Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss

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: 2022-B-309 Concizumab

Stand: Februar 2023

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

Concizumab
[Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Hämophilie B mit und ohne Inhibitoren]

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 1. Dezember 2016 und Beschluss vom 7. April 2022) - 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

Wirkstoff **ATC-Code** **Handelsname**	**Anwendungsgebiet** (Text aus Fachinformation)
Zu bewertendes Arzneimittel:	
Concizumab	<u>Geplantes Anwendungsgebiet laut Beratungsanforderung:</u> Concizumab wird angewendet als Prophylaxe von Blutungsereignissen bei Patienten ab 12 Jahren mit - Hämophilie B mit Faktor-IX-Inhibitoren - schwerer und mittelschwerer Hämophilie B (Faktor IX ≤ 2 %) ohne Faktor-IX-Inhibitoren.
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. *[FI 09/2020]*
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. *[FI 11/2019]*
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. *[FI 02/2021]*
Nonacog beta pegol B02BD36 Refixia®	Behandlung und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Patienten im Alter von 12 Jahren und älter mit Hämophilie B (angeborener Faktor-IX-Mangel). *[FI 02/2022]*
aus menschlichem Plasma gewonnene Präparate	
Faktor IX	Behandlung und Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei Patienten mit Hämophilie B (angeborener Faktor-IX-Mangel) *bzw.*

II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet	
B02BD04 AlphaNine® Berinin® Mononine® Octanine®	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. *[FI 05/2022]*
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. *[FI 08/2022]*
Kombination verschiedener Gerinnungsfaktoren	
Kombinationspräparate aus den Gerinnungsfaktoren II, VII, IX und X Beriplex® Cofact® B02BD01	- […] - Behandlung und perioperative Prophylaxe von Blutungen bei einem angeborenen Mangel eines Vitamin-K-abhängigen Gerinnungsfaktors, sofern keine Einzelfaktorkonzentrate zur Verfügung stehen *[FI Beriplex, 04/2022]*
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. *[FI 06/2022]*

II. Zugelassene Arzneimittel im Anwendungsgebiet	
mit Faktor VIII-Inhibitor-Bypassing-Aktivität angereicherte Humanplasma-fraktion B02BD03 Feiba®	• 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. 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. *[FI 07/2022]*
Weitere Präparate	
Eptacog alfa B02BD08 NovoSeven®	Rekombinanter Faktor VIIa NovoSeven® wird angewendet zur Behandlung von Blutungen und Prophylaxe von Blutungen im Zusammenhang mit chirurgischen oder invasiven Eingriffen bei folgenden Patientengruppen: • 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 […] *[FI 05/2022]*

Quellen: AMIce-Datenbank, Fachinformationen

Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss

Abteilung Fachberatung Medizin

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

Vorgang: 2022-B-309 (Concizumab)

Auftrag von:	Abt. AM
Bearbeitet von:	Abt. FB Med
Datum:	21. Dezember 2022

Inhaltsverzeichnis

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
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

Prophylaxe von Blutungsereignissen bei Personen ab 12 Jahren mit

- Hämophilie B mit Faktor-IX-Inhibitoren
- schwerer und mittelschwerer Hämophilie B (Faktor IX ≤ 2 %) ohne Faktor-IX-Inhibitoren

Hinweis zur Synopse: Informationen hinsichtlich nicht zugelassener Therapieoptionen sind über die vollumfängliche Darstellung der Leitlinienempfehlungen dargestellt.

2 Systematische Recherche

Es wurde eine systematische Literaturrecherche nach systematischen Reviews, Meta-Analysen und evidenzbasierten systematischen Leitlinien zur Indikation Indikation Hämophilie B durchgeführt und nach PRISMA-S dokumentiert [A]. Die Recherchestrategie wurde vor der Ausführung anhand der PRESS-Checkliste begutachtet [B]. Es erfolgte eine Datenbankrecherche ohne Sprachrestriktion in: The Cochrane Library (Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews), PubMed. Die Recherche nach grauer Literatur umfasste eine gezielte, iterative Handsuche auf den Internetseiten von Leitlinienorganisationen. Ergänzend wurde eine freie Internetsuche (https://www.google.com/) unter Verwendung des privaten Modus, nach aktuellen deutsch- und englischsprachigen Leitlinien durchgeführt.

Die Erstrecherche wurde am 15.02.2022 durchgeführt, die folgende am 10.11.2022. Die Recherchestrategie der Erstrecherche wurde unverändert übernommen und der Suchzeitraum jeweils auf die letzten fünf Jahre eingeschränkt. Die letzte Suchstrategie inkl. Angabe zu verwendeter Suchfilter ist am Ende der Synopse detailliert dargestellt. Die Recherchen ergaben insgesamt 355 Referenzen.

In einem zweistufigen Screening wurden die Ergebnisse der Literaturrecherche bewertet. 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 Referenzen 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 3 Referenzen eingeschlossen. Es erfolgte eine synoptische Darstellung wesentlicher Inhalte der identifizierten Referenzen.

3 Ergebnisse

3.1 Cochrane Reviews

Olasupo OO et al., 2021 [1].

Clotting factor concentrates for preventing bleeding and bleeding-related complications in previously treated individuals with haemophilia A or B

Fragestellung

To determine the effectiveness of clotting factor concentrate prophylaxis in managing previously treated individuals with hemophilia A or B, for improving short- and long-term outcomes measured by one or more of the following.

