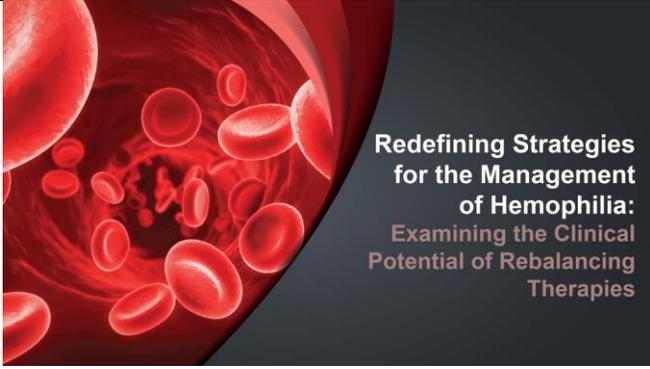
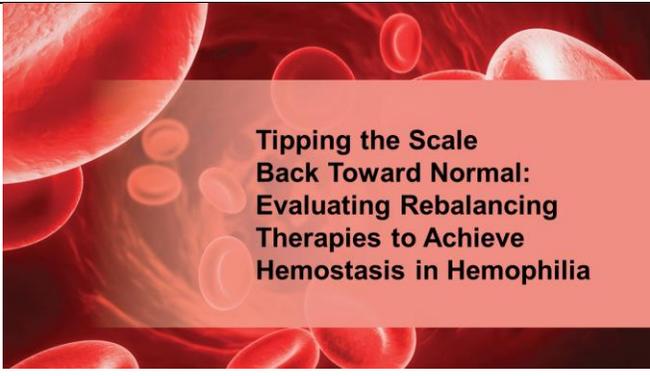
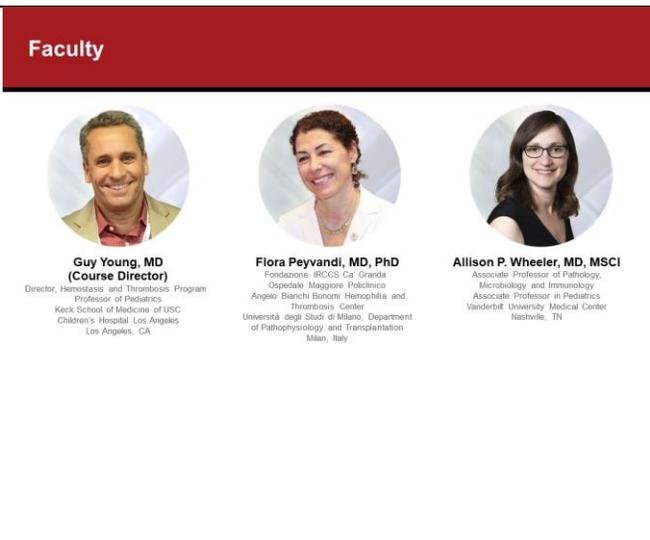


<p>1.</p>		<p><b>[Guy Young, 医学博士]</b></p> <p>大家好。我是 Guy Young，来自南加州大学洛杉矶儿童医院。我真的很高兴你们在这里与我们一起讨论“重新定义血友病治疗策略”。在副标题中可以看到，我们将特别研究再平衡疗法的临床潜力。</p>
<p>2.</p>		<p>另一种思考方式是让天平恢复到正常。我们将评估再平衡疗法，以实现血友病患者的止血。这是我们谈话的第一部分。</p>
<p>3.</p>		<p>我们拥有非常优秀的师资队伍。其中有我，我是课程主任。我已经自我介绍了。我们有优秀的 Flora Peyvandi。Flora 是成人血液学领域经验丰富的医生，也是血友病方面的专家。你可以看到她来自意大利米兰大学的 Angelo Bianchi Bonomi 血友病和血栓中心。我们还有 Allison Wheeler 博士。Wheeler 博士是范德堡大学病理学、微生物学和免疫学副教授，以及儿科副教授。我将与他们分享这次讨论和会谈。</p>

