

ADVATE [Antihemophilic Factor (Recombinant), Plasma/Albumin-Free Method] Safety and effectiveness: 10 years of clinical experience

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Disclosures for: Alfonso Iorio

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Safety Data From Multiple Sources

Safety

Interventional Clinical Trials (Phase I-IV) -Controlled environment -Protocol that select its population



Spontaneous Reports -Real-world setting -Collected from variety of sources (HCPs, patients, literature) -Limited details Effectiveness

Post-Authorization Safety Studies -Real-world setting -Non-interventional studies]

A three-components assessment

1) The First Review of Global Spontaneous Adverse Event Reports for a Third Generation Recombinant Factor VIII Concentrate (Octocog Alfa): 10 Years of Safety Experience - Berg R, Gringeri A, Reininger AJ

REAL WORLD ADVERSE EVENTS REPORTS FROM ALLSOURCES (e.g. CLINICIANS, PATIENTS, PUBLISHED CASE STUDIES)

2) Integrated Analysis of Safety Data from 12 Clinical Interventional Studies of a Plasma- and Albumin-free Recombinant Factor VIII in Persons with Hemophilia A Shapiro A, Romanov V, Silvati-Fidell L, Matovinovic E, Wong WY, Schoenig-Diesing C

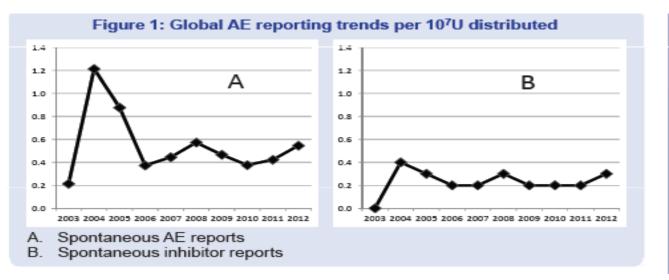
CONTROLLED CLINICAL STUDY DATA FROM Phase I-IV

3) Meta-analysis of Post Authorization Safety Studies (PASS): Worldwide post-marketing surveillance of hemophilia A patients treated with antihemophilic factor recombinant plasma/albumin-free method rAHF-PFM - Marcucci M, Cheng J, Oldenburg J, Schoenig-Diesing C, Matovinovic E, Romanov V, Thabane L, Iorio A

REAL WORLD DATA COLLECTED FROM GLOBAL NON-INTERVENTIONAL CLINICAL STUDIES

1. Spontaneous Adverse Event Reports

- Global PV safety database July 2003-Sept 2012
- >13 BU, corresponding to an estimated 87,000 patient-years of exposure
- Reporting rate of FVIII inhibitors was stable over time



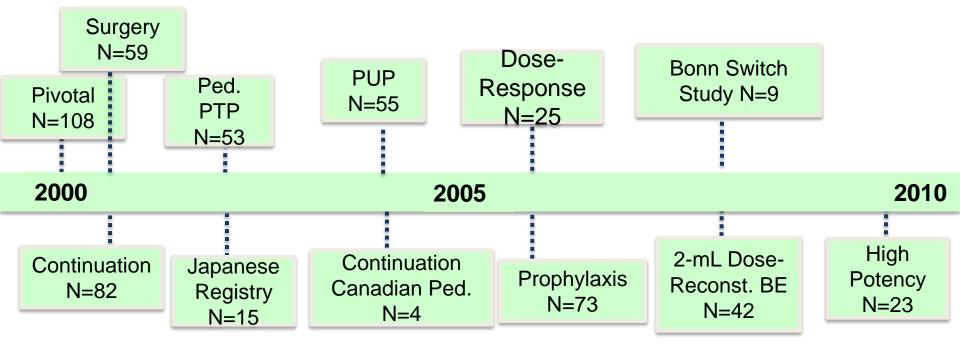
Berg, R et al. Poster presented at XXIV Congress of the ISTH, 2013, Netherlands.

Working Summary: Spontaneous AE Reports

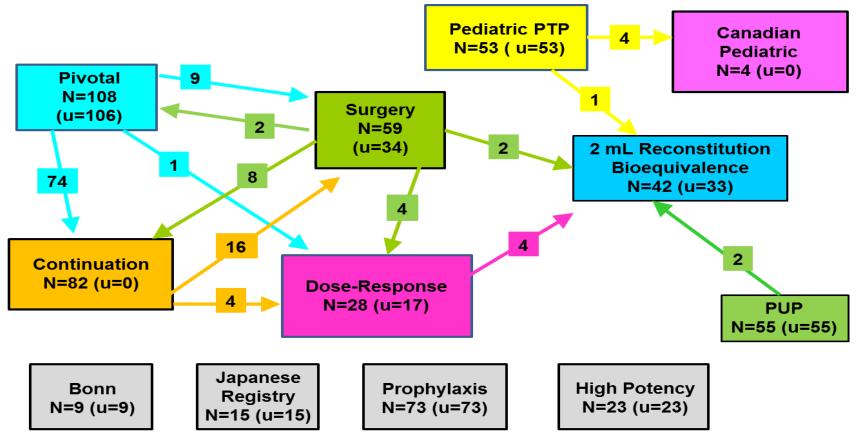
- Spontaneous AE Reports
 - No detection of previously unrecognized risks

