

Clinical and laboratorial evaluation of recombinant FVIII Fc fusion protein treatment in hemophilia A patients: a real-life experience in a single center

ECHENAGUCIA MARION, BOADAS APSARA, JIMENEZ TIBISAY, DOS SANTOS MARIA, HERMANDEZ MARIA, ACOSTA CARLOS, RUIZ-SAEZ ARLETTE
BANCO MUNICIPAL DE SANGRE DEL D.C. – CENTRO NACIONAL DE HEMOFILIA
CARACAS, VENEZUELA



INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

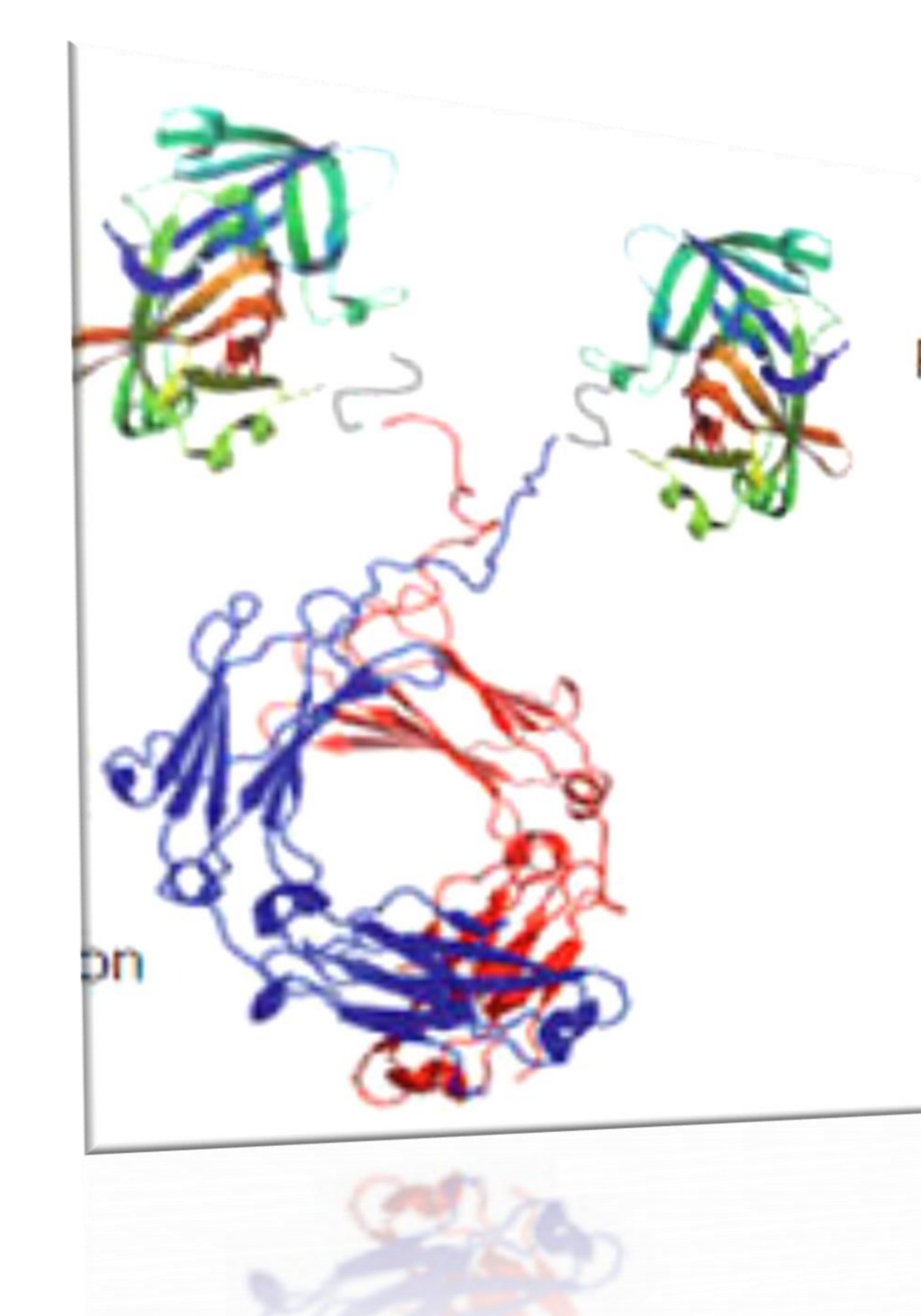
The mainstay of treatment for hemophilia A (HA) is replacement therapy with FVIII concentrates. An adequate laboratory control is necessary for optimization of dosing. New modified rFVIII Fc fusion protein (rFVIII Fc) was recently approved for hemophilia A treatment, and in our hemophilia center we started using it thanks to a humanitarian aid from the World Federation of Hemophilia. The aim of this study was to evaluate the clinical efficacy of the product and laboratory behavior using the available methods