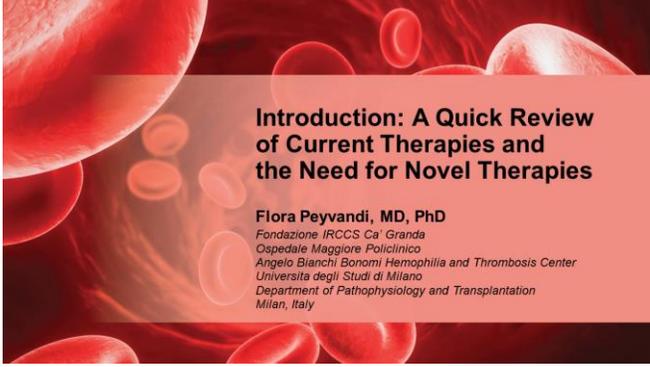
Guy Young, 医学博士

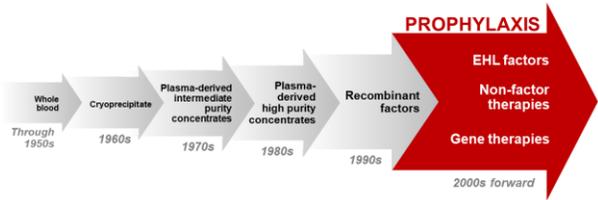
Flora Peyvandi, 医学博士

Allison Wheeler, 医学博士, MSCI

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<p>4.</p>	<p><b>Learning Objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Explain</b> the latest clinical understanding of the secondary hemostasis cascade under physiological conditions, hemophilic conditions, and thrombosis conditions</li> <li>▪ <b>Describe</b> the mechanism of action and downstream clinical effects on hemostasis of non-factor rebalancing therapies under investigation for the management of hemophilia</li> <li>▪ <b>Evaluate</b> clinical data on emerging rebalancing therapies targeting anti-thrombin and other coagulation inhibitors considering varying outcomes, including PK/PD, joint bleeding, spontaneous bleeding, annual bleeding, and safety/tolerability</li> </ul> <p><small>PK/PD: pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic.</small></p>	<p>所以，我们的议程是首先，Peyvandi 博士将带领我们快速回顾目前的疗法以及对新型疗法的需求。这将作为我们会议的开场。然后，我将与大家讨论探索恢复止血的新机制——再平衡凝血。然后 Wheeler 博士将谈论实现新目标：使用再平衡凝血的新兴疗法有可能实现功能性治疗吗？</p>
<p>5.</p>	 <p><b>Introduction: A Quick Review of Current Therapies and the Need for Novel Therapies</b></p> <p><b>Flora Peyvandi, MD, PhD</b>          Fondazione IRCCS Ca' Granda          Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico          Angelo Bianchi Bonomi Hemophilia and Thrombosis Center          Università degli Studi di Milano          Department of Pathophysiology and Transplantation          Milan, Italy</p>	<p><i>[Flora Peyvandi, 医学博士]</i></p> <p>非常感谢 Young 博士的热情介绍。我将参做一个关于血友病教育的讲座，并介绍针对这些类型的罕见疾病，有哪些新的治疗策略。</p>
<p>6.</p>	<p><b>Overview of Hemophilia A and B</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div data-bbox="300 1050 527 1270"> <p><b>Hemophilia A</b></p> <p><b>Prevalence:</b> 1:5000 males</p> <p><b>Mode of inheritance:</b> X-linked recessive</p> <p><b>Clinical symptoms:</b> Joint bleeding, muscle hematoma, soft tissue bleeding</p> <p><b>Characteristics of missing clotting factor (FVIII):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Function:</b> Cofactor</li> <li>• <b>Molecular weight:</b> 280 kDa</li> <li>• <b>Normal plasma concentration:</b> 0.1-0.25 µg/mL</li> </ul> </div> <div data-bbox="552 1050 641 1291">  </div> <div data-bbox="673 1050 901 1270"> <p><b>Hemophilia B</b></p> <p><b>Prevalence:</b> 1:25,000 males</p> <p><b>Mode of inheritance:</b> X-linked recessive</p> <p><b>Clinical symptoms:</b> Joint bleeding, muscle hematoma, soft tissue bleeding</p> <p><b>Characteristics of missing clotting factor (FIX):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Function:</b> Enzyme</li> <li>• <b>Molecular weight:</b> 55 kDa</li> <li>• <b>Normal plasma concentration:</b> 3-5 µg/mL</li> </ul> </div> </div> <p><small>FVIII: factor VIII. Image adapted for educational purposes from Castaman G, Manno D. Haemorrhagica. 2019;154:1702-1709.</small></p>	<p>首先，我们必须提请您注意：这种罕见的疾病可能是由于凝血因子 VIII 缺乏引起的，称为 A 型血友病，或者由于凝血因子 IX 缺乏引起的，称为 B 型血友病。这两种疾病的患病率正在发生变化。B 型血友病更为罕见，而每 5,000 名男性中就有 1 例 A 型血友病。二者均为 X 连锁隐性遗传病，临床表现极为相似，主要表现为关节出血、肌肉血肿、软组织出血等。有一些文献数据显示，B 型血友病患者出血的严重程度可能低于 A 型血友病患者，但我认为还没有足够的证据来证实这一结论。从蛋白质角度来说：对于凝血因子 VIII，你可以看到凝血因子 VIII 在止血中的作用是一种辅助因子。而凝血因子 IX 是一种酶。凝血因子 VIII 的分子大小几乎是凝血因子 IX 的5倍，因此要复杂得多。而且其</p>