2. Interventional Studies: Overview

 Comprising of 12 studies: Phase I through IV interventional trials, totaling 418 unique subjects



2. Interventional Studies: Patient Flow and Analysis Sets



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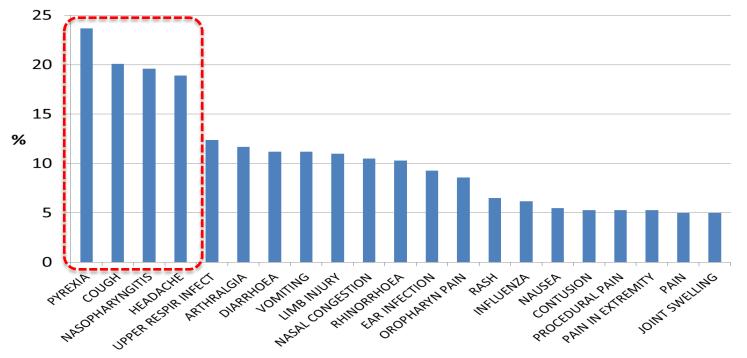
SAFETY ANALYSIS SET

- N=418: 363 PTPs, 55 PUPs/MTPs
- Median age: 18.7 yr (0.07-72.3)
- Median EDs: 97.0 (1-709)

INHIBITOR ANALYSIS SET

- N=276: PTPs \geq 10 EDs to rAHF-PFM during study
- N=55: PUPs/MTPs

2. IS Results: AEs and SAEs >5% (Full Analysis N=418)



- Common AEs: pyrexia, cough, nasopharyngitis, headache
- No hypersensitivity, anaphylaxis reactions, or anaphylactoid reactions (N=418, 95% CI 0.000, 0.879)

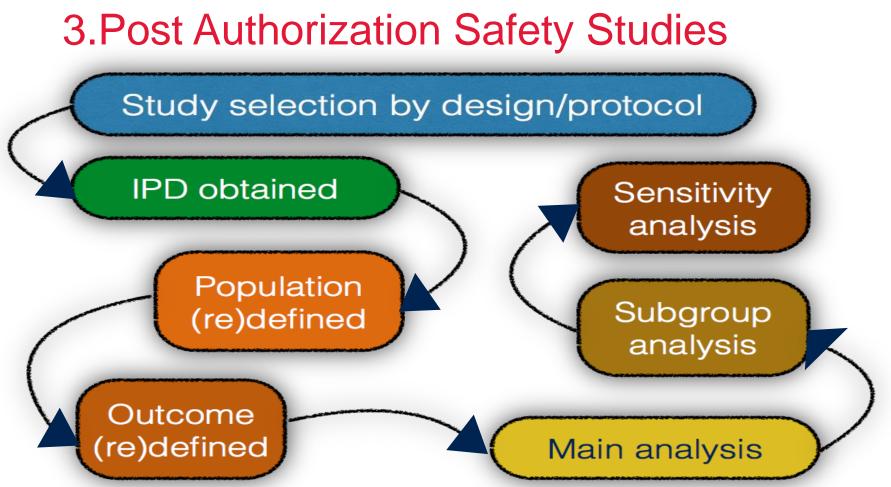
2. IS Results: Inhibitor Development

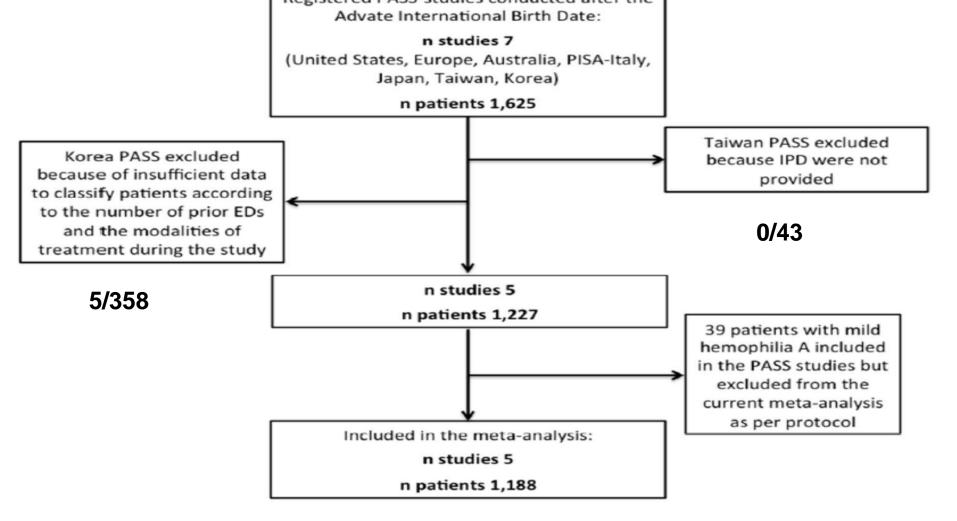
Parameter	PUPs/ MTPs	PTPs ^a
Inhibitor Titer Frequency All High Low	29.1 % (16/55) 12.7 % (7/55) 16.4% (9/55)	0.4% (1/276) 0% (0/276) 0.4% (1/276)
Inhibitor Risk (95 % CI)	17.1-41.1%	0.009-2.002%
Exposure Days (ED), median (range)	75 (0-87)ª, N=55	175 (10-709), N=276
EDs to Inhibitor, median	13	75