Methodik

Population:

- individuals with congenital hemophilia A or B, receiving secondary prophylaxis

Intervention:

- intravenous clotting factor concentrates administered as prophylactic treatment in any formulation (e.g. fresh frozen plasma, cryoprecipitate, lyophilised plasmaderived clotting factor concentrate, or recombinant clotting factor concentrate), any concentration, any frequency and any dose

Komparator:

- no treatment, placebo, on-demand treatment, or with one or more different prophylaxis regimens

Endpunkte:

- Primary outcomes: 1. Number of joint bleeding episodes or joint bleeding frequency, during the trial, 2. Orthopedic joint score or clinical joint function, 3. QoL on validated scales (disease-specific where possible)
- Secondary outcomes: 1. Number of total bleeding episodes or total bleeding frequency during the trial period, 2. Pain scores, 3. Radiologic joint score or radiologic measurements or descriptions of joint damage, 4. Clotting factor concentrate plasma levels, 5. Time loss to school or employment, 6. Integration into society (i.e. absenteeism), 7. Scores on scales recording feeling of well-being and global functioning, 8. Economic data: cost-effectiveness, cost-benefit, cost-utilisation, cost-minimisation, 9. Any reported adverse effects or toxicity of clotting factor concentrates (e.g. inhibitors, reactions, transmission of infection)

Recherche/Suchzeitraum:

- Date of the most recent search of the Group's Coagulopathies Trials Register: 24 February 2021. We also searched the following databases and trial registries: 1. MEDLINE Ovid (1946 to June 2016 – search carried out by authors of a previous version of this review 2. Embase Ovid

Qualitätsbewertung der Studien:

- Cochrane ROB

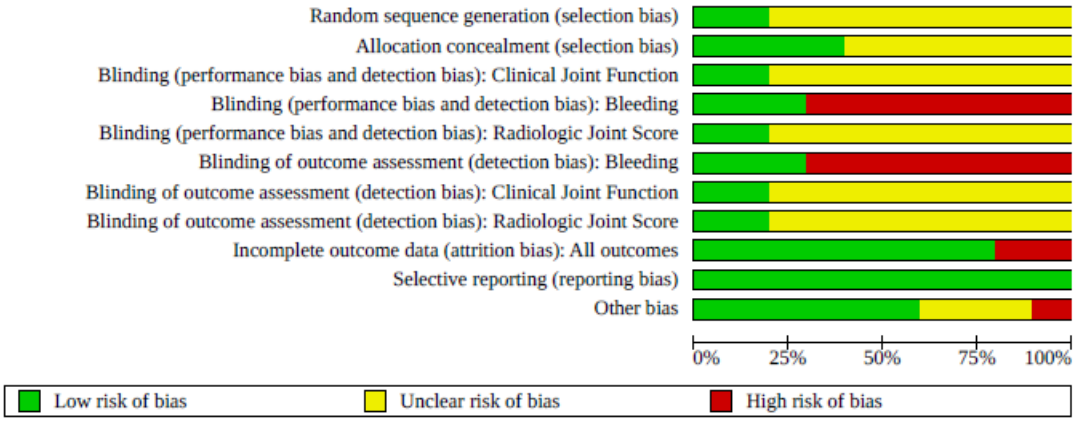
Ergebnisse

Anzahl eingeschlossener Studien:

- Seven Randomised or quasi-randomised controlled trials

Qualität der Studien:

Figure 1. Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.



Studienergebnisse:

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Summary of findings 1. Comparison of two prophylaxis regimens

Prophylaxis regimen compared with another prophylaxis regimen for previously treated individuals with haemophilia A or B

Patient or population: children or adults with hemophilia A or B

Settings: outpatient

Intervention: secondary prophylaxis

Comparison: secondary prophylaxis

Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Prophylaxis regimen	Prophylaxis regimen				
Number of joint bleeding episodes per year (AJBR) Follow-up: 12 months	No difference was seen between prophylaxis regimens in any of the studies. Thrice-weekly higher dose prophylaxis regimen compared to a twice-weekly lower dose regimen, MD -1.70 (95% CI -5.06 to 1.66) (LEOPOLD II 2015). PK-guided prophylaxis targeting trough levels of 8% to 12% compared to targeting trough levels of 1% to 3%, MD -1.50 (95% CI -3.54 to 0.54) (n = 115 participants) (PROPEL III 2020). Low frequency prophylaxis (100 IU / kg once a week) compared to standard frequency regimen (50 IU / kg twice a week, MD of 1.70 (95% CI -1.09 to 4.49) (Valentino 2014).		N/A	219 participants (3 trials)	⊕⊕⊖⊖ **low** [a]	We were unable to combine results in a meta-analysis due to the different prophylaxis regimens used in each trial.
Number of total bleeds per year (ABR) Follow-up: 12 months	There was no difference in total number of bleeds between prophylactic regimens in five trials (Aronstam 1977; LEOPOLD II 2015; PROPEL III 2020; Valentino 2012; Valentino 2014). A twice-a-week regimen (7.5 IU/kg) was favoured over a once-a-week regimen (15 IU/kg), MD 11.20 (5.81 to 16.59) (Morfini 1976) and a prophylaxis group with dosing producing at least 0.25 IU/mL of factor VIII showed a significant reduction in overall bleed-		N/A	310 participants (7 trials)	⊕⊖⊖⊖ **low**[b,c]	Due to heterogeneity of intervention and design, none of the trials we were unable to combine data from any of the trials (LEOPOLD II 2015).