		<p>蛋白质的浓度也要低得多，约为0.1至0.25 µg/mL。实际上，对于凝血因子 IX，该浓度要高得多，约为3至5 µg/mL。</p>				
<p>7.</p>	<p><b>We've Come a Long Way...</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="332 478 878 705"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="332 478 583 514">1960</th> <th data-bbox="583 478 878 514">2024</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="332 514 583 705"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Life expectancy 20-30 years</li> <li>▪ Crippling joint disease and physical disabilities by early teens</li> <li>▪ A life defined by pain and limitation</li> <li>▪ High risk of life-threatening bleeding</li> </ul> </td> <td data-bbox="583 514 878 705"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Normal life expectancy</li> <li>▪ Widespread use of prophylactic therapies to prevent joint bleeding</li> <li>▪ Greatly reduced joint disease (nearly nonexistent in young patients with no inhibitor)</li> <li>▪ Low risk of life-threatening bleeding</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1960	2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Life expectancy 20-30 years</li> <li>▪ Crippling joint disease and physical disabilities by early teens</li> <li>▪ A life defined by pain and limitation</li> <li>▪ High risk of life-threatening bleeding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Normal life expectancy</li> <li>▪ Widespread use of prophylactic therapies to prevent joint bleeding</li> <li>▪ Greatly reduced joint disease (nearly nonexistent in young patients with no inhibitor)</li> <li>▪ Low risk of life-threatening bleeding</li> </ul>	<p>在这里，我们可以看到缺失凝血因子 VIII 和凝血因子 IX 的血友病患者或 A 型和 B 型血友病患者，其预期寿命在过去 50 年中发生了怎样的变化。60 年代的预期寿命仅为 20 至 30 岁。然而不过，血友病患者现在的预期寿命正常。在上世纪六七十年代，我们的患者关节严重受损，身体严重受限，而且因疼痛和高风险的致命性出血而生活质量低下。在 2024 年，我们现在有了几种新型药物，它们可以改善患者的生活质量，预防性治疗更容易，临床改善更大，而且发生致命性出血的风险也很低。在过去的 50 年里，血友病的诊断和治疗方面发生了许多变化。</p>
1960	2024					
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<p>8.</p>	<p><b>Evolution of Hemophilia Therapy</b></p>  <p><small>EHL: extended half life</small></p>	<p>在 50 年代，患者接受全血治疗。到 80 年代，继 1984 年克隆出凝血因子 VIII 和 1989 年克隆出凝血因子 IX 后，重组产品应运而生。随后，在过去 20 年里，我们又看到了延长半衰期的产品、非替代疗法和基因疗法。我现在要讨论的是这些成就以及对患者的治疗是如何改变的。</p>				

