Discuss Emicizumab's use in paediatrics (no data for patients <1 year of age in SmPC, ²⁸ haemostatic system of this patient group not fully developed, ^{28,47} monitoring is challenging) ^{28,42-46,48,50}
Conclusion	
Treatment – economic aspects	Inform about careful and economical use of factor product ^{33,36}
Medical, other	Explain the sense of having contact details of other (external) physicians involved, such as general practitioner, paediatrician, dentist, ear, nose and throat specialist, other ³⁴
Social	Explain the information need of the kindergarten team, pre-school team, etc. ³² Emphasize sports recommended for haemophilia patients ³²
Network	Provide the contact details for contact person(s) of patient organization(s) ^{32,36} Highlight group-fostering activities such as haemophilia camps, meetings of parents of children with haemophilia and other initiatives

Abbreviations: FVIII, factor VIII; ICH, intracranial haemorrhage; ITT, immune tolerance therapy; MASAC, Medical and Scientific Advisory Council; PUP, previously untreated patient; SIPPET, Survey of Inhibitors in Plasma-Product Exposed Toddlers; SmPC, summary of product characteristics; TFPI, tissue factor pathway inhibitor; VWF, von Willebrand factor.

and joints.¹ Chronic bleeding into joints leads to haemophilic arthropathy,⁴ resulting in reduced functionality, reduced range of motion and chronic pain, all finally causing disability. In a recent study⁵ from France and the United Kingdom, the presence of more than two target joints (target joint: single joint that per definition presents with three- or more spontaneous bleeds within a consecutive 6-month period),⁶ occurrence of joint surgery and increased joint-pain frequency were independent predictors of lower quality of life.⁵ The presence of severe haemophilia has a negative impact on the social status and quality of life.⁷ Results from a study conducted by Pabinger and co-workers showed that, compared with their healthy controls, a significantly lower portion of haemophilia patients was in the active work process, and a higher rate was unemployed or already in early retirement.⁷ In addition to that, lower average values in the quality-of-life scores for physical functioning, role physical, bodily pain, general health and social functioning had been identified using the short-form 36 (SF-36).⁷

Besides the long-term effects of suboptimally treated haemophilia, intracranial haemorrhage (ICH) could be the first bleeding manifestation in 1 to 4% of patients.⁸ It may happen without having established the diagnosis of haemophilia, especially in a child without a family history of haemophilia, as ICH in a newborn is often associated with delivery⁹ and other concomitant risk factors such as prematurity or asphyxia. Despite the use of prophylaxis, the mortality caused by ICH is still around 20%, and it is more frequent in children equal to or below 2 years of age.⁹

Therefore, the therapeutic objective is to avoid ICH as well as chronic bleeding into joints, and, most of the times, risk of bleeding correlates with severity of haemophilia.

Haemophilia presents either as severe (plasma activity of coagulation factor of <1 international units per decilitre; IU/dL), moderate (1–5 IU/dL) or mild (>5–40 IU/dL).¹⁰ In general, the lower the plasma FVIII activity, the more severe the disease and the more frequent bleeding episodes manifest. However, the severity of haemophilia not always matches the clinical picture, and although patients suffered from severe haemophilia, in 10 to 15%, their bleeding phenotype was mild.^{11,12} And, to what extent increased FVIII-trough levels and with that pharmacokinetic effects are protective again is, as recently published, currently in discussion, as bleeding did not correlate with more time spent below certain clotting factor levels,¹³ although previous models showed a decline in bleeding with an increase of factor activity,¹⁴ which supports the value of conducting individualised, pharmacokinetic studies prior to starting prophylaxis.

As it became evident that HA is a potentially debilitating disease, treating physicians need to know the mode of inheritance. Not all cases arise due to heredity; approximately 30% result from spontaneous mutation.¹ The mother (called 'carrier') usually passes the disease to her son, and the chance that sons from haemophilia carriers have the disease is 50%.¹⁵ Daughters may inherit the disease with a likelihood of 50% and the daughter affected 'carries' the altered X-chromosome.¹⁵ The bleeding manifestation of carriers is not uniform, and carriers must not have subnormal FVIII plasma activity levels <40 IU/dL

to experience bleeding symptoms such as epistaxis, easy bruising, menorrhagia, and post-operative surgical and dental bleeding.¹⁶ However, compared with boys suffering from, e.g., severe haemophilia, female carriers of haemophilia experience usually a mild bleeding phenotype.¹⁶ Bleeding symptoms similar to boys with severe haemophilia do exist in females who suffer from severe or moderate haemophilia with FVIII or FIX mutations and extremely skewed X-chromosome inactivation patterns, but these cases are sporadic.^{17,18}