TABLE 1: CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS AND CLINICAL BEHAVIOR

Severe Hemophilia A patient (n)	Moderate Hemophilia A patient (n)	Median age	Dose (IU/Kg ⁻¹)	Clinical response
21	3	27.5 (11 – 58)	40.4 (20 – 59)	Excellent = 17 (70.8%) Very good = 5 (20.8%) Good = 1 (4.2%) Regular = 1 (4.2%)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We treated 24 patients with hemophilia A (21 severe and 3 moderate) the median age was 27.5 years (range=11-58), patients came to our center for treatment of bleeding episodes, post surgery or secondary prophylaxis. The dose used vary from 20 to 59 IU kg⁻¹ and the initial regimen for prophylaxis was every four days. We evaluate the clinical efficacy and monitoring FVIII levels using one stage-OSA (aPTT-SP reagent, HemosIL, Italy) and chromogenic substrate assay-CSA (Electrochrome, HemosIL, Italy) before the infusion of FVIII concentrates and after 1, 3, and at different times up to 96 hours.



RESULTS

rFVIII Fc was well tolerated and efficacious for treatment and prophylaxis; no adverse event was observed. Laboratory: Mean incremental recovery for the OSA was 1.7 IU/dl per IU/Kg and for the CSA was 2.3 IU dl⁻¹ per IU Kg⁻¹; mean difference between methods ~ 29.6% (17-52%). In 25% (6/24) the difference is higher reaching 50% in some cases, this could have clinical implications in order to avoid overdosing. At FVIII levels around 20 IU dl⁻¹ the differences between methods decreases (~5%) while at FVIII levels less than 5 IU dl⁻¹ (troughs levels) the chromogenic result was lower than the OSA.

TABLE 2: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN METHODS IN POST INFUSION PLASMA SAMPLES

Level FVIII 1h post (IU/dl ⁻¹) OSA	Level FVIII 1h post (IU/dl ⁻¹) CSA	Mean difference Between methods 1h post (%)	Level FVIII 3h post (IU/dl ⁻¹) OSA	Level FVIII 3h post (IU/dl ⁻¹) CSA	Mean difference Between methods 3h post (%)	Level FVIII 24h post (IU/dl ⁻¹) OSA	Level FVIII 24h post (IU/dl ⁻¹) CSA	Mean difference Between methods 24h post (%)
70	102.3	29.8 (17.1 – 57.4)	70.2	98.9	28.1 (15.1 – 56.3)	26.5	27.8	5.2 (2.3 – 30)

CONCLUSIONS

The rFVIII Fc is an excellent treatment option however there are some issues to be considered regarding the laboratorial behavior. Based in these results prophylactic regimen was modified in some patients. Clinical and laboratory results could allow us to avoid overdosing and to modify prophylactic regimen in order to optimize the use of this product.

REFERENCES

- F. Peyvandi., Oldenburg J. Friedman D. A critical appraisal of one-stage and chromogenic assays of factor VIII activity. J Thromb Haemost 2016; 14: 248–61.
- Lippi G, Franchini M, Favaloro EJ. One-stage clotting versus chromogenic assays for assessing recombinant factor VIII: two faces of a haemostasis coin. Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis 2009
- Hubbard AR, Weller LJ, Bevan SA. A survey of one-stage and chromogenic potencies in therapeutic factor VIII concentrates. Br J Haematol 2002; 117: 247–8.
- Sommer JM., Moore N. et al. Haemophilia 2014; 20: 294-300
- Powell JS, Josephson NC, Quon D, Ragni MV, Cheng G, Li E, Jiang H, Li L, Dumont JA, Goyal J, Zhang X, Sommer J, McCue J, Barbetti M, Luk A, Pierce GF. Safety and prolonged activity of recombinant factor VIII Fc fusion protein in hemophilia A patients. Blood 2012; 119: 3031–7.

