

**Kriterien zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen
Vergleichstherapie**

und

**Recherche und Synopse der Evidenz zur Bestimmung
der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a
SGB V**

und

**Schriftliche Beteiligung der wissenschaftlich-
medizinischen Fachgesellschaften und der
Arzneimittelkommission der deutschen Ärzteschaft
(AkdÄ) zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen
Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a SGB V**

Vorgang: Hämophilie B

Stand: Dezember 2020

I. Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie: Kriterien gemäß 5. Kapitel § 6 VerfO G-BA

[Hämophilie B]

Kriterien gemäß 5. Kapitel § 6 VerfO

Sofern als Vergleichstherapie eine Arzneimittelanwendung in Betracht kommt, muss das Arzneimittel grundsätzlich eine Zulassung für das Anwendungsgebiet haben.

Siehe Übersicht „II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet“

Sofern als Vergleichstherapie eine nicht-medikamentöse Behandlung in Betracht kommt, muss diese im Rahmen der GKV erbringbar sein.

nicht angezeigt

Beschlüsse/Bewertungen/Empfehlungen des Gemeinsamen Bundesausschusses zu im Anwendungsgebiet zugelassenen Arzneimitteln/nicht-medikamentösen Behandlungen

Beschlüsse des G-BA über eine Änderung der Arzneimittel-Richtlinie (AM-RL):

- Albutrepenonacog alfa (Anlage XII – Nutzenbewertung nach §35a SGB V, Beschluss vom 01. Dezember 2016)
- Eftrenonacog alfa (Anlage XII – Nutzenbewertung nach §35a SGB V, Beschluss vom 15. Dezember 2016)
- Nonacog beta pegol (Anlage XII – Nutzenbewertung nach §35a SGB V, Beschluss vom 19. April 2018)

Die Vergleichstherapie soll nach dem allgemein anerkannten Stand der medizinischen Erkenntnisse zur zweckmäßigen Therapie im Anwendungsgebiet gehören.

Siehe systematische Literaturrecherche

II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet

Handelsname ATC-Code	Anwendungsgebiet (Text aus Fachinformation)
Zu bewertendes Arzneimittel:	
<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: 0;"/>	
Faktor-IX-Präparate	
Rekombinante Präparate	
Nonacog alfa B02BD09 BeneFix®	Therapie und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Patienten mit Hämophilie B (kongenitaler Faktor-IX-Mangel). BeneFIX kann bei allen Altersgruppen angewendet werden.
Nonacog gamma B02BD29 Rixubis®	Behandlung und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Patienten mit Hämophilie B (kongenitalem Faktor-IX-Mangel). RIXUBIS ist für Patienten aller Altersgruppen indiziert.
Eftrenonacog alfa B02BD34 Alprolix®	Behandlung und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Patienten mit Hämophilie B (angeborener Faktor-IX-Mangel). ALPROLIX kann bei allen Altersgruppen angewendet werden.
Albutrepenonacog alfa B02BD33 Idelvion®	Therapie und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Patienten mit Hämophilie B (kongenitaler Faktor-IX-Mangel). IDELVION kann bei allen Altersgruppen angewendet werden.
Nonacog beta pegol B02BD04 Refixia®	Behandlung und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Patienten im Alter von 12 Jahren und älter mit Hämophilie B (angeborener Faktor-IX-Mangel).

II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet

aus menschlichem Plasma gewonnene Präparate

Faktor IX B02BD04 AlphaNine® Berinin® Mononine® Octanine®	Behandlung und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Patienten mit Hämophilie B (angeborener Faktor-IX-Mangel) bzw. Therapie und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Patienten mit Hämophilie B (kongenitaler Faktor-IX-Mangel)
Faktor IX B02BD04 Haemonine®	Therapie und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Patienten mit Hämophilie B (angeborener Faktor-IX-Mangel). Haemonine wird angewendet bei Erwachsenen, Jugendlichen und Kindern im Alter von 6 Jahren und älter.
Faktor IX B02BD04 Immunine®	Therapie und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Patienten mit Hämophilie B (angeborener Faktor-IX-Mangel). IMMUNINE ist für die Anwendung in allen Altersgruppen – bei Kindern älter als 6 Jahre bis hin zu Erwachsenen – indiziert. Die Anwendung von IMMUNINE bei Kindern unter 6 Jahren kann nicht empfohlen werden, da hierzu nur unzureichende Daten vorliegen.

Kombination verschiedener Gerinnungsfaktoren

Kombinationspräparate aus den Gerinnungsfaktoren II, VII, IX und X Beriplex® Cofact® B02BD01	Behandlung von Blutungen und perioperative Vorbeugung bei erblichem Mangel an einem der Vitamin-K-abhängigen Gerinnungsfaktoren, wenn kein gereinigtes spezifisches Gerinnungsprodukt zur Verfügung steht.
Kombinationspräparat aus den Gerinnungsfaktoren II, VII, IX und X B02BD01 Prothromplex®	Behandlung und perioperative Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei angeborenem Mangel von Vitamin K-abhängigen Gerinnungsfaktoren, wenn das gereinigte, spezifische Gerinnungsfaktoren-Konzentrat nicht zur Verfügung steht. Prothromplex NF 600 ist indiziert für Erwachsene. Da nur unzureichende pädiatrische Daten vorliegen, kann die Anwendung von Prothromplex NF 600 bei Kindern nicht empfohlen werden.

II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet

<p>mit Faktor VIII-Inhibitor-Bypassing-Aktivität angereicherte Humanplasmafraktion B02BD03 Feiba®</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behandlung und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Hämophilie-A-Patienten mit FVIII-Inhibitor • Behandlung und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Hämophilie-B-Patienten mit FIX-Inhibitor • Behandlung und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei nicht Hämophiliekranken mit einem erworbenen Inhibitor gegen die Faktoren VIII, IX oder XI. <p>In einzelnen Fällen wurde FEIBA erfolgreich bei von-Willebrand-Patienten mit einem Inhibitor eingesetzt. FEIBA wurde außerdem in Kombination mit Faktor VIII-Konzentrat für eine Langzeittherapie eingesetzt, um eine vollständige und dauerhafte Eliminierung des FVIII-Inhibitors zu erreichen und so eine regelmäßige Behandlung mit FVIII-Konzentrat wie bei Patienten ohne Inhibitor zu ermöglichen.</p>
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Weitere Präparate