	ing frequency compared to a dosing regimen producing at least 0.01IU/mL once weekly, MD 3.44 (95% CI 2.42 to 4.46) (Aronstam 1976).				
Treatment-related adverse events Follow-up: 32 weeks to 12 months	One trial reported no difference in total treatment-emergent adverse events, MD 1.00 (95% CI 0.54 to 1.84) at 32 weeks (Valentino 2014). A further trial reported no difference between treatment regimens in mean rates of adverse events (Valentino 2012). In the study targeting different trough levels, no serious adverse event was treatment-related in the arm targeting trough levels of of 1% to -3%, and in the arm targeting trough levels of 8% to -12%, one serious adverse event was estimated to be treatment-related (PROPEL III 2020).	N/A	223 participants (3 trials)	⊕⊝⊝⊝ **very low** a,d	Three trials did not report the rate of adverse events by treatment groups (Aronstam 1977; LEOPOLD II 2015; Morfini 1976). The LEOPOLD II trial reported three treatment related adverse events but gave no further detail (LEOPOLD II 2015). There was no reported inhibitor development reported in six of the trials in this comparison (Aronstam 1976; Aronstam 1977; LEOPOLD II 2015; Morfini 1976; Valentino 2012; Valentino 2014).

*The basis for the assumed risk (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The corresponding risk (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI).
ABR: annualised bleed rate; **AJBR**: annualised joint bleed rate; **CI**: confidence interval; **FIX**: factor IX; **RR**: risk ratio; **MD**: mean difference.

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence
High certainty: further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.
Moderate certainty: further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.
Low certainty: further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.
Very low certainty: we are very uncertain about the estimate.

a. Downgraded twice due to risk of bias in the included trials, particularly across the domains of randomisation and allocation concealment. The trials were also considererd at high risk of bias due to lack of blinding
b. Downgraded once due to imprecision as a result of small sample sizes. Although the total number of participants included in this outcome is 390, none of the studies could be combined and so we have based our assessment on the numbers in individual trials. The two trials that showed a difference between regimens included nine and 10 participants.
c. Downgraded twice due to an unclear or high risk of bias across many of the domains with particular concern around randomisation procedures, allocation concealment and blinding.
d. Downgraded once due to imprecision from small sample size and low event rates. Although the total number of participants is reasonable, none of the trials could be combined and so we have based our judgement on the numbers in the individual trials.

Summary of findings 2. Prophylaxis with standard therapeutic factor concentrate compared to pegylated liposome FVIII formulation

Prophylaxis with standard clotting factor concentrate compared with pegylated liposome FVIII formulation for previously treated individuals with haemophilia A

Patient or population: children or adults with hemophilia A

Settings: outpatient

Intervention: prophylaxis using investigational BAY 79-4980

Comparison: standard secondary prophylaxis

Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Prophylaxis using investigational BAY 79-4980	Standard prophylaxis				
AJBR Follow-up: 12 months	The mean number of joint bleeding in the prophylaxis arm using investigational drug BAY 79-4980 was 12.2.	The mean number of joint bleeding in the standard prophylaxis regimen (5.0), was 7.20 lower (11.01 lower to 3.39 lower)	MD -7.20 (-11.01 to -3.39)	143 participants (1 trial)	⊕⊕⊝⊝ **low** a,b	More participants withdrew consent in the investigational drug arm. The trial was prematurely discontinued by the sponsor based on the recommendation of an independent data and safety monitoring board.
ABR Follow-up: 12 months	The mean number of total bleeds in the prophylaxis arm using investigational drug BAY 79-4980 was 15.	The mean number of total bleeds in the standard prophylaxis regimen (5.8), was 9.20 lower (13.07 lower to 5.33 lower)	MD -7.20 (-13.07 to -5.33)	143 participants (1 trial)	⊕⊕⊝⊝ **low** a,b	More participants withdrew consent in the investigational drug arm. The trial was prematurely discontinued by the sponsor based on the recommendation of an independent data and safety monitoring board.
Any reported adverse effects Follow-up: 12 months	No specific information was given about the presence/absence of adverse events in the BAY 70-4980 group.	One participant in the prophylaxis group reported three serious adverse events, which were deemed to be drug related.	Not estimable	143 participants (1 trial)	⊕⊕⊝⊝ **low** a,b	

*The basis for the assumed risk (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The corresponding risk (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI).
ABR: annualised bleed rate; **AJBR**: annualised joint bleed rate; **CI**: confidence interval; **MD**: mean difference.

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence
High certainty: further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.
Moderate certainty: further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.
Low certainty: further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.
Very low cerainty: we are very uncertain about the estimate.

a. Downgraded once due to high risk of bias due to attrition bias from incomplete outcome data.
b. Downgraded once due to premature study discontinuation.