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<p>9.</p>	<h3 style="background-color: #800000; color: white; padding: 5px;">Currently Available Hemophilia Therapies</h3> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #4a69bd; color: white;">FVIII and FIX CFCs</th> <th style="background-color: #4a69bd; color: white;">Bypassing Agents</th> <th style="background-color: #4a69bd; color: white;">Nonfactor Therapies</th> <th style="background-color: #4a69bd; color: white;">Gene Therapies</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Plasma-derived CFC</li> <li>▪ SHL rFVIII and FIX</li> <li>▪ EHL FVIII and FIX</li> </ul> <p style="font-size: 8px; color: #800000;">Provide exogenous clotting factor to replace deficient factor</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ aPCC</li> <li>▪ rFVIIa<sup>a</sup></li> </ul> <p style="font-size: 8px; color: #800000;">Restore hemostasis by promoting thrombin generation or bypassing the intrinsic clotting pathway</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FVIII mimetic (emicizumab)</li> </ul> <p style="font-size: 8px; color: #800000;">Acts as a bridge between activated F3 and FX to restore hemostasis</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Valoctocogene roxaparvec</li> <li>▪ Etranacogene dezaparvec</li> <li>▪ Fidanacogene elaparvec</li> </ul> <p style="font-size: 8px; color: #800000;">Introduce functional copies of the deficient clotting factor gene into the patient's cells</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: #800000; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Prophylaxis, on-demand treatment, and surgery</td> <td colspan="2" style="background-color: #800000; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 2px;">Prophylaxis</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: 8px; color: #800000;">Individuals with hemophilia A or B without inhibitors</td> <td colspan="2" style="font-size: 8px; color: #800000;">Individuals with hemophilia A with or without inhibitors</td> <td style="font-size: 8px; color: #800000;">Individuals with severe hemophilia A or moderate-to-severe hemophilia B</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: 8px; color: #800000; margin-top: 5px;"> <small><sup>a</sup>Indicated for on-demand treatment and perioperative management.  aPCC, activated prothrombin complex concentrate; CFC, clotting factor concentrate; FX, factor X; rFVIIa, activated recombinant factor VII; rFVIII, recombinant factor VIII; SHL, standard half-life.  Sinastata A, et al. Hemophilia. 2020;26(suppl 6):1-108.</small> </p>	FVIII and FIX CFCs	Bypassing Agents	Nonfactor Therapies	Gene Therapies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Plasma-derived CFC</li> <li>▪ SHL rFVIII and FIX</li> <li>▪ EHL FVIII and FIX</li> </ul> <p style="font-size: 8px; color: #800000;">Provide exogenous clotting factor to replace deficient factor</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ aPCC</li> <li>▪ rFVIIa<sup>a</sup></li> </ul> <p style="font-size: 8px; color: #800000;">Restore hemostasis by promoting thrombin generation or bypassing the intrinsic clotting pathway</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FVIII mimetic (emicizumab)</li> </ul> <p style="font-size: 8px; color: #800000;">Acts as a bridge between activated F3 and FX to restore hemostasis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Valoctocogene roxaparvec</li> <li>▪ Etranacogene dezaparvec</li> <li>▪ Fidanacogene elaparvec</li> </ul> <p style="font-size: 8px; color: #800000;">Introduce functional copies of the deficient clotting factor gene into the patient's cells</p>	Prophylaxis, on-demand treatment, and surgery	Prophylaxis			Individuals with hemophilia A or B without inhibitors	Individuals with hemophilia A with or without inhibitors		Individuals with severe hemophilia A or moderate-to-severe hemophilia B	<p>目前，我们有多种产品可供选择，具体取决于你生活在世界的哪个地方。我们有凝血因子 VIII 和凝血因子 IX，它们是血浆衍生品（一种标准产品）。对于重组产品，我们既有标准半衰期产品，也有延长半衰期产品。对于那些产生抑制物的患者，可以使用旁路制剂，包括半衰期较短的重组凝血因子 VIIa，以及半衰期较长的活化凝血酶原复合物浓缩物。在凝血因子 VIII 模拟物 emicizumab 出现之前，这两种药物在产生抑制物的患者的治疗中都非常重要。这种非凝血因子疗法确实具有革命性意义，它改变了血友病患者的生活，尤其那些产生针对凝血因子 VIII 和凝血因子 IX 的抑制物或中和抗体的血友病患者。最后，我们还有基因疗法。有 3 种可用的基因疗法产品。基因疗法和非凝血因子疗法可用于预防。基因疗法产生的基因表达水平使其不仅可以用于预防，还可以用于小型手术，甚至可能用于常规手术。因此，毫无疑问，所有这些产品都能帮助我们更好地治疗患者，包括按需治疗、预防性治疗和手术治疗。我们必须牢记，非凝血因子治疗仅用于预防，通常是皮下给药。</p>
FVIII and FIX CFCs	Bypassing Agents	Nonfactor Therapies	Gene Therapies															
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<p>10.</p>	<h3 style="background-color: #800000; color: white; padding: 5px;">Prophylaxis With Factor Replacement</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regular replacement of FVIII or FIX to <b>prevent</b> bleeding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—Original goal of prophylaxis was to maintain factor levels &gt;1%-2%</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Hemophilia A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—FVIII <math>t_{1/2}</math> 12 hours</li> <li>—FVIII 3 times weekly (sometimes every other day)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Hemophilia B (FIX) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—FIX <math>t_{1/2}</math> 18-24 hours</li> <li>—FIX twice weekly</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="font-size: 8px; color: #800000; margin-top: 5px;"><small><math>t_{1/2}</math> half-life</small></p>	<p>让我们从使用凝血因子替代的预防性治疗开始。从概念上讲，这是患者的初始治疗—定期更换缺失的凝血因子 VIII 和凝血因子 IX，以预防出血。初始治疗主要基于将凝血因子水平保持在1%或2%以上，因为该产品对凝血因子 VIII 的半衰期约为8至12小时，这需要每周静脉输注3次。对于B型血友病，半衰期约为18至24小时，即每周2次。因此，较短</p>																