<p>Eptacog alfa B02BD08 NovoSeven®</p>	<p>Rekombinanter Faktor VIIa NovoSeven® wird angewendet zur Behandlung von Blutungen und Prophylaxe von Blutungen <u>im Zusammenhang mit chirurgischen oder invasiven Eingriffen</u> bei folgenden Patientengruppen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bei Patienten mit angeborener Hämophilie mit Hemmkörpern gegen Blutgerinnungsfaktoren VIII oder IX > 5 Bethesda-Einheiten (BE) • bei Patienten mit angeborener Hämophilie, bei denen mit einem starken Anstieg des Hemmkörpers bei Verabreichung von Faktor VIII oder Faktor IX zu rechnen ist [...]
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Quellen: AMIS-Datenbank, Fachinformationen

Abteilung Fachberatung Medizin

Recherche und Synopse der Evidenz zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a SGB V

Vorgang: Hämophilie B

Auftrag von: Abt. AM
Bearbeitet von: Abt. FB Med
Datum: 10. November 2020

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Abkürzungsverzeichnis

AICC	Anti-Inhibitor Coagulant Complex
AJBR	annualized joint bleeding rates
APCC	Activated Prothrombin Complex Concentrate
AWMF	Arbeitsgemeinschaft der wissenschaftlichen medizinischen Fachgesellschaften
CB	consensus based
CFC	Clotting factor concentrates
CVAD	central venous access devices
CWH	child with haemophilia
DDAVP	Desmopressin
ECRI	ECRI Guidelines Trust
EHL	Extended half-life
FEIBA	Factor eight inhibitor bypassing activity
FFP	Fresh frozen plasma
G-BA	Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss
GIN	Guidelines International Network
GoR	Grade of Recommendations
HR	Hazard Ratio
ICH	intracranial hemorrhage
IQWiG	Institut für Qualität und Wirtschaftlichkeit im Gesundheitswesen
KI	Konfidenzintervall
LoE	Level of Evidence
NF	Nanofiltered
NICE	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence
OR	Odds Ratio
PCC	prothrombin complex concentrates
PK	pharmacokinetic
PTP	previously treated patients
PUP	previously untreated patients
PWH	people with haemophilia
RR	Relatives Risiko
SHA	severe haemophilia A
SHB	severe haemophilia B
SHL	standard half-life
SIGN	Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network
TRIP	Turn Research into Practice Database
WFH	World Federation of Hemophilia
WHO	World Health Organization

1 Indikation

Hämophilie B (kongenitaler Faktor-IX-Mangel)

2 Systematische Recherche

Es wurde eine systematische Literaturrecherche nach systematischen Reviews, Meta-Analysen und evidenzbasierten systematischen Leitlinien zur Indikation *Hämophilie B* durchgeführt. Der Suchzeitraum wurde auf die letzten 5 Jahre eingeschränkt und die Recherche am 09.10.2020 abgeschlossen. Die Suche erfolgte in den aufgeführten Datenbanken bzw. Internetseiten folgender Organisationen: The Cochrane Library (Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews), MEDLINE (PubMed), AWMF, ECRI, G-BA, GIN, NICE, TRIP, SIGN, WHO. Ergänzend erfolgte eine freie Internetsuche nach aktuellen deutschen und europäischen Leitlinien. Die detaillierte Darstellung der Suchstrategie ist am Ende der Synopse aufgeführt.

In einem zweistufigen Screening wurden die Ergebnisse der Literaturrecherche bewertet. Die Recherche ergab 259 Quellen. Im ersten Screening wurden auf Basis von Titel und Abstract nach Population, Intervention, Komparator und Publikationstyp nicht relevante Publikationen ausgeschlossen. Zudem wurde eine Sprachrestriktion auf deutsche und englische Quellen vorgenommen. Im zweiten Screening wurden die im ersten Screening eingeschlossenen Publikationen als Volltexte gesichtet und auf ihre Relevanz und methodische Qualität geprüft. Dafür wurden dieselben Kriterien wie im ersten Screening sowie Kriterien zur methodischen Qualität der Evidenzquellen verwendet. Basierend darauf, wurden insgesamt 5 Quellen eingeschlossen. Es erfolgte eine synoptische Darstellung wesentlicher Inhalte der identifizierten Referenzen.

3 Ergebnisse

3.1 G-BA Beschlüsse

G-BA, 2016 [1].

Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung (AM-RL); Anlage XII: (Frühe) Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V; Geltende Fassung zum Beschluss vom 1. Dezember 2016 - Albutrepenonacog alfa

Anwendungsgebiet

Therapie und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Patienten mit Hämophilie B (kongenitaler Faktor-IX-Mangel). Idelvion® kann bei allen Altersgruppen angewendet werden.

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

Orphan Drug, daher keine zVT

Fazit / Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens

Nicht quantifizierbar

G-BA, 2016 [2].

Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung (AM-RL); Anlage XII: (Frühe) Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V; Geltende Fassung zum Beschluss vom 15. Dezember 2016 - Eftrenonacog alfa

Anwendungsgebiet

Behandlung und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Patienten mit Hämophilie B (angeborener Faktor-IX-Mangel).

ALPROLIX kann bei allen Altersgruppen angewendet werden.

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

Orphan Drug, daher keine zVT

Fazit / Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens

Nicht quantifizierbar

G-BA, 2018 [3].

Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung (AM-RL); Anlage XII: (Frühe) Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V; Geltende Fassung zum Beschluss vom 19. April 2018 / 26. Juni 2018 - Nonacog beta pegol

Anwendungsgebiet

Behandlung und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Patienten im Alter von 12 Jahren und älter mit Hämophilie B (angeborener Faktor-IX-Mangel)

Zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie

Die zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie für die Therapie und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Patienten mit Hämophilie B sind rekombinante oder aus humanem Plasma gewonnene Blutgerinnungsfaktor-IX-Präparate.

Fazit / Ausmaß des Zusatznutzens

Ein Zusatznutzen ist nicht belegt.

3.2 Cochrane Reviews

Im Anwendungsgebiet liegen keine relevanten Cochrane Reviews vor.

3.3 Systematische Reviews

Im Anwendungsgebiet liegen keine relevanten systematischen Reviews vor.

3.4 Leitlinien

Srivastava A et al., 2020 [5].

World Federation of Hemophilia (WFH)

WFH guidelines for the management of hemophilia, 3rd edition

Zielsetzung/Fragestellung

Guideline for the management of haemophilia.

Methodik

Grundlage der Leitlinie

- Repräsentatives Gremium.
- Interessenkonflikte und finanzielle Unabhängigkeit dargelegt.
- Systematische Suche, Auswahl und Bewertung der Evidenz.
- Formale Konsensusprozesse und externes Begutachtungsverfahren dargelegt.
- Empfehlungen der Leitlinie sind eindeutig und die Verbindung zu der zugrundeliegenden Evidenz ist explizit dargestellt.
- Regelmäßige Überprüfung der Aktualität nicht spezifiziert.