Summary of findings 3. Prophylaxis regimen versus on-demand treatment

Prophylaxis regimen compared with on-demand treatment for previously treated individuals with haemophilia A or B

Patient or population: children and adults with haemophilia A or B

Settings: outpatient

Intervention: secondary prophylaxis

Comparison: on-demand treatment

Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Certainty of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk On-demand treatment	Corresponding risk Prophylaxis regimen				
Number of joint bleeding episodes or joint bleeding frequency Follow-up: 12 months	The mean number of joint bleeding episodes in the on-demand treatment group was 34	The mean number of joint bleeding episodes in the prophylaxis regimen group was 30.34 lower (46.95 lower to 13.73 lower)	MD -30.34 (-46.95 to -13.73)	164 (2 trials)	⊕⊕⊙⊙ **low** [a,b]	The data from the A-LONG trial suggests the same; however, these data were reported with medians, hence could not be included in the analysis.
Number of total bleeds per year or bleeding frequency Follow-up: 12 months	The mean number of total bleeds in the on-demand treatment group was 44	The mean number of total bleeds in the prophylaxis regimen group was 40.24 lower (64.04 lower to 16.44 lower)	MD -40.24 (-64.04 to -16.44)	164 (2 trials)	⊕⊕⊙⊙ **low** [a,b]	The data from the A-LONG trial suggests the same effect; however, these data were reported with medians, hence could not be included in the analysis (A-LONG 2014). When comparing the overall bleeding frequency in 9 participants in the Aronstam cross-over trial, there was a significant reduction in the overall bleeding frequency in the prophylaxis group
Any reported adverse events Follow-up: 12 months	415 per 1000 (27 per 65)	712 per 1000 (47 per 66) The number of participants with adverse events in the prophylaxis regimen group was 1.71 times higher (1.24 times higher to 2.37 times higher)	RR 1.71 (1.24 to 2.37)	131 (2 trials)	⊕⊕⊕⊙ **moderate** [a]	The 2 trials were open-label trials with unclear risk of bias for randomised sequence generation (A-LONG 2014; SPINART 2013). The LEOPOLD II trial did not give the distribution of adverse events across groups, but there were 3 reported treatment-related adverse events while no participant developed an inhibitor during the course of treatment (LEOPOLD II 2015). In the 1976 Aronstam trial, one participant developed antigen-negative hepatitis and was removed from the remaining duration of the trial (Aronstam 1976).

*Th\e basis for the assumed risk (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The corresponding risk (and its 95% CI) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI).
CI: confidence interval; **RR**: risk ratio; **MD**: mean difference

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence
High certainty: further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.
Moderate certainty: further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.
Low certainty: further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.
Very low certainty: we are very uncertain about the estimate.

a. Downgraded once due to high risk of bias due to performance and detection bias attributed to open-label studies.
b. Downgraded once due to high levels of heterogeneity across trials.

Anmerkung/Fazit der Autoren

There is evidence from randomised controlled trials that the use of prophylactic clotting factor concentrate may result in reduced frequency of total bleeds, and likely improves joint function and quality of life in people with severe or moderate haemophilia A and B.

3.2 Systematische Reviews

Im Anwendungsgebiet liegen keine relevanten systematischen Reviews vor.

3.3 Leitlinien

Srivastava A et al., 2020 [3].

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

Recommendation 5.2.1:

For people with hemophilia, the WFH recommends the use of products that have been accepted by the official regulatory agencies responsible for protecting and promoting public health with consideration given to the plasma quality (i.e., purity of the product) and the manufacturing process (i.e., viral inactivation/elimination).

• REMARK: A plasma-derived product created by a process that incorporates two viral reduction steps should not automatically be considered better than one that only has one specific viral inactivation step. If only one step is used, this step should preferably inactivate viruses with and without lipid envelopes. Most recently, licensed products use two orthogonal viral inactivation/ elimination steps.

• REMARK: Current prothrombin complex concentrates should be considered safer than earlier products due to the inclusion of coagulation inhibitors such as heparin, antithrombin, and proteins C, S, and Z. 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.
- 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 halflife 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.

Activated prothrombin complex concentrate (aPCC)

- Recommendation 5.4.2: For patients with hemophilia B and an inhibitor with a history of anaphylaxis to FIX-containing clotting factor concentrates, recombinant activated factor VIIa must be administered as activated prothrombin complex concentrate cannot be used. CB
- Recommendation 5.4.3: The WFH recommends that patients with hemophilia with an inhibitor should be considered for regular prophylaxis to prevent bleeding events. CB

Recommendation 5.4.2:

- For patients with hemophilia B and an inhibitor with a history of anaphylaxis to FIX-containing clotting factor concentrates, recombinant activated factor VIIa must be administered as activated prothrombin complex concentrate cannot be used. CB

Recommendation 5.4.3:

- The WFH recommends that patients with hemophilia with an inhibitor should be considered for regular prophylaxis to prevent bleeding events. CB
- In addition to bypassing agents, non-factor replacement therapies (e.g., emicizumab) are becoming available that offer new treatment paradigms including for the treatment of inhibitors.
- See 5.7 Non-factor replacement therapies, below; and Chapter 6: Prophylaxis in Hemophilia – Prophylaxis using non-factor replacement therapies.

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.

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.
- 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. 17

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.
- Prophylaxis also provides protection from other types of hemorrhages in hemophilia, including preventing or substantially reducing the risk of intracranial hemorrhage.
- 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.
- 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.

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 FVIIIs. (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 FVIIIs, 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 FVIIIs have similar recoveries as SHL FVIIIs, 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 ≥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.

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

Chapter 8: Inhibitors to Clotting Factor

Recommendation 8.2.5:

- For patients with newly diagnosed hemophilia B, the WFH recommends regular inhibitor screening at least every 6-12 months, and then annually.

  REMARK : In general, more frequent inhibitor screening should be considered when recurrent bleeds or target joints occur despite adequate factor replacement.

  REMARK : Because inhibitor incidence is much lower in hemophilia B than in hemophilia A, experience and evidence are limited.