The approach towards the diagnosis of HA relies on an accurate patient and family history, the clinical presentation and subsequent laboratory investigations. As already mentioned, the clinical presentation not always follows FVIII plasma activity.^{11,12} And, to make things even more complicated, laboratory results can depend on the assays and reagents used resulting in varying assay results.¹⁹ Depending on the test used, divergent FVIII activity results in the case of mild HA can occur, potentially resulting in a misdiagnosis of the HA phenotype.²⁰ The investigation of the underlying genetic mutation usually completes the laboratory work-up, asking for a separate informed consent and additionally providing, depending on the type of mutation, information about the risk for generation of antibodies against FVIII (e.g. inhibitors) after FVIII substitution.²¹

Like we stated before, most cases are inherited, and as a consequence, the disease is known (usually to the mother who is the carrier), although circumstances exist where this is not the case.²² Parents in this situation typically seek our advice before or shortly after the birth of the first child or before or shortly after the birth of the second/third child. The situation is different where HA is not known to the parents, and the patient presented at the haemophilia centre is usually the consequence of the first bleeding manifestation, the situation we focus on here.

The most common first bleeding manifestation of haemophilia patients investigated in a study from the Jodhpur region comprised posttraumatic ($N=20$) and gum bleeds ($N=17$), followed by skin bleeds, joint bleeds and epistaxis ($N=4$ each).⁸ These were different from the typical presentations, where skin, joint and muscle bleeds were most common.⁸ Like we said before, severe haemophilia may present with ICH as the only presenting feature in newborns in 1 to 4%.⁸ The prophylactic administration of the coagulation factor significantly reduced the risk of cerebral bleeding in patients with severe haemophilia without human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and inhibitor in a study investigating 10,262 haemophilia patients ≥ 2 years of age.²³ Around 41% of patients built the paediatric/adolescent age group (2–15 years of age) in this study.²³

The mainstay of therapy of patients suffering from haemophilia, especially from severe haemophilia, is the prophylactic substitution of the missing factor, called 'prophylaxis'.⁶ Two randomized trials have demonstrated its benefit.^{24,25} However, and depending on several risk factors, during substitution of the missing clotting factor, patients may develop inhibitors.²⁶ Inhibitors may interfere with the functional activity of FVIII, thus putting the patients again at the risk of bleeding despite FVIII substitution, which asks for

immune tolerance therapy (ITT) or, if not successful, for bypassing therapy, which puts a tremendous burden on the patient and his family.²⁷ With the global registration of the bispecific monoclonal antibody Emicizumab for haemophilia patients with inhibitors, a new therapeutic option is now available for these patients.²⁸

The discussion to what extent plasma-derived (pd) FVIII products cause fewer inhibitors compared with recombinant FVIII (rFVIII) concentrates is ongoing. However, based on the results of the recently conducted, randomized Survey of Inhibitors in Plasma-Product Exposed Toddlers (SIPPET) study,²⁹ post-hoc analyses of surveys of United States Haemophilia and Thrombosis Research Society members showed that 44/54 US physicians were considering to change their current practice with 31/44 physicians using pd FVIII for previously untreated patients (PUPs).³⁰ In their conclusion, Sande et al state that the results of the two consecutive surveys indicated that the SIPPET study and its post-hoc analyses had influenced clinical practice in the United States over the survey period of around 20 months, mainly about considering von Willebrand factor (VWF)-containing pd FVIII for PUPs.³⁰

Counselling of Parents of a Newly Diagnosed Boy with Haemophilia A

Before meeting with the parents of a boy with newly diagnosed HA, one should be aware that caring for a son/brother suffering from haemophilia can be associated with significant stress and even traumatic experiences for all family members (especially in the case of severe haemophilia with inhibitors, need for ITT or a parental history of unfairly suspected child abuse). In line with this, a dedicated 'psychosocial care' approach has recently been published by Limperg et al.³¹ As a consequence, before a counselling procedure takes place at our centre, all of our team members make sure to adhere to a careful, reflective and diligent counselling.