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

Searches were run in PubMed, the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (CDSR), the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL), and EMBASE, covering the period from January 1, 2000, to the date of the search between May and November 2019.

LoE / GoR

- No LoE and SoR caused by low level of evidence in this field. In the interest of transparency the WFH guideline recommendations were not graded but were clearly marked “CB” for consensus-based.
- Following the drafting of the recommendations by the assigned healthcare professionals, each set of recommendations went through the modified Delphi consensus process.

Empfehlungen

Chapter 5: Hemostatic Agents

Recommendation 5.1.1:

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

REMARK : The choice between these classes of product must be made according to local criteria including availability, cost, and patient preferences. CB

5.3. Clotting factor concentrates (CFCs)

FIX CFCs

- All currently marketed plasma-derived and recombinant FIX products are listed in the WFH Online Registry of Clotting Factor Concentrates. 3 Consult the individual product inserts for details.
- FIX CFCs are categorized into two classes:
 - Pure FIX CFCs, which may be plasma-derived or recombinant (see below for information on EHL FIX CFCs);
 - FIX CFCs that also contain factors II, VII, IX, and X, known as prothrombin complex concentrates (PCCs), which are nowadays only rarely used. Whenever possible, the use of pure FIX concentrates is preferable for the treatment of hemophilia B 8,9 as they are associated with a reduced risk of thrombosis and disseminated intravascular coagulation compared to PCCs, particularly in the following instances:
 - surgery;
 - liver disease;
 - intensive exposure, i.e., prolonged therapy at high doses;
 - previous thrombosis or known thrombotic tendency;
 - concomitant use of drugs known to have thrombogenic potential, including antifibrinolytic agents.

Recommendation 5.3.3:

For treatment of FIX deficiency in patients with hemophilia B, the WFH recommends a product containing only FIX rather than prothrombin complex concentrates (PCCs), which also contain other clotting factors, such as factors II, VII, and X, some of which may become activated during manufacture and may predispose the patient to thromboembolism.

REMARK : Pure FIX products have reduced risk of thrombosis or disseminated intravascular coagulation, compared to what was observed with large doses of older-generation PCCs.

REMARK : Current PCCs are considered safer than earlier products due to the inclusion of coagulation inhibitors such as heparin, antithrombin, and proteins C, S, and Z. Nevertheless, in cases of intensive treatment (e.g., perioperative management), prothrombotic clotting factors may accumulate in plasma and may increase the risk for thromboembolic complications. When PCCs are used in high doses in order to normalize FIX levels, thromboprophylaxis should be considered. CB

Recommendation 5.3.4:

For hemophilia B patients requiring prolonged therapy at high doses, the use of pure FIX concentrates is recommended over prothrombin complex concentrates. CB

Recommendation 5.3.5:

For hemophilia B patients undergoing surgery, the use of pure FIX concentrates is recommended over prothrombin complex concentrates. CB

Recommendation 5.3.6:

For hemophilia B patients with liver disease, the use of pure FIX concentrates is recommended over prothrombin complex concentrates. CB

Recommendation 5.3.7:

For hemophilia B patients with previous thrombosis or known thrombotic tendency, the use of pure FIX concentrates is recommended over prothrombin complex concentrates. CB

Recommendation 5.3.8:

For hemophilia B patients concomitantly using drugs known to have thrombogenic potential, including antifibrinolytic agents, the use of pure FIX concentrates is recommended over prothrombin complex concentrates. CB

Dosage/administration

- FIX CFCs are available in vials labelled with the product potency, ranging from approximately 250-4000 IU per vial.
- In the absence of an inhibitor, each IU of plasma-derived or recombinant SHL FIX per kilogram of body weight infused intravenously will raise the plasma FIX level by approximately 1 IU/dL. 12
- The half-life of SHL FIX is approximately 18-24 hours. Guidelines for PK studies on FIX CFCs include at least 8 blood samplings taken over a period of 72 hours (additional samplings over up to 2 weeks for EHL FIX). However, for dose tailoring in routine practice, useful PK parameters can be estimated from population PK models which enable Bayesian estimation of individual PK from limited samples. 15

Recommendation 5.3.9:

For patients with hemophilia B receiving FIX concentrates who would benefit from optimization of prophylaxis, the WFH recommends pharmacokinetic 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 1-2 weeks), or with limited sampling in combination with population PK estimates. CB

- Unmodified recombinant FIX (rFIX) CFCs have a lower recovery than plasma-derived FIX CFCs, such that each unit of FIX infused per kilogram of body weight will raise FIX activity by approximately 0.8 IU/dL in adults and 0.7 IU/dL in children under 15 years of age. 22
- To calculate dosage, multiply the patient ' s weight in kilograms by the FIX level in IU/dL desired.
 - Example: 50 kg body weight × 40 (IU/dL level desired) = 2000 IU of plasma-derived FIX.
 - For rFIX, the dose is calculated as 2000 IU ÷ 0.8 (or 2000 IU × 1.25) = 2500 IU for adults, and 2000 IU ÷ 0.7 (or 2000 IU × 1.43) = 2860 IU for children.
- FIX CFCs should be infused slowly over several minutes as specified in the product insert. 14 The patient ' s peak FIX level should be measured approximately 15-30 minutes after infusion to verify the expected FIX activity of the dose given. 12
- For patients undergoing surgery or those with severe bleeds that require frequent infusions, laboratory monitoring of FIX levels is required including measurement of FIX trough level to aid in the calculation of subsequent doses. (See Chapter 3: Laboratory Diagnosis and Monitoring – Factor assays, and Chapter 9: Specific Management Issues – Surgery and invasive procedures.)
- Purified FIX CFCs may also be administered by continuous infusion (as with FVIII CFCs).

- Allergic reactions may occur with infusions of both recombinant and plasma-derived FIX CFCs (in approximately 2%-4% of cases). These are often associated with anti-FIX inhibitors.

Extended half- life products

Rationale for development of EHL CFCs

- The frequency of infusions using SHL CFCs is associated with an increased burden of treatment and often leads to poor adherence to prophylaxis regimens. 23 Annualized bleeding rates (ABRs) are not always zero with prophylaxis with SHL CFCs, and joint disease can still appear in young adults. 24,25 EHL products were developed to address the need to reduce the treatment burden of prophylaxis and to maintain higher factor trough levels to improve bleed prevention.