  REMARK : This recommendation places greater value on early inhibitor diagnosis to avoid uncontrolled bleeds and bleeding complications. The requirement for frequent blood draws was considered in relationship to the potential morbidity of uncontrolled or life-threatening bleeds. CB

  Recommendation 8.2.6:

- For patients with hemophilia B who are treated with clotting factor concentrate for more than 5 consecutive days, the WFH suggests inhibitor screening within 4 weeks of the last infusion. CB

Recommendation 8.2.7:

- For patients with hemophilia B who fail to respond to adequate clotting factor replacement therapy or who have lower than expected factor recovery or half-life, the WFH suggests inhibitor screening. CB

Recommendation 8.2.8:

- For patients with hemophilia B who develop an allergic reaction to FIX therapy, including anaphylaxis or nephrotic syndrome, the WFH suggests inhibitor screening to determine if an inhibitor is present. CB

Recommendation 8.2.9:

- For patients with severe hemophilia B who undergo major surgery, the WFH suggests preoperative inhibitor screening. CB

8.4 | Hemophilia B and FIX inhibitors

Genetic and environmental risk factors

- FIX inhibitors are almost exclusively seen in patients with severe hemophilia B and very rarely in the milder forms. 67
- Inhibitors in patients with severe hemophilia B are rare and occur most commonly in those with null variants, in which no endogenous clotting factor is produced, in most cases due to large deletion, frame-shift, and nonsense variants. 67,68 There is no known ancestral predilection to inhibitor development in hemophilia B.
- Inhibitor formation in hemophilia B is not thought to be related to type of FIX CFC, and it has been reported in those receiving plasma-derived and recombinant FIX CFCs alike.

Inhibitor incidence

- Inhibitor formation in patients with hemophilia B occurs infrequently, with a cumulative incidence of up to 5%. 69,70
- The development of an FIX inhibitor is considered the most serious complication in patients with hemophilia B, 9 due not only to loss of response to FIX replacement, but also to the associated risks of anaphylaxis and nephrotic syndrome. 67
- Inhibitor detection in hemophilia B is similar to that in hemophilia A, with most inhibitors occurring after a median of 9-11 exposures, and before 20 exposures, typically before 2 years of age. 18
- Treatment strategies for FIX inhibitors are similar to those for FVIII inhibitors; specifically, they focus on controlling hemostasis and eradicating the inhibitor.
- It is recommended that because of the severity of complications, patients with hemophilia B should be followed closely and screened for inhibitors every 6-12 months after initiating CFC replacement therapy, and annually thereafter.

Disease burden

Anaphylaxis to FIX

- Inhibitor formation in patients with hemophilia B is overall associated with a similar disease burden as in hemophilia A but may also be associated with allergic reaction to FIX CFCs. Anaphylaxis occurs in 50% of hemophilia B patients with inhibitors, 20 and more frequently in those with null mutations. Such reactions may be the first symptom of FIX inhibitor development. 67
- Newly diagnosed severe hemophilia B patients, particularly those with a family history of severe hemophilia B with inhibitors and/ or with genetic variants predisposing to inhibitor development, should be treated in a clinic or hospital setting capable of managing severe allergic reactions for the initial 10-20 exposures to FIX CFCs, with emergency equipment available to treat anaphylaxis. 67 Reactions may also occur later but may be less severe. 20,71

Recommendation 8.4.1:

- For patients with hemophilia B who develop anaphylaxis to FIX therapy, the WFH recommends screening for an inhibitor to FIX, as an allergic reaction may be the first sign of inhibitor development. CB

Recommendation 8.4.2:

- For patients with hemophilia B and a family history of inhibitors or risk factors for inhibitor development, the WFH recommends monitoring initial infusions in a clinic or hospital setting capable of managing severe allergic reactions. CB

Recommendation 8.4.3:

- For patients with hemophilia B who develop anaphylaxis to FIX therapy, the WFH recommends screening for nephrotic syndrome, as it is more common in FIX inhibitor patients with allergic reactions to FIX. CB

Recommendation 8.4.4:

- For patients with hemophilia B and inhibitors and an allergic reaction/ anaphylaxis to FIX therapy, the WFH recommends rFVIIa to treat acute bleeds but is against use of aPCC as it contains FIX and may cause or worsen an allergic reaction.

  REMARK : For patients with hemophilia B and inhibitors and allergic reaction to FIX therapy, the WFH indicates there are insufficient data to recommend desensitization by small, repeated doses of FIX, intravenously or subcutaneously, and recognizes that in some, this approach may worsen an allergic reaction or cause anaphylaxis. If undertaken, FIX desensitization should be performed with caution and under close supervision by experts only. CB

Recommendation 8.4.5:

- For patients with hemophilia B and inhibitors who develop anaphylaxis to FIX therapy, the WFH recommends bypass therapy with rFVIIa over aPCC, as aPCC contains FIX and may cause or worsen an allergic reaction. CB

Recommendation 8.4.6:

- For patients with hemophilia B and inhibitors who develop an acute bleed, the WFH recommends treatment based on whether the inhibitor is low-responding or high-responding and whether there is a history of allergic reactions. CB

Recommendation 8.4.7:

- For patients with hemophilia B and low-responding FIX inhibitors, the WFH recommends use of a FIX-containing product to treat acute bleeds, as long as there is no allergic reaction to FIX. CB

Recommendation 8.4.8:

- For patients with hemophilia B and high-responding FIX inhibitors, the WFH prefers rFVIIa over aPCC to treat acute bleeds, as aPCC contains FIX and may cause or worsen an allergic reaction. CB