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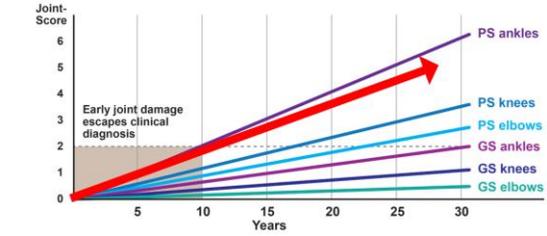
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		<p>的半衰期或标准半衰期无法使我们保持高于 1% 或 2% 的血清谷水平。因此，在最初的 24 小时内，我们对患者的保护程度要高得多，但在随后的几天内，保护程度逐渐降低。</p>		
<p>11.</p>	<p><b>EHL Factor (First-Generation)</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="302 520 597 747"> <p><b>FVIII</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FVIII attached to Fc or PEG (single-chain FVIII)</li> <li>▪ <math>t_{1/2}</math> extended 1.5 times —~18 hours</li> <li>▪ Given twice weekly or every 4-5 days (more often to maintain higher trough levels)</li> <li>▪ Trough levels ~5% (variable)</li> </ul> <p><small>PEG: polyethylene glycol</small></p> </td> <td data-bbox="623 520 919 705"> <p><b>FIX</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FIX attached to Fc, albumin, or PEG</li> <li>▪ <math>t_{1/2}</math> extended 4-5 times —~4-5 days</li> <li>▪ Given once every 7-14 days</li> <li>▪ Trough levels &gt;10%-15%</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>FVIII</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FVIII attached to Fc or PEG (single-chain FVIII)</li> <li>▪ <math>t_{1/2}</math> extended 1.5 times —~18 hours</li> <li>▪ Given twice weekly or every 4-5 days (more often to maintain higher trough levels)</li> <li>▪ Trough levels ~5% (variable)</li> </ul> <p><small>PEG: polyethylene glycol</small></p>	<p><b>FIX</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FIX attached to Fc, albumin, or PEG</li> <li>▪ <math>t_{1/2}</math> extended 4-5 times —~4-5 days</li> <li>▪ Given once every 7-14 days</li> <li>▪ Trough levels &gt;10%-15%</li> </ul>	<p>随着采用不同策略（主要是 Fc 融合或 PEGylated 产品）的第一代延长半衰期产品的推出，其半衰期发生了巨大变化，尤其是对凝血因子 IX。这使得输液次数大幅减少，从每周2次减少为每7天甚至每14天一次。而且血清谷水平要高得多，超过10%至15%。这是由于该产品的半衰期延长了约4至5倍。使用凝血因子 VIII，没有取得同样的结果。原因就在于血管性血友病因子（von Willebrand factor）的半衰期。大家都知道，凝血因子 VIII 与血管性血友病因子一起流动。你可以延长凝血因子 VIII 的半衰期，但由于血管性血友病因子的半衰期有限，凝血因子 VIII 的半衰期被限制在约17到18小时以内。这就是为什么你只能最大限度地将间隔从每 2 到 3 天增加到每 4 到 5 天的原因。血清谷水平也只能提高到5%。</p>
<p><b>FVIII</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FVIII attached to Fc or PEG (single-chain FVIII)</li> <li>▪ <math>t_{1/2}</math> extended 1.5 times —~18 hours</li> <li>▪ Given twice weekly or every 4-5 days (more often to maintain higher trough levels)</li> <li>▪ Trough levels ~5% (variable)</li> </ul> <p><small>PEG: polyethylene glycol</small></p>	<p><b>FIX</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FIX attached to Fc, albumin, or PEG</li> <li>▪ <math>t_{1/2}</math> extended 4-5 times —~4-5 days</li> <li>▪ Given once every 7-14 days</li> <li>▪ Trough levels &gt;10%-15%</li> </ul>			
<p>12.</p>	<p><b>Current Factor Therapy</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="302 1444 597 1629"> <p><b>Pros</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Replacing what is missing</li> <li>▪ Long history of use</li> <li>▪ Safe (except inhibitor risk)</li> <li>▪ Peak levels are in normal range</li> <li>▪ Can give extra doses</li> <li>▪ Same product to treat bleeds</li> </ul> <p><small>ix: intravenous</small></p> </td> <td data-bbox="623 1444 919 1650"> <p><b>Cons</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Must be given as an IV</li> <li>▪ 2-4 times/wk for FVIII</li> <li>▪ 1 per week/2 weeks for FIX</li> <li>▪ Difficult to adhere</li> <li>▪ Many kids need ports</li> <li>▪ Factor levels fluctuate</li> <li>▪ Trough levels lead to bleed risk</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Pros</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Replacing what is missing</li> <li>▪ Long history of use</li> <li>▪ Safe (except inhibitor risk)</li> <li>▪ Peak levels are in normal range</li> <li>▪ Can give extra doses</li> <li>▪ Same product to treat bleeds</li> </ul> <p><small>ix: intravenous</small></p>	<p><b>Cons</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Must be given as an IV</li> <li>▪ 2-4 times/wk for FVIII</li> <li>▪ 1 per week/2 weeks for FIX</li> <li>▪ Difficult to adhere</li> <li>▪ Many kids need ports</li> <li>▪ Factor levels fluctuate</li> <li>▪ Trough levels lead to bleed risk</li> </ul>	<p>那么，这种凝血因子替代疗法的优点是什么？替换意味着引入缺失的部分。通过这种策略，您可以计划所需的保护级别，也可以设定实现该级别的目标。正如我所说，使用这些药物已有将近 30到 50年的悠久历史。它们是安全的，只是在最初的 20 到 50 天内会产生抗凝血因子 VIII 中和性抗体（针对性），在某种程度上也会产生凝血因子 IX抗体（少得多）。但是在这段时间之后，抑制剂的</p>
<p><b>Pros</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Replacing what is missing</li> <li>▪ Long history of use</li> <li>▪ Safe (except inhibitor risk)</li> <li>▪ Peak levels are in normal range</li> <li>▪ Can give extra doses</li> <li>▪ Same product to treat bleeds</li> </ul> <p><small>ix: intravenous</small></p>	<p><b>Cons</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Must be given as an IV</li> <li>▪ 2-4 times/wk for FVIII</li> <li>▪ 1 per week/2 weeks for FIX</li> <li>▪ Difficult to adhere</li> <li>▪ Many kids need ports</li> <li>▪ Factor levels fluctuate</li> <li>▪ Trough levels lead to bleed risk</li> </ul>			