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 clotting factor concentrates. CB

Safety and efficacy of EHL products

- All registered EHL products have been shown to be efficacious in the prevention and treatment of bleeds in children, adolescents, and adults. Over 90% of bleeds were successfully treated with a single administration, and the efficacy in bleed prevention resulted in ABRs <4-5 across all EHL products. Hemostatic efficacy was demonstrated in a variety of minor and major surgeries. 32
- In previously treated children, adolescents, and adults, no increased risk of new inhibitor development has been observed in those receiving EHL FVIII/FIX products; all clinical trials in previously treated patients (PTPs) have demonstrated either no inhibitor development or very low incidence rates that were within regulatory safety limits.
- EHL products have been given to previously untreated patients (PUPs), either as part of clinical PUP studies or outside of studies. Although inhibitor development has been reported in such settings, no substantial difference in levels of inhibitor development has been observed with EHL compared to SHL products. However, no completed trial in PUPs has yet been published in full.

5.5 | Other plasma products

Recommendation 5.5.1:

For patients with hemophilia, the WFH strongly recommends the use of viral-inactivated plasma-derived or recombinant clotting factor concentrates in preference to cryoprecipitate or fresh frozen plasma.

REMARK : The WFH supports the use of CFCs in preference to cryoprecipitate or FFP due to concerns about quality, safety, and efficacy. However, the WFH recognizes the reality that they are still widely used in countries around the world where they are the only available or affordable treatment options. CB

Recommendation 5.5.2:

For patients with hemophilia, fresh frozen plasma is not recommended due to concerns about the safety and quality.

REMARK : However, the WFH recognizes the as yet unavoidable reality of their continued use in some parts of the world where it is the only available or affordable treatment option. CB

Recommendation 5.5.3:

For patients with hemophilia, cryoprecipitate is not recommended due to concerns about the safety and quality.

REMARK : The use of cryoprecipitate can only be justified in situations where clotting factor concentrates are not available as there is no proven advantage for their use over CFCs. It is strongly encouraged that viral-inactivation procedures be used, if available. CB

5.6 | Other pharmacological options

Recommendation 5.6.6:

For patients with hemophilia, the WFH recommends that antifibrinolytics are a valuable alternative to use alone or as adjuvant treatment, particularly in controlling mucocutaneous bleeding (e.g., epistaxis, oral and gastrointestinal bleeding, and menorrhagia) and for dental surgery and eruption or shedding of teeth.

REMARK : Antifibrinolytics can be used with standard doses of clotting factor concentrates, including bypassing agents. However, they should not be used with prothrombin complex concentrates due to the increased risk of thromboembolism. CB

Recommendation 5.6.7:

For patients with hematuria, the WFH recommends against the use of antifibrinolytics, as it is contraindicated in these patients due to increased risk of obstructive uropathy. CB

Recommendation 5.6.8:

For patients with renal impairment, the WFH recommends reduced dosing of antifibrinolytics and close monitoring. CB

Chapter 6: Prophylaxis in Hemophilia

Recommendation 6.1.1:

For patients with hemophilia A or B with a severe phenotype (note that this may include patients with moderate hemophilia with a severe phenotype), the WFH strongly recommends that such patients be on prophylaxis sufficient to prevent bleeds at all times, but that prophylaxis should be individualized, taking into consideration patient bleeding phenotype, joint status, individual pharmacokinetics, and patient self-assessment and preference.

REMARK : Individualizing prophylaxis means that if patients continue to experience bleeds, their prophylaxis regimen should be escalated (in dose/frequency or both) to prevent bleeding.

REMARK : In countries with significant healthcare constraints, the WFH still advocates for the use of prophylaxis over episodic therapy but recognizes that less intensive prophylaxis may be used. CB

Standard half- life factor replacement therapy

- Prophylaxis has conventionally been defined as 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. 1 The focus of this conventional definition of prophylaxis has been on preventing joint bleeds and maintaining musculoskeletal health.
- The objective of prophylaxis has been to convert a person with severe hemophilia (baseline FVIII/FIX level <1 IU/dL [1%]) to a bleeding phenotype typical of moderate or mild hemophilia by maintaining factor levels above 1 IU/dL (1%) at all times. 4
- This was based on the observation that people with moderate hemophilia seldom experienced spontaneous bleeding and had much better preservation of joint function.

- However, there has been increasing recognition and evidence that factor trough levels of 1-3 IU/dL (1%-3%) are insufficient to totally prevent bleeds in all people with hemophilia and allow occasional clinical and subclinical bleeds, resulting in gradual progression of joint disease over a lifespan. 5
- In general, the higher the factor levels at all times, the less the bleeding. For every 1% increase in baseline factor levels (in people with hemophilia not on prophylaxis), there is a decrease in bleeding frequency, and when baseline FVIII:C levels are above 15 IU/dL (15%), spontaneous bleeding is uncommon. 6-8 The same is thought to apply with FIX:C levels, although this has been less well studied. Similarly, it has been shown that the more time spent with FVIII levels below 1 IU/dL (1%), the higher the rate of breakthrough bleeds during prophylaxis. 6

Extended half- life factor replacement therapy

- The use of extended half-life (EHL) CFCs fits within the definition of conventional factor prophylaxis but allows for more ambitious prophylaxis than simply converting an individual from a severe to a moderate phenotype.
- This is particularly the case with some EHL FIX products which allow individuals to have FIX levels in a non-hemophilic range (>40 IU/dL [40%]) for a substantial proportion of time and levels in the mild hemophilia range (5-40 IU/dL [5%-40%]) just prior to the next infusion. 9
- While prophylaxis with CFCs has been the mainstay of hemophilia treatment for many decades, the treatment landscape is changing with the development of new types of therapies.