Conventional hemostatic bypassing agents

- Alternative hemostatic agents for prevention of spontaneous or traumatic bleeds (prophylaxis) in hemophilia B inhibitor patients include rFVIIa, or, in the absence of an allergic/anaphylactic reaction to FIX, aPCC. 34,47,60,72,73
- Bypass agent prophylaxis in inhibitor patients is not as effective nor as convenient as standard factor prophylaxis is in patients without inhibitors. 72
- For hemostasis, bypass agent therapy with rFVIIa constitutes the standard approach. In general, aPCC may increase risk of anaphylaxis because of FIX content and should be avoided in those with hemophilia B inhibitors (see above). Both agents are effective in treating 90% of musculoskeletal bleeds and can be used in major and minor prophylaxis. 34,72 (See Table 8-5 .)
- As there are no reliable laboratory assays to monitor bypass agent therapy, careful monitoring of hemoglobin levels, blood loss, wound healing, and clinical response to treatment is advised, including patient-reported outcomes and subjective patient feedback.

Recommendation 8.4.9:

- For patients with hemophilia B and inhibitors who use bypass agent therapy, the WFH recommends clinical monitoring and consideration for laboratory monitoring with

thrombin generation and other coagulation tests, although more data are needed to recommend the latter. CB

Recommendation 8.4.10:

- For patients with hemophilia B and inhibitors, the WFH is unable to make a recommendation on the use of immune tolerance induction, as experience with ITI in hemophilia B is limited.

  REMARK : In patients with hemophilia B and inhibitors in whom ITI is attempted, high-dose factor replacement protocols should be followed similar to what is recommended for hemophilia A, with strong consideration for the use of immunosuppression. It should be noted the risk of nephrotic syndrome may increase with high-dose ITI. CB

Recommendation 8.4.11:

- For patients with hemophilia B and low-responding FIX inhibitors who undergo surgery, the WFH has no preference for type of FIX products, but recommends more frequent dosing due to the short FIX half-life. CB

Recommendation 8.4.12:

- For patients with hemophilia B and FIX inhibitors who undergo surgery, the WFH recommends rFVIIa over aPCC, as aPCC contains FIX and may cause or worsen an allergic reaction. CB

Recommendation 8.4.13:

- For patients with hemophilia B and inhibitors and an allergic reaction to FIX who undergo surgery, the WFH prefers rFVIIa over aPCC as aPCC contains FIX and may cause or worsen an allergic reaction. CB

Recommendation 8.4.14:

For patients with hemophilia B and inhibitors who undergo surgery or an invasive procedure, the WFH recommends close clinical monitoring for thrombosis or consumptive coagulopathy. CB

Rayment R et al., 2020 [2].

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 wurde sie ergänzend 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 2CProphylaxis 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
- Prophylaxis should be offered to a PWH who has established joint damage due to haemarthroses who experiences ongoing bleeding. Grade 1B

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

Emicizumab

- Emicizumab may be offered to a PWSHA aged >2 years without an inhibitor as an alternative to prophylaxis with FVIII
- Due to the limited data available for children aged <2 years, both for SHA with and without inhibitors, caution is advised when considering emicizumab in this age-group
- Counselling should be provided before changing treatment and consideration given to individual lifestyle, particularly with regard to high impact activity.
- In PWSHA and a past history of an inhibitor consideration should be given to continuing intermittent exposure to FVIII to maintain tolerance.
- National Guidance should be followed in the prescribing and monitoring of PWSHA using emicizumab prophylaxis and all adverse events should be reported to a national registry.

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

<u>Recommendations</u>

- 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

- 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 11 of 12, November 2022) am 10.11.2022

#	Suchfrage
#1	[mh "hemophilia b"]
#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 Between Nov 2017 and Nov 2022

Systematic Reviews in PubMed am 10.11.2022

verwendete Suchfilter:
Konsentierter Standardfilter für Systematische Reviews (SR), Team Informationsmanagement der Abteilung Fachberatung Medizin, Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss, letzte Aktualisierung am 02.01.2020.

#	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]

#	Suchfrage
	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 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 ("2017/11/01"[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 PubMed am 10.11.2022

verwendete Suchfilter:
Konsentierter Standardfilter für Leitlinien (LL), Team Informationsmanagement der Abteilung Fachberatung Medizin, Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss, letzte Aktualisierung am 21.06.2017.

#	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 ("2017/11/01"[PDAT] : "3000"[PDAT])
9	(#8) NOT (retracted publication [pt] OR retraction of publication [pt])

Iterative Handsuche nach grauer Literatur, abgeschlossen am 10.11.2022

- Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Wissenschaftlichen Medizinischen Fachgesellschaften (AWMF)
- Nationale VersorgungsLeitlinien (NVL)

- National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE)
- Scottish Intercollegiate Guideline Network (SIGN)
- World Health Organization (WHO)

- Dynamed / EBSCO
- Guidelines International Network (GIN)
- Trip Medical Database

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Beteiligung von AkdÄ und Fachgesellschaften nach §35a Abs. 7 SGB V i.V.m. VerfO 5. Kapitel § 7 Abs. 6

2022-B-309

Kontaktdaten

Fachgesellschaften:

- DGHO Deutsche Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Medizinische Onkologie
- GTH Gesellschaft für Thrombose- und Hämostaseforschung

Indikation gemäß Beratungsantrag

Prophylaxe von Blutungsereignissen bei Patienten ab 12 Jahren mit

- Hämophilie B mit Faktor-IX-Inhibitoren
- schwerer und mittelschwerer Hämophilie B (Faktor IX ≤ 2 %) ohne Faktor-IX-Inhibitoren

Was ist der Behandlungsstandard in o.g. Indikation unter Berücksichtigung der vorliegenden Evidenz? Wie sieht die Versorgungspraxis in Deutschland aus?