An essential part of our counselling is the adherence to published standards in the management of haemophilia, such as the standards published by the World Federation of Hemophilia (WFH).³² As a consequence (and having in mind the psychosocial burden), during counselling of parents of a boy with newly diagnosed HA, we follow our institutional 'checklist' (– Table 1). Due to the complexity of all aspects involved, treatment of patients with severe haemophilia should take place at designated EHTCs or EHCCs^{33,34} and compliance with local guidelines and recommendations is a must.³⁵ Explaining the requirements needed to be present at the centre for receiving the EHTC or EHCC status is an excellent opportunity to bring the 'team' (family and centre staff) together (shared decision making).³⁶

Challenges Associated with Counselling – Choice of Factor Concentrate

In the following, we would like to reflect critically on the medical-scientific information we take into consideration when it comes to informing parents on product selection and

new treatment options, as these two topics bear the potential for controversial discussion in the haemophilia medical community (e.g. preference of pd FVIII with high VWF content in PUPs over rFVIII concentrates, use of Emicizumab in paediatric patients without inhibitors or use of extended half-life FVIII concentrates for prophylaxis).

Due to the implementation of virus-inactivation and effective surveillance procedures, pd FVIII clotting factor concentrates no longer carry the risk of transmitting hepatitis C or HIV, as this happened with non-virus-inactivated clotting factor concentrates primarily in the 1980s.³⁷ Today, all clotting factor concentrates are considered to be safe.³⁸ Regarding pd clotting factor concentrates, the transmission of pathogens cannot be entirely excluded.³⁸ This statement includes unknown viruses and other pathogens.³⁸ Such a statement is not part of the prescribing information of recombinant clotting factors from the third generation onwards.³⁸

Currently, the most severe and relevant adverse reaction is the development of inhibitors.^{21,26,27,38} Inhibitor incidences vary from product to product. Regarding recombinant factor concentrates, they can range from 26% up to nearly 50%.³⁸ The discussion to what extent pd factor concentrates should be preferred in PUPs with severe HA (SHA) until the reach of what exposure day (ED) is still open.

Based on this and the results of the SIPPET²⁹ study, the Medical and Scientific Advisory Council (MASAC) of the United States National Haemophilia Foundation has issued MASAC Document #243.³⁹ The MASAC recommends individuals with greater than 50 EDs to any recombinant product and individuals with more than zero and less than 50 EDs to stay on their current recombinant product.³⁹ For individuals with a new diagnosis of haemophilia, a careful risk/benefit evaluation between the caregiver and patient should take place, considering the options to initiate therapy with a pd VWF/FVIII product in all PUPs.³⁹ Alternatively, treatment is started with a recombinant FVIII product as previously recommended by MASAC or with a 'newer' rFVIII product, which may provide an opportunity for the use of new, extended half-life FVIII products in paediatric patients.^{33,39} However, currently only two prolonged half-life FVIII products have been registered in the European Union (EU) for the use in children below the age of 12 years, and so far, no data on the use of these products in PUPs with SHA are available from peer-reviewed journals. Additionally, compared with extended half-life FIX concentrates, the prolongation of half-life of FVIII in extended half-life FVIII products in children is less intense and whether or not the generally increased clearance of FVIII in this patient group further reduces this benefit needs discussion.

As we assume here that the respective patient concerned is a PUP, our recommendation for treatment follows the MASAC recommendation.³⁹ In cases where we expect an increased risk for the development of inhibitors (e.g. null mutations,²⁶ large deletions and nonsense mutations,²¹ family history of inhibitors²⁶), we start the first 50 EDs of treatment with a virus-inactivated, pd, VWF/FVIII concentrate, preferentially with a high VWF content.⁴⁰

Challenges Associated with Counselling - New Treatment Options

With the approval of the humanised, bispecific antibody Emicizumab by the European Medicines Agency (EMA), Emicizumab is now registered and available in Europe for the routine prophylaxis of bleeding episodes in patients with HA (congenital FVIII deficiency) with FVIII inhibitors and SHA (congenital FVIII deficiency, FVIII < 1%) without FVIII inhibitors for patients in all age groups, as documented in the summary of product characteristics (SmPC).²⁸

More new treatment options currently investigated in clinical trials comprise anti-tissue factor pathway inhibitors (anti-TFPI), an investigational, antithrombin-interfering-ribonucleic acid (iRNA, Fitusiran) and gene therapy of HA or HB.⁴¹ No paediatric subjects below the age of 12 years so far have been included in the anti-TFPI trials yet, while recruitment of patients below the age of 12 years has just started in the phase II/III study of Fitusiran (NCT 03974113). Two gene therapy studies will enrol patients from 2 to 65 years, who suffer from HA or HB (not yet recruiting, NCT03217032 and NCT03961243, in both studies a lentiviral gene therapy approach has been selected). As these therapies will need more years before receiving registration for paediatric patients, we will not discuss these options here.