Initiation of prophylaxis: timing and approach

- Age at initiation of prophylaxis has been a strong predictor of long-term clinical outcomes.
- People with hemophilia initiated on early prophylaxis (i.e., primary or secondary prophylaxis) have shown the best long-term outcomes. 12 (See Table 6-1 for prophylaxis definitions.) Furthermore, early initiation of prophylaxis also reduces the risk and incidence of intracranial hemorrhage (ICH), which is highest in very young children. 13
- Long-term cohort studies have shown that a small number of joint bleeds occurring early in life prior to the start of prophylaxis may (in some patients) ultimately result in hemophilic arthropathy. 14-16
- Regular prophylaxis begun at a young age and given in appropriate doses should therefore be considered the standard of care to treat hemophilia until an alternate long-term therapy such as gene therapy is available.
- There have been various approaches regarding how to initiate conventional prophylaxis with IV factor replacement therapy. The two main ways (high-dose prophylaxis and low-dose escalating prophylaxis) are mainly differentiated in the frequency of CFC administration and less so in the doses used. 17
- Escalating frequency prophylaxis, which starts with less intense prophylaxis (e.g., once-weekly infusions), followed by an increase in frequency, has enabled young children and their families to gradually adapt to the burdens of prophylaxis (e.g., peripheral venous infusion). 18,19 Young children commenced on low-dose escalating prophylaxis need to be followed closely, and strong consideration should be given to escalating prophylaxis quickly (either all patients or according to bleeding symptoms) in order to prevent bleeding and resulting morbidity.
- Starting with less intense prophylaxis and then gradually escalating may improve family acceptance of starting prophylaxis early and may improve adherence to prophylaxis. This approach also appears to result in less need for placement of central venous access devices (CVADs). However, patients on less intense prophylaxis are at a higher risk of bleeding until escalation of prophylaxis occurs. 20,21
- For people with hemophilia A, starting with small doses of FVIII CFC therapy may have the additional (unproven) benefit of decreasing inhibitor development, as large and frequent doses of FVIII early on have been associated with an increase in the rate of inhibitor development. 22
- People with severe/moderate hemophilia who have had a life-threatening bleed in early childhood should, however, not be placed on escalating dose prophylaxis but instead be started immediately on high-dose prophylaxis.

- How to start and when to start prophylaxis with either standard half-life (SHL) or extended half-life (EHL) CFCs is not significantly different. In both cases, prophylaxis should be commenced early by starting with a high-dose/high-frequency approach or a low-frequency approach, followed by escalation of frequency.
- With EHL CFCs, less frequent infusions (e.g., once weekly) may be sufficient for many individuals, particularly those with severe hemophilia B receiving EHL FIX CFCs. As EHL CFCs must still be given intravenously, they remain difficult to administer in very young children with poor peripheral venous access.

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Recommendation 6.1.2:

For pediatric patients with severe hemophilia A or B, the WFH recommends early initiation of prophylaxis with clotting factor concentrates (standard or extended half-life FVIII/FIX) or other hemostatic agent(s) prior to the onset of joint disease and ideally before age 3, in order to prevent spontaneous and breakthrough bleeding including hemarthroses which can lead to joint disease. CB

Recommendation 6.1.3:

For adolescents and adults with hemophilia who show evidence of joint damage and have not as yet been on prophylaxis, the WFH recommends commencing tertiary prophylaxis in order to reduce the number of hemarthroses, spontaneous and breakthrough bleeding, and slow down the progression of hemophilic arthropathy. CB

Intensity of prophylaxis

- Although intensity of prophylaxis has generally been referred to as high, intermediate, and low dose, it should be appreciated that intensity is a function of both dose and frequency and that high dose usually refers to a combination of both high doses and high frequencies, while low dose usually refers to a combination of lower doses and lower frequencies, although not always.

6.2 | Benefits of prophylaxis

Prophylaxis using clotting factor concentrates

- All forms of prophylaxis (high/intermediate/low dose with CFCs or prophylaxis with non-factor replacement agents, e.g., emicizumab) provide superior benefits over episodic therapy. Conventional high-dose and intermediate-dose prophylaxis, initiated early in life, have been associated with over 90% reduction in joint bleeding rates, annualized joint bleeding rates (AJBRs) below 3 per year, and a significant reduction in joint deterioration and degenerative joint disease. 12,25
- Prophylaxis also provides protection from other types of hemorrhages in hemophilia, including preventing or substantially reducing the risk of intracranial hemorrhage. 13
- Longer-term benefits include reduction of chronic musculoskeletal pain, functional limitations and disability, need for orthopedic surgery, hospitalization, emergency room visits, and reduced length of hospital stays; all of this leads to greater participation (i.e., regular attendance) in educational, recreational, and professional activities, with improved quality of life. 26
- Because of these benefits, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Federation of Hemophilia (WFH), and many national and international hemophilia organizations have endorsed early prophylaxis as the standard of care for children with a severe phenotype hemophilia 27 and recommend that prophylaxis be continued lifelong. Additionally, adults with severe phenotype hemophilia (if not already on prophylaxis) should initiate prophylaxis as well. 22

Recommendation 6.2.1:

For patients with severe phenotype hemophilia A or B, especially children, the WFH recommends regular long-term prophylaxis as the standard of care to prevent hemarthrosis and other spontaneous and breakthrough bleeding, maintain musculoskeletal health, and promote

quality of life. When prophylaxis is not feasible, episodic therapy is essential treatment for acute hemorrhages, but it will not prevent long-term joint damage.

REMARK : In the long term, early and regular prophylaxis for children reduces hemarthrosis and other hemophilic bleeding, produces better health and joint outcomes, reduces the number of hospital visits and admissions, and may avert the need for orthopedic interventions, including surgery, in the future. CB

6.3 | Standard half- life factor prophylaxis

- All SHL CFCs (i.e., plasma-derived and recombinant) have essentially similar pharmacokinetic properties. The short half-life of SHL CFCs results in the need for frequent venipunctures for prophylaxis (3-4 times per week for FVIII and 2-3 times per week for FIX); this often leads to the need for CVADs in young children and to reduced adherence in older children/adults. 28
- With SHL CFCs, it is difficult to achieve factor trough levels much higher than 1 IU/dL (1%); to do so would require very frequent infusions (possibly daily) that many patients are likely unwilling or unable to do.

Recommendation 6.3.1:

For patients with severe phenotype hemophilia A or B, prophylaxis with clotting factor concentrates (either standard or extended half-life) is recommended at a dose and dosing interval (dependent on the pharmacokinetic [PK] properties of the clotting factor concentrate) that allow them to at all times have sufficient circulating factor to prevent hemarthrosis, and spontaneous and breakthrough bleeding, based on their individual needs and lifestyles and preserve musculoskeletal function.

REMARK : In the past, a trough factor level of 1 IU/dL (1%) was deemed an adequate goal. 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). Recent studies show that such trough levels achieve less bleeding. However, the trade-off is that higher trough levels may require higher doses or more frequent infusions of clotting factor concentrates. This should therefore be personalized based on the individual 's activities, lifestyle, and PK handling of factor. CB

Recommendation 6.3.2:

For patients who are adherent to their prescribed prophylaxis regimen but still experience breakthrough bleeds, the WFH recommends escalation of prophylaxis with measurement of trough levels and, if required, orthopedic interventions as appropriate.