		<p>发展就变得非常罕见了。峰值水平在正常范围内。在15到30分钟后，我们的凝血因子水平可以完全正常，并在手术或急性出血需要时给予额外剂量。同样的产品可用于治疗出血。是的，这意味着你可以使用一种单一产品，并且这种单一产品可以用相同的检测方法进行测量，每次都可以用于预防性治疗和急性出血治疗。</p> <p>缺点是什么？缺点是输液方式，即静脉注射。对孩子们来说，这是一个大问题，凝血因子 VIII 每周 2 到 4 次，凝血因子 IX 每周几乎 2 次。在青少年中，依从性存在困难。许多儿童需要输液港来维持静脉的可及性（便于静脉给药）。而且，凝血因子水平会波动并影响身体能力。这意味着随着时间的推移和个体间的变化，血药浓度会发生变化，当血药浓度降低时，出血的风险就会增加。</p>
<p>13.</p>	<p><b>Joint Scores Worsen Despite Intensive Prophylaxis</b></p>  <p>GS: Gilbert score, PS: Patterson score Reproduced for educational purposes only from Odenberg J. Blood 2016;127:2038-2044.</p>	<p>现在，关节的状况如何？我们知道患者的所有关节都可能受到影响。但是，你可以看到，随着患者年龄的增加，某些关节的损伤也越来越大，脚踝对患者来说是一个大问题。尤其是，这是20年后的事。但是，你可以看到，在最初的5到10年中，关节的保护非常非常重要。因此，我们可以看到脚踝、膝盖、肘部—这些是我们必须努力保护的关节，并尽量通过预防措施来避免任何形式的损伤。但是，尽管使用了这些产品并强化了预防，但随着年龄的增长，您仍会看到这些关节的恶化。</p>

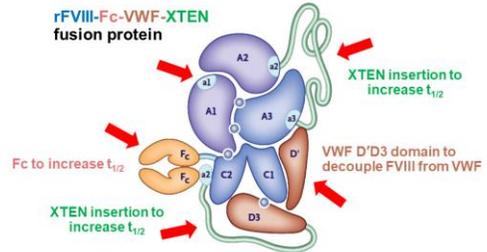
Guy Young, 医学博士

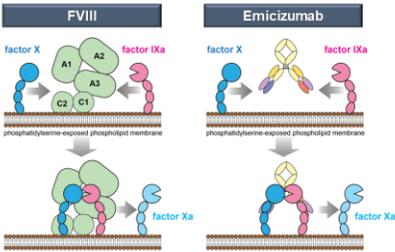
Flora Peyvandi, 医学博士

Allison Wheeler, 医学博士, MSCI

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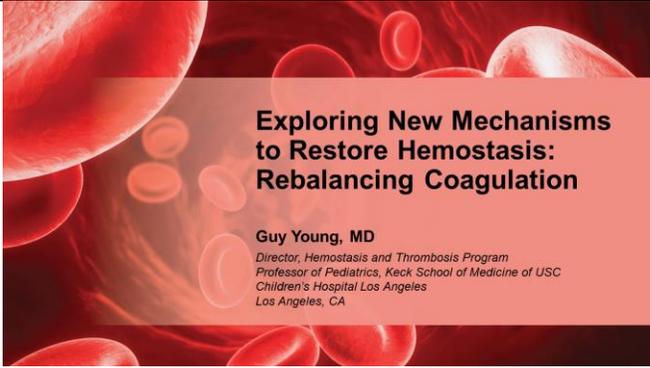
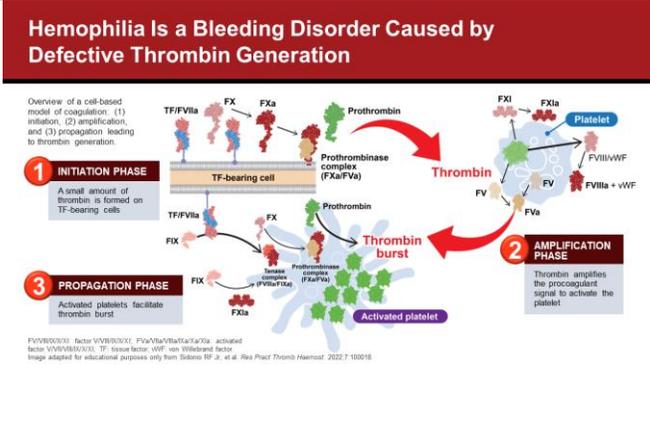
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<p>14.</p>	<p><b>Beyond Standard Factor Replacement</b></p> 	<p>那么，现在对前沿疗法的期望是什么？这里有几个。基于我们已经解释过的原因，这些药物更方便、给药方式创伤更小、对产生抑制物的患者有疗效、免疫原性更小、提供稳定的保护状态、改善治疗的可及性、以及避免血清谷水平期。因此，出于所有这些原因，拥有延长半衰期的产品的确有巨大的优势。</p>
<p>15.</p>	<p><b>Transformative Therapies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>FVIII modification: Efanesoctocog alfa (rFVIII-VWF D'D3-XTEN)</b></li> <li>▪ FVIII mimetics: eg, emicizumab</li> <li>▪ Re-balancers of hemostasis             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— siRNA                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• siRNA-AT for all patients with hemophilia</li> </ul> </li> <li>— Inhibitors of inhibitors                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activated protein C inhibitor for all patients with hemophilia</li> <li>• Anti-TFPI for all patients with hemophilia</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Cure or near-cure             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Gene therapy for hemophilia A and hemophilia B</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><small>AT: antithrombin, VWF: von Willebrand factor, siRNA: small interfering RNA, TFPI: tissue factor pathway inhibitor.</small></p>	<p>但让我们看看第二代 延长半衰期的产品，或者那些几乎实现了凝血因子水平正常化的产品。这种新产品被称为 efa (efanescotocog alfa)，是重组血管性血友病因子（在其上添加一个血管性血友病因子片段，即 D'D3）和融合加 XTEN 的组合。所有这些不同成分的组合使该产品的半衰期显著延长。我们将会看到这一点。然后，凝血因子模拟物和再平衡剂代表了止血中一个非常新的概念。我们将看看这意味着什么以及它是如何工作的。最后，我们正朝着接近治愈的方向前进。我们还没有治愈，但也许在将来实现。目前，我们正在研究 A 型和 B 型血友病的基因疗法的长期反应。</p>
<p>16.</p>	<p><b>FVIII Replacement Therapy: Efanesoctocog Alfa (BIVV001) Fusion Protein</b></p>  <p><small>Reproduced for educational purposes only from Kovtchik SA, et al. Jt Engg J Med 2020;303:1016-1027.</small></p>	<p>让我们从第一个组分开始，即 efanesoctocog <math>\alpha</math> 或 BIVV001。正如我所说的，该产品由重组 Fc/von Willebrand/凝血因子 VIII/XTEN 组成，是一款非常有趣和引人入胜的产品，随着凝血因子 VIII 半衰期的延长以及该产品的降解减少，它显著减少了我们患者的出血发作次数。使用这种分子，您实际上可以在最初的3天内获得约40%的保护，一周后可以获得约10%至15%的保护。</p>