The mode of action (moa) of Emicizumab is fundamentally different from the moa of activated FVIII (FVIIIa).⁴² Emicizumab recognizes both enzyme factor IXa (FIXa) and the substrate factor X (FX).⁴² By bringing FIXa and FX close, it facilitates FIXa-mediated activation of FX.⁴² In preclinical studies investigating non-human primate models of acquired HA, administration of Emicizumab resulted in haemostatic activities corresponding to a mild HA phenotype.⁴³

The use of Emicizumab in paediatric patients can cause neutralizing anti-drug antibodies, as reported for two patients in the paediatric study for Emicizumab (HAVEN 2).⁴³ Emicizumab has no on/off mechanism (FVIIIa has), does not bind to phospholipid (FVIIIa does), there is no differentiation between zymogen (FIX) and enzyme (for FVIIIa there is, as it is specific for FIXa and FX), it has a low affinity for enzyme and substrate (FVIIIa's affinity is high), it is in excess over enzyme and substrate (for FVIIIa, enzyme and substrate are in excess over cofactor) and it has a low level of self-regulation (FVIIIa has a high level of self-regulation).⁴² We feel it is essential to understand that the activation of the FX-activating complex in the typical setting experiences limitation by the amount of FVIIIa generated during activation of the coagulation cascade, while in the case of Emicizumab it is the amount of FIXa made. It may prove challenging if FIXa is administered externally (e.g. by administration of drugs containing FIXa).^{42,44} These aspects need attention, especially under the consideration of the long half-life of Emicizumab.⁴²

Emicizumab is effective at prevention of bleeding (prophylaxis).⁴³ However, some patients treated with Emicizumab will experience a bleeding event that requires treatment with an additional haemostatic agent.⁴³ Under these circumstances, the administration of, e.g., FVIII, is considered a safe option in non-inhibitor patients receiving Emicizumab.⁴³

Also, for Emicizumab, there is a MASAC recommendation (#255).⁴⁴ Due to a boxed warning regarding the risk of thrombotic microangiopathy and thromboembolism in the context of concomitant use of activated prothrombin complex concentrates to treat breakthrough bleeding in patients receiving Emicizumab, Emicizumab is recommended by the MASAC only to be prescribed by (or in close proximity to) the appropriate staff of the patient's haemophilia treatment centre, which is also recommended for the following bleeding events.⁴⁴ However, and concerning the use of Emicizumab in infants under 6 months of age, there are, according to the MASAC, limited data.⁴⁴

The SmPC for Emicizumab²⁸ confirms the missing of clinical data in patients less than 1 year of age. The number of infants and toddlers analysed is five (1 month to less than 2 years of age).²⁸ This fact may prove problematic as the median age of starting home treatment in PUPs with SHA in a nationwide real-world study with 700 person-years was 1.1 years.⁴⁵ The median age at diagnosis was 0.7 months and the median age at first exposure to FVIII was 9.0 months.⁴⁵

Due to the need for regular prophylaxis, patients with SHA without inhibitors (e.g. PUPs) belong to the group of patients who would profit most from a potential prophylactic treatment with Emicizumab.

Additionally it is stated in the updated EMA assessment report of Emicizumab that due to the missing of pharmacokinetic data for patients below the age of 1 year, pharmacokinetic simulations had been performed, which indicated for the youngest patients (0–3 months old) median trough concentrations remaining higher than 30 µg/mL for both once weekly (QW) and once every 2 weeks (Q2W) dosing regimens (EMA/125963/2019, page 48).⁴⁶ Median trough concentrations slightly below 30 µg/mL were predicted with once every 4 weeks (Q4W) dosing regimen in patients below 6 months of age. In summary, meaningful efficacy with all three dosing regimens is also expected in paediatric patients aged less than 1 year (EMA/125963/2019, page 49).⁴⁶

FVIII inhibitors do not recognize Emicizumab or interfere with its binding to FIXa and FX, so that Emicizumab restores haemostasis to a similar degree in patients with or without FVIII inhibitors, making efficacy, safety and pharmacokinetic results in paediatric patients with inhibitors generalisable to paediatric patients without inhibitors (EMA/125963/2019, page 128).⁴⁶

Extrapolation of pharmacokinetic results from an adult to a paediatric patient population may also be possible due to the similarity of Emicizumab's pharmacokinetics in adult, adolescent and paediatric patients (EMA/125963/2019, pages 130 and 131).⁴⁶