REMARK : Any patient who fails to respond to adequate factor replacement therapy after past responsiveness should be tested for inhibitor development prior to escalation of therapy. CB

6.4 | Extended half- life factor prophylaxis

- The limitations of prophylaxis with SHL CFCs led to the recent development, introduction, and increasing use of EHL CFCs.

Half- life/clearance

- Current EHL FVIII CFCs show modest improvement (1.4- to 1.6-fold) in half-life/clearance in comparison to SHL FVIII CFCs, with no significant differences in PK properties between these EHL FVIII. (Note that there is one EHL FVIII still in clinical trials [BIVV001] that shows a 3- to 4-fold half-life extension.) By contrast, EHL FIX CFCs show greatly improved half-lives (3- to 5-fold longer) in comparison to SHL FIX, but unlike with EHL FVIII, there are significant differences in the PK properties between EHL FIX CFCs. 9,30-32

Dose

- It is not as yet determined what constitutes high-, intermediate-, and low-dose prophylaxis with EHL CFCs and whether these definitions should be revised, given that much higher factor trough levels can be obtained with EHL CFCs, particularly with EHL FIXs. For the most part, EHL FVIII has similar recoveries as SHL FVIII, and hence doses used for prophylaxis will be similar. Certain EHL FIX products show higher recoveries on the basis of less extravascular distribution than SHL FIX; for these products, lower doses might be used for prophylaxis. 9,31 It has been hypothesized that differences in extravascular distribution of FIX between various EHL and SHL FIX CFCs may be important in the protective effect that these CFCs deliver. 33,34 Further research into this is necessary.

Frequency of dosing

- Overall, EHL CFCs allow people with hemophilia to reduce the number of infusions needed to still achieve levels of protection similar to SHL CFCs, or allow them to increase their factor trough levels and achieve higher levels of bleed protection with a similar number of infusions, or a combination of both. Modest reductions in infusion frequency or modest increases in factor trough levels (likely not both) may be accomplished with EHL FVIII concentrates.
- Some (but not all) EHL FIX concentrates permit patients to infuse much less frequently (e.g., once every 7-14 days) and still maintain FIX trough levels of $\geq 10\%$ -20% 9,31,32,35 or infuse weekly or more frequently and achieve FIX trough levels of 20%, 30%, or potentially higher levels. The only caveat to this is that differences in extravascular distribution of FIX may be important in the protective effect of FIX. 36

Time of day dosing for EHL CFCs

- The longer the half-life of a product, the less critical the timing of infusions. This is particularly the case with some EHL FIX concentrates.

Recommendation 6.4.1:

For patients with severe phenotype hemophilia A or B using EHL FVIII or FIX concentrates, the WFH recommends prophylaxis with EHL clotting factor concentrates at sufficient doses and dosing intervals to prevent hemarthroses and spontaneous and breakthrough bleeding and preserve joint function. CB

Rayment R et al., 2020 [4].

British Society for Haematology (BSH)

Guidelines on the use of prophylactic factor replacement for children and adults with Haemophilia A and B.

Zielsetzung/Fragestellung

Guidelines for prophylactic treatment of children and adults with severe haemophilia A (SHA) were produced by the United Kingdom Haemophilia Centre Doctors' Organisation (UKHCDO) in 2010, summarising the high-level, evidence-based studies of prophylaxis in boys and advising on the role of prophylaxis in adults with SHA.¹ This guideline builds on the former, accepting the clear evidence of benefit of prophylaxis in children with SHA. It addresses the optimum use of prophylaxis in children and adults with haemophilia A and B and gives evidence-based recommendations where appropriate.

Methodik

Die Leitlinie entspricht nicht vollständig den methodischen Anforderungen. Aufgrund mangelnder höherwertiger Evidenz vor allem zur Prophylaxe bei Kindern wurde sie trotzdem aufgenommen.

Grundlage der Leitlinie

- Keine Angaben über das Gremium über die Angabe der Autorenschaft hinaus.
- Interessenkonflikte und finanzielle Unabhängigkeit wurden erfasst, die Informationen sind auf Nachfrage verfügbar. Es liegt keine Angaben vor, wie mit Interessenkonflikten umgegangen wurden.
- Systematische Suche und Bewertung der Evidenz.
- Form der Konsensusprozesse nicht dargelegt.
- Externes Begutachtungsverfahren dargelegt.
- Empfehlungen der Leitlinie sind eindeutig und die Verbindung zu der zugrundeliegenden Evidenz ist im Hintergrundtext dargestellt.
- Regelmäßige Überprüfung der Aktualität gesichert.

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- The following databases were searched on 10.9.18 from 2009 onwards: MEDLINE (OvidSP, 1946 to present), Embase (OvidSP, 1974 to present), The Cochrane Library (CDSR Reviews & Protocols, CENTRAL, 2018, Issue 9 & 8 respectively), PubMed (epublications ahead of print only), Transfusion Evidence Library

LoE und GoR

- Entsprechend GRADE

Empfehlungen

Primary prophylaxis

The bleeding phenotype and clinical outcomes can mostly be predicted from the level of factor VIII (FVII) or factor IX (FIX). Without prophylaxis, nearly all men with SHA (<1 iu/ dl) and most of those with moderate haemophilia A (MHA) who have levels between 1 and 3 iu/dl will have at least one target joint and some degree of disability due to joint bleeds.^{8,9} For those with MHA, a measured FVIII of 1–2 iu/ dl has been associated with the highest risk of bleeding: median (interquartile range [IQR]) 2.9 (1.4–7.2) joint bleeds per year, despite prophylaxis in 40% compared to 1.4 (0. 5–3.4) for those with a level of 3–5 iu/dl.¹⁰ In the UK, adults with MHA (with a level <3 iu/dl) have very similar Haemophilia Joint Health Score (HJHS) to those with SH of the same age.¹¹ However, children with MHA have a worse HJHS than those with SHA, irrespective of whether they are taking prophylaxis, suggesting a discrepancy in the approach to the care of these two groups.¹¹ As detailed previously, there is clear evidence for the use of primary, secondary and tertiary prophylaxis in SHA but little for MHA, although one randomised controlled trial (RCT) did include boys with both SHA and a level of 0– 2 iu/dl.³ However, current evidence suggests that those with a level <4 iu/dl develop significant joint damage and should be considered for primary prophylaxis. Clinically, SHA and severe haemophilia B (SHB) are considered indistinguishable although some studies suggest that SHB might be associated with less severe outcomes.¹² Nonetheless, there are insufficient data to be able to treat this cohort differently to those with SHA and a similar approach to initiation and monitoring of prophylaxis is recommended.