<p>17.</p>	<p><b>Transformative Therapies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FVIII modification: Efanesoctocog alfa (rFVIII-VWF D'D3-XTEN)</li> <li>▪ <b>FVIII mimetics: eg, emicizumab</b></li> <li>▪ Re-balancers of hemostasis             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—siRNA                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• siRNA-AT for all patients with hemophilia</li> </ul> </li> <li>—Inhibitors of inhibitors                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activated protein C inhibitor for all patients with hemophilia</li> <li>• Anti-TFPI for all patients with hemophilia</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Cure or near-cure             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—Gene therapy for hemophilia A and hemophilia B</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>那么凝血因子 VIII 模拟物呢？</p>
<p>18.</p>	<p><b>Emicizumab: FVIII Mimetic</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Humanized bispecific antibody</li> <li>▪ <b>Exerts FVIII mimetic activity</b></li> <li>▪ Not affected by FVIII inhibitors</li> <li>▪ Good subcutaneous absorption</li> <li>▪ Long <math>t_{1/2}</math> (4-5 weeks)</li> </ul>  <p><small>Shima M, et al. N Engl J Med. 2016;374:2044-2053.</small></p>	<p>例如，emicizumab。正如我所说，这种分子是革命性的，它改变了患者治疗的历史。它是一种人源化双特异性抗体，通过2条抗体臂来模拟凝血因子 VIII 的活性。一条臂与凝血因子 IX 结合，另一条与凝血因子 X 结合，从而激活凝血因子 X 与凝血因子 Xa。它不受凝血因子 VIII 抑制剂的影响。这意味着无论是否有抑制剂，它都可以用于 A 型血友病。不能用于 B 型血友病。注射方式为皮下注射，半衰期约为 4 至 5 周。有几项相关临床试验。而且，现在我们有大量的现实证据，表明该产品具有非常高的功效和良好的安全性。</p>
<p>19.</p>	<p><b>Transformative Therapies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FVIII modification: Efanesoctocog alfa (rFVIII-VWF D'D3-XTEN)</li> <li>▪ FVIII mimetics: eg, emicizumab</li> <li>▪ <b>Re-balancers of hemostasis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—siRNA                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• siRNA-AT for all patients with hemophilia</li> </ul> </li> <li>—Inhibitors of inhibitors                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activated protein C inhibitor for all patients with hemophilia</li> <li>• Anti-TFPI for all patients with hemophilia</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Cure or near-cure             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>—Gene therapy for hemophilia A and hemophilia B</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>那再平衡剂呢？这又是治疗血友病的另一种新 概念。它是如何工作的？</p>