Zusammenfassung

Standard der Behandlung von Kindern und erwachsenen Patienten mit schwerer und mittelschwerer Hämophilie B ohne Faktor-IX-Inhibitoren ist eine Prophylaxe zur Verhinderung von Blutungen mit Faktor IX-Konzentraten mit verlängerter Halbwertszeit.

Standard der Behandlung bei Kindern und erwachsenen Patienten mit Hämophilie B mit FIX-Hemmkörpern ist eine Therapie bei akuten Blutungen („on demand“) mit Bypassprodukten mit dem Ziel, Blutungen frühzeitig zu stoppen und eine rasche Restitution zu erreichen

Die Wahl der Präparate erfolgt nach ärztlicher Maßgabe unter Berücksichtigung der zugelassenen, Plasma-basierten oder rekombinanten FIX-Präparate. Im klinischen Alltag haben die halbwertzeitverlängerten Faktor IX-Präparate die bisher eingesetzten Standard-Halbwertzeit-Faktor IX-Präparate zur Therapie der Hämophilie B weitgehend abgelöst.

Kriterien für die Therapieentscheidung beim und mit dem individuellen Patienten sind bisherige Behandlungserfahrungen, Nachweis bzw. Verhinderung der Bildung von Hemmkörpern und Erhalt bzw. Erreichen der bestmöglichen Körperintegrität (Gelenkfunktion) und Lebensqualität.

Eine Behandlung als Prophylaxe ist insbesondere indiziert bei

- allen Patienten mit schwerer Hämophilie B
- Patienten mit mittelschwerer Hämophilie B, wenn gelegentliche bis häufige Blutungen, insbesondere Gelenkblutungen, auftreten [1].

Für Patienten mit Hämophilie B mit Faktor-IX-Inhibitoren stehen zur Behandlung von Blutungen rekombinanter Faktor VIIa und aktiviertes Prothrombinkomplexpräparate zur Verfügung.

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Die Immuntoleranztherapie mit dem Ziel der Hemmkörperelimination ist aufgrund der in etwa der Hälfte der Fälle auftretenden Anaphylaxie bei Faktor IX-Gabe häufig nur in Verbindung mit einer Immunsuppression möglich. Eine suffiziente Blutungsprophylaxe ist bei Patienten mit Hämophilie B mit Faktor-IX-Inhibitoren nicht möglich.

Mit der Zulassung von Etranacogen Dezaparvovec (Hemgenix®) für die EU steht seit wenigen Tagen das erste Gentherapie-Produkt zur Behandlung von schwerer Hämophilie B bei Patienten ohne Faktor-IX-Inhibitoren und mit einem Antikörper-Titer gegen Adeno-assoziiertes Virus Serotyp 5 (AAV5) kleiner 1:700 zur Verfügung. Sobald dieses Präparat in der Versorgung ankommt, wird sich der Therapiestandard erweitern.

Fragestellung

Der Behandlungsstandard hat sich seit unserer letzten gutachterlichen Expertise zu dieser Indikation (noch) nicht grundlegend geändert.

Stand des Wissens

Hämophilie B ist eine seltene, X-chromosomal rezessiv vererbte Erkrankung des Gerinnungssystems mit verminderter oder fehlender Synthese von Faktor IX. Klinisch werden die Schweregrade leicht, mittelschwer und schwer unterschieden. Sie korrelieren mit dem Ausmaß des Faktor-IX-Mangels [1]. Aktuell liegen die Daten aus dem Jahr 2019 vor. Für das Jahr 2019 wurden 784 Patienten mit Hämophilie B an das Deutsche Hämophilie-Register gemeldet [2]. Die Aufteilung nach Schweregrad ist

- schwer: 402 Patienten
- mittel: 161
- leicht: 158
- subklinisch: 63

Die Zahl von Patienten mit schwerer Hämophilie B beträgt in Deutschland 4 pro 1 Mio. Einwohner. Diese Zahlen sind vergleichbar mit Daten aus Österreich und der Schweiz.

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Patienten mit schwerer Hämophilie B neigen seit der frühen Kindheit zu vermehrten Blutungen, spontan oder nach geringem Trauma, und nach operativen Eingriffen zu Blutungskomplikationen und/oder verzögerter Blutstillung. Besonders charakteristisch und morbiditätsträchtig sind Einblutungen in Gelenke, vor allem in die stärker beanspruchten Knie-, Sprung- und Ellenbogengelenke. Als Zielgelenke werden die Gelenke eines Patienten bezeichnet, in die innerhalb eines Jahres mehr als 3 Blutungen auftraten. Zielgelenke haben wegen der blutungsbedingten Synovialitis (Gelenkinnenhaut-Entzündung) eine besonders hohe Empfindlichkeit für weitere Blutungen. Rezidivierende Blutungen können zu Destruktionen mit Versteifungen führen. Vor allem die Hämophilie-Arthropathie ist ein wesentlicher Faktor für die langfristige Morbidität und Invalidisierung der Hämophilie-Patienten. Grundlage der Therapie bei schwerer Verlaufsform ist deshalb die prophylaktische Behandlung mit Faktorenkonzentraten [3].