No safety risks specific for the paediatric patients receiving Emicizumab were identified (EMA/125963/2019, page 165) and collection of additional safety data for the paediatric population will take place via the proposed post-approval safety study.⁴⁶

The statements in the SmPC²⁸ for Emicizumab (paediatric population, 4.4, special warnings and precautions for use, page 8) reflect the missing data for children below the age of 1 year. Under consideration of the dynamically and evolving

development of the haemostatic system in this patient population, and the relative concentrations of pro- and anti-coagulant proteins in these patients,⁴⁷ a recommendation exists for a benefit/risk assessment concerning the use of Emicizumab (e.g. central venous catheter-related thrombosis).²⁸

In a recent expert review on Emicizumab for HA without inhibitors, Cafuir et al discuss the use of Emicizumab in PUPs.⁴³ Several aspects associated with the potential use of Emicizumab in paediatric patients raise the concerns of the authors.⁴³

First, it is not clear if the early administration of Emicizumab, in fact, would delay FVIII exposure⁴³ and what the resulting impact is. Whether or not the delayed exposure to FVIII will produce less or more inhibitors in young children needs to be monitored over time.⁴³ Second, in patients below the age of 6 months, predicted Emicizumab concentrations in plasma are 19 to 33% lower compared with older patients.⁴³ Third, to what extent simultaneous administration of small FVIII doses and Emicizumab influence inhibitor development needs investigation in a clinical trial.⁴³ Also, Cafuir et al refer to the low number of PUPs so far investigated ($N = 1$), supporting longitudinal studies here.⁴³ Finally, long-term data regarding a positive effect of Emicizumab on arthropathy and bone density, known from FVIII, are needed.⁴³

Monitoring of Emicizumab and FVIII is a challenge.^{43,48} The plasma concentration of Emicizumab can now be explicitly measured.⁴³ To obtain information about the overall coagulation profile, the thrombin generation assay, non-activated rotational thromboelastometry (NATEM) and a novel point-of-care whole blood coagulation assay, ClotChip, are evaluated.⁴³

Investigation of these options is ongoing due to the interference of Emicizumab with standard, e.g. one-stage and chromogenic (human reagents), activated partial thromboplastin time (aPTT)-based clotting assays.^{43,48} In case of measurement of the pure FVIII-dependent clotting activity, chromogenic (bovine reagents), aPTT-based clotting assays are the first choice.^{43,48} Due to this and, even more, complicated in the case of existing inhibitors, the commonly used laboratory approaches for measuring FVIII activity do not work out as usual, and again the bovine chromogenic assay is recommended, performed in the case of inhibitors in specialized laboratories only.^{43,48}

In summary, due to the limitation of data for paediatric patients with SHA without inhibitors under 2 years of age and not yet investigated or resolved questions associated with the use of Emicizumab, we currently advise the parents not to use Emicizumab if their child is a PUP with SHA without inhibitors. In the case of a child with poor venous access and 'dramatic' family history for inhibitors, we feel that a decision towards the use of Emicizumab can be justified if the alternative would be no prophylaxis instead or implementation of a central venous line, e.g. a port device.

Conclusion

As outlined in the Introduction, we explore the familial situation and interactions, and we try to match the information we provide to the existing knowledge about haemophilia. In

practice, we find that some parents are highly interested and well prepared (which sometimes is a problem itself!), while others tend to listen and will ask their questions later. However, a few points mentioned are similar to all. We always inform the parents about the main character of the disease, namely that HA and, especially SHA, is a rare and *chronic* disease. Until no further treatment options are available, in PUPs with SHA, economical^{33,36} replacement of the missing factor (referring to prophylaxis as standard)^{24,25} is the state-of-the-art treatment to prevent spontaneous- or trauma-induced bleeding (e.g. ICH),^{8,9,23} to prevent the development of early haemophilic arthropathy⁴ and to reduce inhibitor risk.⁴⁹ Depending on the history of the patient and his family, the clinical course, the severity of the disease and the genetic analysis, we discuss the different factor concentrates and schedules (pd, recombinant with or without extended half-life, on-demand and prophylaxis), suitable for the patient.

Besides the medical treatment, other factors such as how to inform other specialities involved and other institutions (e.g. kindergarten, pre-school), to stress the benefit of sports recommended and to provide network contact details (e.g. patient organization, group activities, etc.) are other important, non-purely medical aspects that are often crucial towards coping with this disease.