- All children with SHA or SHB should receive primary prophylaxis. Grade 1A
- Primary prophylaxis should be considered for all children with baseline factor levels of 1–3 iu/dl. Grade 2C
- Prophylaxis should be offered to any PWH who has sustained one or more spontaneous joint bleeds. Grade 2C
- Prophylaxis should be offered to a PWH who has established joint damage due to haemarthroses who experiences ongoing bleeding. Grade 1B

When should primary prophylactic factor replacement therapy begin in children with severe haemophilia?

The average age of the first joint bleed in SH is 1.49 years,¹⁵ associated with ambulation. The optimum time to start prophylaxis is unclear¹⁶ but, in principle, in order to prevent joint damage it should commence before the first joint bleed occurs.

In an RCT assessing the efficacy of prophylaxis versus episodic treatment, prophylaxis was introduced in boys with HA (0–2 iu/dl) aged 6–30 months who had experienced no more than two joint bleeds.³ MRI assessment performed at 6 years demonstrated that 25 out of 27 (93%) in the prophylaxis group had normal joints compared to 16 out of 29 (55%) in the episodic-therapy group ($P = 0.002$). Similar findings were reported in the ESPRIT trial⁴ and cohort studies.^{17,18} Many different prophylactic regimens were used, with respect to dose and interval, in these cohort studies but this did not seem to alter the impact of starting prophylaxis before the age of 3 years. Prophylaxis should be started following completion of treatment for a spontaneous intracranial bleed, if not already established.⁷

- In a person with SH or MH with a baseline level 1– 3 iu/dl, primary prophylaxis should be started before or immediately after the first joint bleed. This will usually be at the time of ambulation, around 12 months of age and certainly before 24 months. Grade 2C
- Following initial treatment of a spontaneous intracranial haemorrhage, prophylaxis should be commenced and continued long term. Grade 1C

Choice of product

- The choice of factor replacement product must involve shared decision-making with the person with haemophilia and/or their parent/legal guardian. Grade 1C
- Switching between factor replacement products may be performed in patients with more than 150 exposure days and no prior inhibitor. Grade 1C
- Recombinant FVIII and FIX EHL products should be used according to published UKHCDO guidance and used only when they provide clear clinical benefit over standard half-life products. Grade 1C

How to start prophylaxis in children

There are different approaches to commencing prophylaxis in young children. It may be started at the standard full dose, that is, 20–40 u/kg on alternate days and tailored to prevent bleeding. Alternatively, it may be introduced at a reduced frequency, building up to the full dose as soon as possible or based on bleeding phenotype. The latter approach may avoid the need for a CVAD, but there is likely to be suboptimal protection against bleeding, which could have consequences in terms of long-term joint health.⁴⁵ Indeed, allowing joint bleeds to occur whilst using an incremental approach to primary prophylaxis, permitting up to two bleeds per joint in a 3-month period before intensification, has been shown to result in osteochondral changes on MRI at a median age of 88 years, demonstrating inadequate protection against joint damage.⁶ The multidisciplinary team (MDT) should support the introduction of prophylaxis in a CWH. Play therapy can be used to prepare, teach and distract the child, reducing difficulties around venous access.⁴⁶ Psychologists should support the families to address emotional and behavioural issues and anxieties, which might affect both delivery of prophylaxis and the family's quality of life.⁴⁷ Whether prophylaxis is administered through peripheral or central veins is dependent on the ease of venous access, the child and family. However, before inserting a CVAD, the risk of infection and thrombosis should be weighed against the relative ease of venous access.⁴⁸ Younger age and use of external CVAD are associated with higher rates of infections.⁴⁹

- Prophylaxis that is commenced at a reduced frequency should be escalated to full prophylaxis as soon as possible and immediately in the presence of any breakthrough haemarthrosis. Grade 1C
- When introducing a child to prophylaxis the psychosocial needs and social circumstances of the child and his family/carers should be addressed and supported by the haemophilia MDT. Grade 2C

- The route of administration should be agreed with the parent/guardian, according to ease of venous access, the child's compliance, technical abilities and social circumstances. Grade 2C

Choosing the most appropriate regimen for prophylaxis – pharmacokinetics

- Prophylaxis should aim to prevent all bleeds, especially in young children. Grade 2C
- The prophylaxis regimen should not be based on target peak and trough levels but should be tailored to prevent bleeding for an individual within his usual daily activity schedule. A trough of >1 iu/dl or even >3 iu/dl may be required in many cases to achieve this. Grade 2C
- The prophylaxis regimen should be individualised, determined jointly with the patient and based on PK data, patient activity and patient preferences. Grade 2C
- For small children, doses should be rounded up to the nearest vial size that prevents bleeding. Grade 2C
- A PK analysis using sparse sampling and a validated Pop PK software should be offered to patients when choosing a prophylaxis regimen. Grade 1C
- PK analysis should be repeated, if indicated by the software program used, when changing products, or, in children, with a significant change in weight. Grade 1C

How long should prophylactic factor replacement continue?

Prophylaxis throughout childhood should result in the individual having normal musculoskeletal function and the goal of haemophilia care in adults should be to maintain that function by preventing bleeding. In a single-centre cohort study, where the joint outcomes of adults who discontinued prophylaxis were compared with those who continued, those who discontinued prophylaxis had a worse objective joint assessment score after 10 years.⁷² There is no benefit to a PWH to stopping prophylaxis in adulthood and standard of care should be to continue life-long, unless the PWH chooses to stop.

The most cost-effective regimen required to prevent significant bleeds is unclear. The half-life of FVIII increases with age and there is marked inter-individual variation suggesting increased intervals between doses might be possible in some.⁷³ Repeated estimation of PK in an ageing individual should be considered, especially if he is bleed-free on his existing prophylaxis.