Die Betreuung von Patienten mit Hämophilie B hat in den letzten Jahrzehnten erhebliche Fortschritte gemacht [3]. Die Lebenserwartung von Patienten mit Hämophilie B, die nicht mit HIV infiziert sind, ist heute mit der Lebenserwartung der männlichen Bevölkerung vergleichbar [4].

In der Betreuung von Patienten mit Hämophilie B gibt es zwei Ansätze: Behandlung bei Bedarf oder Prophylaxe. Bei der Prophylaxe werden Patienten mit schwerer Erkrankung 2-3mal pro Woche intravenös mit FIX-Präparaten – Reduktion der Applikationsnotwendigkeit auf etwa 1mal alle 14 Tag durch halbwertzeitverlängerte Faktor IX Präparate (s.u.) - infundiert. Die Prophylaxe ist der Bedarfsbehandlung in Bezug auf die Vermeidung langfristiger Gelenkschäden überlegen. Der Zieltalspiegel unter der Substitution ist aufgrund ihrer Seltenheit für die Hämophilie B schlechter untersucht als für die Hämophilie A.

Für die Behandlung von Patienten mit Hämophilie B sind in Deutschland Plasma-basierte und rekombinante FIX-Präparate zugelassen. Die unter den Maßgaben der Zulassung erhobenen Daten zeigen eine hohe Wirksamkeit aller zugelassenen Plasma-basierten oder rekombinanten FIX-Präparate von >95% zur Beherrschung von typischen Blutungen z. B. in große Gelenke.

Ein Problem bei regelmäßig substitutionspflichtigen Patienten mit Hämophilie B ist die Entwicklung von Antikörpern ("Hemmkörper") gegen FIX. Die kumulative Inzidenz liegt mit 3-10% deutlich niedriger als bei der Hämophilie A [11]. Gründe sind das gegenüber der Hämophilie A unterschiedliche Mutationsspektrum. Bei der Hämophilie B ist in 70% aller Patienten eine Missense-Mutation für die Erkrankung ursächlich, die mit der Bildung eines endogenen, wenn auch weitgehend funktionslosem FIX-Protein einhergehen. Innerhalb der schwerwiegenden Mutation ohne endogene FIX-Proteinbildung, wie große Deletionen und Stopmutationen, ist das Hemmkörperrisiko mit der Hämophilie A vergleichbar.

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Ein weiteres belastendes Problem in der prophylaktischen Therapie war die kurze Halbwertszeit (ca. 18 h) der verfügbaren FIX-Präparate. Neue, halbwertzeitverlängerte FIX-Präparate sind seit kurzem zugelassen und haben bereits Eingang in die Routineversorgung gefunden. Hierzu gehören (alphabetische Reihenfolge): Albutrepenonacog alfa [5], Eftrenonacog alfa [6, 7] und Nonacog beta pegol [8, 9].

Eine Ergänzung der therapeutischen Optionen ist die Gentherapie [10]. Als erstes Genprodukt wird die Zulassung von Etranacogen Dezaparvovec für die EU erwartet. In zwei einarmigen Studien führte Etranacogen Dezaparvovec bei 57 Patienten zur signifikanten Steigerung der FIX-Aktivität und im intraindividuellen Vergleich zur Reduktion des Bedarfs an FIX-Konzentraten sowie zur Senkung der annualisierten Blutungsrate [12].

Für Patienten mit Hämophilie B mit Faktor-IX-Inhibitor/Hemmkörper stehen rekombinanter Faktor VIIa und aktivierte Prothrombinkomplexpräparate (aPPSB) zur Verfügung. Die Immuntoleranztherapie ist aufgrund der in etwa der Hälfte der Fälle auftretenden Anaphylaxie bei Faktor IX-Gabe häufig nur in Verbindung mit einer Immunsuppression möglich. Eine suffiziente längerfristige Blutungsprophylaxe ist bei Patienten mit Hämophilie B mit Faktor-IX-Inhibitorn aufgrund der kurzen Halbwertszeit von aPPSB bzw. des rekombinanten Faktor VIIa nicht möglich.

Gibt es Kriterien für unterschiedliche Behandlungsentscheidungen bei der Behandlung der o.g. Indikation die regelhaft berücksichtigt werden? Wenn ja, welche sind dies und was sind in dem Fall die Therapieoptionen?

Nein, die zweckmäßige Vergleichstherapie wäre dennoch die Prophylaxe, da diese bei Pat. mit lebensbedrohlichen Blutungen oder wiederholten schweren Blutungen indiziert wäre. Zu berücksichtigen ist der Grund für die Entscheidung gegen die Durchführung einer regelmäßigen Blutungsprophylaxe, insbesondere das Vorliegen von Antikörpern.

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transfusionsmedizin/querschnitts-leitlinien-baek-zur-therapie-mit-blutkomponenten-und-plasmaderivaten-gesamtnovelle-2020

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Kontaktdaten

Fachgesellschaften:

- DGHO Deutsche Gesellschaft für Hämatologie und Medizinische Onkologie
- GTH Gesellschaft für Thrombose- und Hämostaseforschung

Indikation gemäß Beratungsantrag

Prophylaxe von Blutungsereignissen bei Patienten ab 12 Jahren mit

- Hämophilie B mit Faktor-IX-Inhibitoren
- schwerer und mittelschwerer Hämophilie B (Faktor IX ≤ 2 %) ohne Faktor-IX-Inhibitoren

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