As long as no more clinical data are available on the use of Emicizumab in children below the age of 2 years with SHA without inhibitors, we generally remain reluctant administering Emicizumab. In line with this, the committee on Coagulation Products Safety, Supply, Access (CPSSA) of the World Federation of Hemophilia asks for clinical studies in this age group to support the indication in patients at this very young age in a recent letter to the editor.⁵⁰

In summary, the counselling of parents of a newly diagnosed boy with HA has become more challenging as regarding the potential use of Emicizumab in paediatric patients below the age of 2 years with SHA without inhibitor improved convenience (e.g. subcutaneous administration) has to be carefully weighed up against safety (e.g. outstanding long-term efficacy and safety data in a representative cohort of this patient group).

However, optimal diagnostic standards and treatment are only one part of the management of haemophilia at our centre and management is complex. As an example of complexity, we referred to the impact haemophilia might have on the other family members.³¹ As a consequence, the management of haemophilia should be in the hands of specialized comprehensive care centres with devoted expert teams and a variety of relevant, specialist departments in immediate reach.^{33,34}

Our list may not be complete, or the order of the items prioritised is different at different centres. However, we hope to have provided a concise review of, in our view, the most important aspects when it comes to counselling of parents of a boy with newly diagnosed HA.

Authors' Contributions

K.K. wrote the manuscript, C.B. and M.O. have read and approved the final manuscript.

Conflict of Interest

K.K. has received grants, travel support and/or lecture fees from Bayer, Biotest, CSL Behring, NovoNordisk, Roche, Sobi and Shire/Takeda and honoraria for an advisory board from CSL Behring and Shire/Takeda.

C.B. is an investigator for Roche and has received grants and honoraria from CSL Behring, Sobi, Shire/Takeda, Pfizer, Bayer and Biotest.

M.O. has received grants/research support from CSL Behring and Bayer and consultancy fees from Shire/Takeda, Bayer, Biotest, CSL Behring, NovoNordisk, Octapharma, Pfizer, and Sobi plus speaker bureau fees from Shire/Takeda, Bayer, Biotest, CSL Behring, Pfizer and Sobi.

Acknowledgments

We appreciate medical-English writing and technical assistance support, which was provided by Dr Mathias Jürs Medical Consulting, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