a= Excluding exposure during ITI for subjects who developed inhibitors. 11 out 16 subjects who developed inhibitors went on to receive ITI

Working Summary: Spontaneous AE Reports and IS

- Spontaneous AE Reports
 - No detection of previously unrecognized risks
- Integrated Safety Studies
 - 418 Subjects from 12 interventional studies were analyzed
 - 0.4% inhibitor risk in PTPs >50 EDs (1 out of 276); 95 % CI 0.009-2.002
 - No hypersensitivity, anaphylaxis, or anaphylactoid reactions
 - No withdrawal due to AEs
 - No new safety signals revealed





1. Marcucci M et al. Poster presented at XXIV Congress of the ISTH, 2013, Netherlands. 2. Data on File, Vienna Austria.

3. PASS Patient Characteristics

Characteristics, n (%)	Patients (n 1,188)	
Previous Exposure Days (EDs)		
0-50	96 (8.1)	
50-150	73 (6.1)	
>150	1016 (85.5)	
Unknown	3 (0.3)	
Regimen at enrolment		
On demand	434 (36.5)	
Prophylaxis	743 (62.6)	
Unknown/Other*	11 (0.9)	

3. PASS Overall Safety Outcomes

Secondary analyses	At risk	events (patients)
Adverse Events (AEs)		
Total AEs, any severity	1,188	726 (254)
Total Serious AEs	1,188	83 (59)
Product-related AEs, any severity	1,188	37 (22)
Product-related Serious AEs	1,188	5 (5)

3. PASS Inhibitors development

Outcome and population		
	Inhibitors All/HR*/at risk	Incident rate (%, 95% CI)
Primary		
<i>De novo</i> severe PTPs >150 EDs	1/0/669	0.15 (0.02, 1.06)
Secondary		
<i>De novo</i> , severe PTPs >50 EDs	1/0/717	0.14 (0.02, 0.99)
De novo, moderate-severe PTPs >150 EDs	1/0/799	0.13 (0.02, 0.89)

*HR=high responding

3. PASS Effectiveness Outcomes

Secondary Analyses	Patient Number	Bleeding Events (patients)
Annualized Bleeding Rate		median (Q1, Q3)
All patients	1,140	3.83 (0.60, 12.90)
Patients prescribed OD at enrolment	421	10.38 (2.27, 27.29)
Prophylaxis (on study, any frequency)	707	2.00 (0, 6.73)
Prophylaxis (on study, ≥twice/week)	560	1.67 (0, 4.80)

Working Summary: Spontaneous Reports, IS, PASS

- Spontaneous AE Reports¹
 - No detection of previously unrecognized risks
- Integrated Safety Studies²
 - 418 Subjects from 12 interventional studies were analyzed
 - 0.4% inhibitor risk in PTPs >50 EDs; 95 % CI 0.009-2.002
- Post Marketing Surveillance Studies³
 - 1188 patients
 - 0.14% Inhibitor risk in PTPs > 50 EDs; 95; % CI 0.002, 0.099
 - ABR 1.66 in 560 patient on => BW prophylaxis 95; % CI 0, 4.78

1. Berg, R et al. Poster presented at XXIV Congress of the ISTH, 2013, Netherlands; 2. Shapiro A et al. Poster presented at XXIV Congress of the ISTH, 2013, Netherlands; 3. Marcucci M et al. Poster presented at XXIV Congress of the ISTH, 2013, Netherlands.

Future developments

PASS patient characteristics, n (%)	Patients (%) (n 1,188)
History of inhibitors	
Yes	131 (11.0)
No	1047 (88.1)
Unknown	10 (0.8)
Inhibitors detected at baseline	
Yes	18 (1.5)
No	1070 (90.1)
Unknown	100 (8.4)

Unpublished Data, McMaster University and Baxter - Poster presented at Melbourne 2014 WFH Meeting

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