- Life-long prophylaxis should be the standard of care and should be encouraged. Grade 1C
- If an adult discontinues prophylaxis, then it should be recommenced in the event of a spontaneous haemarthrosis or any bleeding that interferes with education or employment or quality of life. Grade 2C

4 Detaillierte Darstellung der Recherchestrategie

Cochrane Library - Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews (Issue 10 of 12, October 2020) am 08.10.2020

#	Suchfrage
1	MeSH descriptor: [Hemophilia B] explode all trees
2	h*mophili*:ti,ab,kw
3	((factor NEXT (IX OR 9)) OR F9 OR (F-IX)):ti,ab,kw AND (deficien*):ti,ab,kw
4	(christmas NEXT disease*):ti,ab,kw
5	(plasma NEXT thromboplastin NEXT component NEXT deficien*):ti,ab,kw
6	#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5
7	#6 with Cochrane Library publication date from Oct 2015 to present, in Cochrane Reviews

Systematic Reviews in Medline (PubMed) am 08.10.2020

#	Suchfrage
1	Hemophilia B[mh]
2	hemophili*[tiab] OR haemophili*[tiab]
3	(factor IX[tiab] OR factor 9[tiab] OR F9[tiab] OR F-IX[tiab]) AND deficien*[tiab]
4	christmas disease*[tiab]
5	plasma thromboplastin component deficien*[tiab]
6	#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5
7	(#6) AND (((Meta-Analysis[ptyp] OR systematic[sb] OR ((systematic review [ti] OR meta-analysis[pt] OR meta-analysis[ti] OR systematic literature review[ti] OR this systematic review[tw] OR pooling project[tw] OR (systematic review[tiab] AND review[pt]) OR meta synthesis[ti] OR meta-analy*[ti] OR integrative review[tw] OR integrative research review[tw] OR rapid review[tw] OR umbrella review[tw] OR consensus development conference[pt] OR practice guideline[pt] OR drug class reviews[ti] OR cochrane database syst rev[ta] OR acp journal club[ta] OR health technol assess[ta] OR evid rep technol assess summ[ta] OR jbi database system rev implement rep[ta]) OR (clinical guideline[tw] AND management[tw]) OR ((evidence based[ti] OR evidence-based medicine[mh] OR best practice*[ti] OR evidence synthesis[tiab]) AND (review[pt] OR diseases category[mh] OR behavior and behavior mechanisms[mh] OR therapeutics[mh] OR evaluation study[pt] OR validation study[pt] OR guideline[pt] OR pmcbook)) OR ((systematic[tw] OR systematically[tw] OR critical[tiab] OR (study selection[tw] OR predetermined[tw] OR inclusion[tw] AND criteri* [tw]) OR exclusion criteri*[tw] OR main outcome measures[tw] OR standard of care[tw] OR standards of care[tw]) AND (survey[tiab] OR surveys[tiab] OR overview*[tw] OR review[tiab] OR reviews[tiab] OR search*[tw] OR handsearch[tw] OR analysis[ti] OR critique[tiab] OR appraisal[tw] OR (reduction[tw] AND (risk[mh] OR risk[tw]) AND (death OR recurrence)))) AND (literature[tiab] OR articles[tiab] OR publications[tiab] OR publication [tiab] OR bibliography[tiab] OR bibliographies[tiab] OR published[tiab] OR pooled data[tw] OR unpublished[tw] OR citation[tw] OR citations[tw] OR database[tiab] OR internet[tiab] OR textbooks[tiab] OR references[tw] OR scales[tw] OR papers[tw] OR datasets[tw] OR trials[tiab] OR meta-analy*[tw] OR (clinical[tiab] AND studies[tiab]) OR treatment outcome[mh] OR treatment outcome[tw] OR pmcbook)) NOT (letter[pt] OR newspaper article[pt])) OR Technical Report[ptyp]) OR (((((trials[tiab] OR

#	Suchfrage
	studies[tiab] OR database*[tiab] OR literature[tiab] OR publication*[tiab] OR Medline[tiab] OR Embase[tiab] OR Cochrane[tiab] OR Pubmed[tiab]) AND systematic*[tiab] AND (search*[tiab] OR research*[tiab])) OR ((((((((((HTA[tiab] OR technology assessment*[tiab] OR technology report*[tiab] OR (systematic*[tiab] AND review*[tiab])) OR (systematic*[tiab] AND overview*[tiab])) OR meta-analy*[tiab] OR (meta[tiab] AND analyz*[tiab])) OR (meta[tiab] AND analys*[tiab])) OR (meta[tiab] AND analyt*[tiab])) OR (((review*[tiab] OR overview*[tiab]) AND ((evidence[tiab] AND based[tiab]))))))))
8	((#7) AND ("2015/10/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT]) NOT "The Cochrane database of systematic reviews"[Journal]) NOT (animals[MeSH:noexp] NOT (Humans[mh] AND animals[MeSH:noexp]))
9	(#8) NOT (retracted publication [pt] OR retraction of publication [pt])

Leitlinien in Medline (PubMed) am 08.10.2020

#	Suchfrage
1	Hemophilia B[mh]
2	hemophili*[tiab] OR haemophili*[tiab]
3	(factor IX[tiab] OR factor 9[tiab] OR F9[tiab] OR F-IX[tiab]) AND deficien*[tiab]
4	christmas disease*[tiab]
5	plasma thromboplastin component deficien*[tiab]
6	#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5
7	(#6) AND (Guideline[ptyp] OR Practice Guideline[ptyp] OR guideline*[Title] OR Consensus Development Conference[ptyp] OR Consensus Development Conference, NIH[ptyp] OR recommendation*[ti])
8	(#7) AND ("2015/10/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT])
9	(#8) NOT (retracted publication [pt] OR retraction of publication [pt])

Referenzen

1. **Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss (G-BA).** Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung (AM-RL); Anlage XII: (Frühe) Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V; Geltende Fassung zum Beschluss vom 1. Dezember 2016 - Albutreponacog alfa [online]. Berlin (GER): G-BA; 2016. [Zugriff: 09.10.2020]. URL: https://www.g-ba.de/downloads/91-1385-236/2016-12-01_Geltende-Fassung_Albutreponacog_D-227.pdf.
2. **Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss (G-BA).** Richtlinie über die Verordnung von Arzneimitteln in der vertragsärztlichen Versorgung (AM-RL); Anlage XII: (Frühe) Nutzenbewertung nach § 35a SGB V; Geltende Fassung zum Beschluss vom 15. Dezember 2016 - Eftretonacog alfa [online]. Berlin (GER): G-BA; 2016. [Zugriff: 09.10.2020]. URL: https://www.g-ba.de/downloads/91-1385-242/2016-12-15_Geltende-Fassung_Eftretonacog-alfa_D-233.pdf.
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4. **Rayment R, Chalmers E, Forsyth K, Gooding R, Kelly AM, Shapiro S, et al.** Guidelines on the use of prophylactic factor replacement for children and adults with Haemophilia A and B. Br J Haematol 2020;190(5):684-695.
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**Gemeinsamer
Bundesausschuss**

**Schriftliche Beteiligung der wissenschaftlich-
medizinischen Fachgesellschaften und der
Arzneimittelkommission der deutschen Ärzteschaft
(AkdÄ) zur Bestimmung der zweckmäßigen
Vergleichstherapie nach § 35a SGB V**

- keine fristgerecht eingegangenen schriftlichen Rückmeldungen gem. § 7 Absatz 6 VerfO