References

- Mannucci PM, Tuddenham EGD. The hemophilias—from royal genes to gene therapy. *N Engl J Med* 2001;344(23):1773–1779
- Biggs R, Douglas AR, MacFarlane RG et al. Christmas disease. A condition previously mistaken for haemophilia. *BMJ* 1952;2(4799):1378–1382
- Otto JC. An account of a hemorrhagic disposition existing in certain families. *Med Phys J* 1808;20(113):69–72
- van Vulpen LFD, Holstein K, Martinoli C. Joint disease in haemophilia: pathophysiology, pain and imaging. *Haemophilia* 2018;24(Suppl 6):44–49
- Carroll L, Benson G, Lambert J, Benmedjahed K, Zak M, Lee XY. Real-world utilities and health-related quality-of-life data in hemophilia patients in France and the United Kingdom. *Patient Prefer Adherence* 2019;13:941–957
- Blanchette VS, Key NS, Ljung LR, Manco-Johnson MJ, van den Berg HM, Srivastava A; Subcommittee on Factor VIII, Factor IX and Rare Coagulation Disorders of the Scientific and Standardization Committee of the International Society on Thrombosis and Hemostasis. Definitions in hemophilia: communication from the SSC of the ISTH. *J Thromb Haemost* 2014;12(11):1935–1939
- Hartl HK, Reitter S, Eidher U, Ramschak H, Ay C, Pabinger I. The impact of severe haemophilia on the social status and quality of life among Austrian haemophiliacs. *Haemophilia* 2008;14(04):703–708
- Payal V, Sharma P, Goyal V, Jora R, Parakh M, Payal D. Clinical profile of hemophilia patients in Jodhpur Region. *Asian J Transfus Sci* 2016;10(01):101–104
- Zanon E, Pasca S. Intracranial haemorrhage in children and adults with haemophilia A and B: a literature review of the last 20 years. *Blood Transfus* 2019;17(05):378–384
- White GC II, Rosendaal F, Aledort LM, Lusher JM, Rothschild C, Ingerslev J; Factor VIII and Factor IX Subcommittee. Definitions in hemophilia. Recommendation of the scientific subcommittee on factor VIII and factor IX of the scientific and standardization committee of the International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis. *Thromb Haemost* 2001;85(03):560
- Santagostino E, Mancuso ME, Tripodi A, et al. Severe hemophilia with mild bleeding phenotype: molecular characterization and global coagulation profile. *J Thromb Haemost* 2010;8(04):737–743
- Pavlova A, Oldenburg J. Defining severity of hemophilia: more than factor levels. *Semin Thromb Hemost* 2013;39(07):702–710
- Zhou JY, Barnes RFW, Foster G, Iorio A, Cramer TJ, von Drygalski A. Joint bleeding tendencies in adult patients with hemophilia: It's not all pharmacokinetics. *Clin Appl Thromb Hemost* 2019;25:1–10
- den Uijl IE, Fischer K, Van Der Bom JG, Grobbee DE, Rosendaal FR, Plug I. Analysis of low frequency bleeding data: the association of joint bleeds according to baseline FVIII activity levels. *Haemophilia* 2011;17(01):41–44
- The Hemophilia, von Willebrand Disease and Platelet Disorders Handbook. How hemophilia is inherited. Available at: <https://www.hog.org/handbook/section/2/how-hemophilia-is-inherited>. Assessed October 18, 2019
- Paroskie A, Oso O, Almassi B, DeBaun MR, Sidonio RF Jr. Both hemophilia health care providers and hemophilia carriers report that carriers have excessive bleeding. *J Pediatr Hematol Oncol* 2014;36(04):e224–e230
- Di Michele DM, Gibb C, Lefkowitz JM, Ni Q, Gerber LM, Ganguly A. Severe and moderate haemophilia A and B in US females. *Haemophilia* 2014;20(02):e136–e143
- Radic CP, Rossetti LC, Abelleiro MM, et al. Phenotype-genotype correlations in hemophilia A carriers are consistent with the binary role of the phase between F8 and X-chromosome inactivation. *J Thromb Haemost* 2015;13(04):530–539
- Kitchen S, Signer-Romero K, Key NS. Current laboratory practices in the diagnosis and management of haemophilia: a global assessment. *Haemophilia* 2015;21(04):550–557
- Oldenburg J, Pavlova A. Discrepancy between one-stage and chromogenic factor VIII activity assay results can lead to misdiagnosis of haemophilia A phenotype. *Haemostaseologie* 2010;30(04):207–211
- Gouw SC, van den Berg HM, Oldenburg J, et al. F8 gene mutation type and inhibitor development in patients with severe hemophilia A: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Blood* 2012;119(12):2922–2934
- MacLean PE, Fijnvandraat K, Beijlevelt M, Peters M. The impact of unaware carriership on the clinical presentation of haemophilia. *Haemophilia* 2004;10(05):560–564
- Witmer C, Presley R, Kulkarni R, Soucie JM, Manno CS, Raffini L. Associations between intracranial haemorrhage and prescribed prophylaxis in a large cohort of haemophilia patients in the United States. *Br J Haematol* 2011;152(02):211–216
- Manco-Johnson MJ, Abshire TC, Shapiro AD, et al. Prophylaxis versus episodic treatment to prevent joint disease in boys with severe hemophilia. *N Engl J Med* 2007;357(06):535–544
- Gringeri A, Lundin B, von Mackensen S, Mantovani L, Mannucci PM; ESPRIT Study Group. A randomized clinical trial of prophylaxis in children with hemophilia A (the ESPRIT Study). *J Thromb Haemost* 2011;9(04):700–710
- Garagiola I, Palla R, Peyvandi F. Risk factors for inhibitor development in severe hemophilia a. *Thromb Res* 2018;168:20–27
- Walsh CE, Jiménez-Yuste V, Auerswald G, Grancha S. The burden of inhibitors in hemophilia patients. *Thromb Haemost* 2016;116(Suppl 1):S10–S17
- Annex I. Summary of product characteristics. Available at: https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/product-information/hemlibra-epar-product-information_en.pdf. Assessed October 18, 2019
- Peyvandi F, Mannucci PM, Garagiola I, et al. A randomized trial of factor VIII and neutralizing antibodies in hemophilia A. *N Engl J Med* 2016;374(21):2054–2064
- Sande CM, Al-Huniti A, Ten Eyck P, Shraithkumar AA. Impact of the Survey of Inhibitors in Plasma-Product Exposed Toddlers (SIPPET) study and its post hoc analyses on clinical practice in the United States: A survey of Haemophilia and Thrombosis Research Society members. *Haemophilia* 2019;25(05):754–772
- Limperg PF, Haverman L, Beijlevelt M, et al. Psychosocial care for children with haemophilia and their parents in the Netherlands. *Haemophilia* 2017;23(03):362–369
- Srivastava A, Brewer AK, Mauser-Bunschoten EP, et al; Treatment Guidelines Working Group on Behalf of The World Federation Of Hemophilia. Guidelines for the management of hemophilia. *Haemophilia* 2013;19(01):e1–e47

- 33 Giangrande PLF, Peyvandi F, O'Mahony B, et al. Kreuth IV: European consensus proposals for treatment of haemophilia with coagulation factor concentrates. *Haemophilia* 2017;23(03):370–375
- 34 European Haemophilia Network. European guidelines for the certification of Haemophilia Centres. Available at: http://www.euhanet.org/docs/euhanet-european_guidelines_for_the_certification_of_haemophilia_centres_2013.pdf. Assessed October 18, 2019
- 35 Executive Committee of the German Medical Association on the Recommendation of the Scientific Advisory Board. Cross-Sectional Guidelines for Therapy with Blood Components and Plasma Derivatives. 4th revised and updated ed. Berlin: German Medical Association; 2014. Available at: https://www.bundesaerztekammer.de/fileadmin/user_upload/downloads/Querschnittsleitlinie_Gesamtdokument-englisch_07032011.pdf
- 36 Thornburg CD. How I approach: previously untreated patients with severe congenital hemophilia A. *Pediatr Blood Cancer* 2018; 65(12):e27466
- 37 Mannucci PM. Viral safety of coagulation factor concentrates: memoirs from an insider. *J Thromb Haemost* 2018;16(04):630–633
- 38 Lassila R, Makris M. Safety surveillance in haemophilia and allied disorders. *J Intern Med* 2016;279(06):515–523
- 39 National Hemophilia Foundation. Available at: <https://www.hemophilia.org/sites/default/files/document/files/243SIPPET.pdf>. Assessed October 18, 2019
- 40 Dasgupta S, Repessé Y, Bayry J, et al. VWF protects FVIII from endocytosis by dendritic cells and subsequent presentation to immune effectors. *Blood* 2007;109(02):610–612
- 41 Mahlangu J, Cerquiera M, Srivastava A. Emerging therapies for haemophilia - Global perspective. *Haemophilia* 2018;24(Suppl 6):15–21
- 42 Lenting PJ, Denis CV, Christophe OD. Emicizumab, a bispecific antibody recognizing coagulation factors IX and X: how does it actually compare to factor VIII? *Blood* 2017;130(23):2463–2468
- 43 Cafuir L, Kruse-Jarres R, Mancuso ME, Kempton CL. Emicizumab for hemophilia A without inhibitors. *Exp Rev Hematol* 2019; 12(07):515–524
- 44 National Hemophilia Foundation. Available at: <https://www.hemophilia.org/Researchers-Healthcare-Providers/Medical-and-Scientific-Advisory-Council-MASAC/MASAC-Recommendations/Recommendation-on-the-Use-and-Management-of-Emicizumab-kxwh-Hemlibra-for-Hemophilia-A-with-and-without-Inhibitors>. Assessed October 18, 2019
- 45 Vepsäläinen K, Riikonen P, Lassila P, et al. Long-term clinical and economic outcomes in previously untreated paediatric patients with severe haemophilia A: A nationwide real-world study with 700 person-years. *Haemophilia* 2018;24(03):436–444
- 46 EMA. Assessment report. Available at: https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/variation-report/hemlibra-h-c-4406-ii-0002-epar-assessment-report-variation_en.pdf. Assessed October 18, 2019
- 47 Andrew M, Paes B, Milner R, et al. Development of the human coagulation system in the full-term infant. *Blood* 1987;70(01):165–172
- 48 Adamkewicz JI, Chen DC, Paz-Priel I. Effects and interferences of Emicizumab, a humanised bispecific antibody mimicking activated factor VIII cofactor function, on coagulation assays. *Thromb Haemost* 2019;119(07):1084–1093
- 49 Gouw SC, van der Bom JG, Marijke van den Berg H for the CANAL study group. Treatment-related risk factors of inhibitor development in previously untreated patients with hemophilia A: the CANAL cohort study. *Blood* 2007;109(11):4648–4654
- 50 Pierce GF, Hart DP, Kaczmarek R; Committee on Coagulation Products Safety Supply, Access (CPSSA) of the World Federation of Hemophilia (WFH). Safety and efficacy of emicizumab and other novel agents in newborns and infants. *Haemophilia* 2019; 25(05):e334–e335