<p>20.</p>	<p><b>Rebalancing Hemostasis</b></p> <p>The diagram illustrates the Clotting Cascade. It is divided into two main pathways: the "Intrinsic" pathway and the "Extrinsic" pathway. The Intrinsic pathway starts with Factor XII, which is converted to XIIa, then to XIa, IXa, and VIII. The Extrinsic pathway starts with Factor VII, which is converted to VIIa, and then to Xa in the presence of Tissue factor. Both pathways converge on Factor Xa. Factor Xa, along with Factor V, converts Fibrinogen to Thrombin. Thrombin then converts Fibrinogen to Fibrin clots. Red arrows indicate inhibition points: Protein C inhibits Factor V; TFPI inhibits Factor Xa; and AT inhibits Thrombin.</p>	<p>在这里，你可以看到近 12 种促凝蛋白的级联式凝血。你还可以在红色部分看到 3 种天然抗凝剂：抗凝血酶、组织因子路径抑制剂（TFPI）和蛋白 C。这种治疗方法的新概念是降低这些天然抗凝剂的活性，而不是通过给药来增加每种单一因子的促凝活性。</p>
<p>21.</p>	<p><b>Transformative Therapies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FVIII modification: Efanesoctocog alfa (rFVIII-VWF D'D3-XTEN)</li> <li>▪ FVIII mimetics: eg, emicizumab</li> <li>▪ <b>Re-balancers of hemostasis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— siRNA                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• siRNA-AT for all patients with hemophilia</li> </ul> </li> <li>— Inhibitors of inhibitors                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activated protein C inhibitor for all patients with hemophilia</li> <li>• Anti-TFPI for all patients with hemophilia</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Cure or near-cure                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Gene therapy for hemophilia A and hemophilia B</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>通过这种方法，你可以使用不同的治疗策略，比如抑制肝脏中抗凝血酶 RNA 的转录。通过减少抗凝血酶，可以提高促凝活性水平，这种减少导致抗凝血酶水平达到 15% 至 35%，这已被证明在减少出血发作次数方面非常有效。其他策略包括活化蛋白 C 抑制剂，该抑制剂可用于所有产生或未产生抑制物的 A 型和 B 型血友病患者。而且，对所有血友病患者使用抗 TFPI 是另一种新的策略，无论是否产生抑制物，都可用于 A 型和 B 型血友病患者。</p>
<p>22.</p>	<p><b>Emerging Rebalancing Therapies Mostly Target Natural Anticoagulants</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Antithrombin                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Fitusiran</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ TFPI                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Concizumab</li> <li>— Marstacimab</li> <li>— Befovacimab</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Protein C                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— SerpinPC</li> <li>— SR604</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>But:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Subcutaneous administration</li> <li>▪ Long half-lives, stable PK</li> <li>▪ Hemophilia A and B</li> <li>▪ Also patients with inhibitors</li> </ul> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p><b>But:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ How to measure?</li> <li>▪ Thrombosis risk</li> <li>▪ Antidrug antibodies</li> </ul> </div> <p><small>PK: pharmacokinetic</small></p>	<p>第一个是抗凝血酶活性的降低，该分子被称为 fitusiran。对于抗 TFPI，有三种分子 — concizumab、marstacimab 和 befovacimab — 正在临床试验中。加拿大已批准使用抑制剂 Concizumab 治疗 B 型血友病。而且 SerpinPC 和 SR604 对蛋白 C 起作用。所有这些分子都通过皮下注射的方式给药。它们具有较长的半衰期和稳定的药代动力学。它们可用于治疗产生或未产生抑制物的 A 型和 B 型血友病患者。这里的治疗与替代疗法的不同之处在于，没有血清峰值和谷水平，而且随着时间的推移，对患者的保护是稳定的。而这种稳定性应该有助于</p>



		<p>B 型血友病，也使用具有密码子优化的 AAV5 载体，包括具有 Padua 突变的凝血因子 IX 和肝脏特异性启动子。</p> <p>临床试验的几项数据已经公布，显示了每种产品的安全性和有效性。现在，我们所有人（临床医生、科学家和患者组织）的工作是了解每种单一产品的安全性和有效性。我们需要协调沟通和数据，使其对临床医生和患者可用且透明，以便将来我们能够了解每种产品的功效、效力和益处，并确定哪种类型的产品适合哪种类型的患者。因此，个性化治疗将是未来的趋势。而且没有一种产品可以适用于所有患者。幸运的是，我们有几种产品可以用于不同的患者。</p> <p>非常感谢您的关注。</p>
<p>24.</p>		<p>[Guy Young, 医学博士]</p> <p>好的。谢谢您，Peyvandi 博士，为本次会议做了非常精彩的介绍。我现在要继续探讨这些恢复止血的新机制，基本上就是这些再平衡机制。</p>
<p>25.</p>		<p>那么，我们来看看凝血酶生成在凝血级联反应中的作用。凝血系统实际上不是级联。但它涉及三个步骤：启动、放大和扩增。</p> <p>在启动阶段，通过组织因子途径在含有组织因子的细胞上形成少量的凝血酶。现在，这种量的凝血酶——或者说，形成的这少量的凝血酶——具有多种功能。你可以在这里看到它的功能是激活</p>

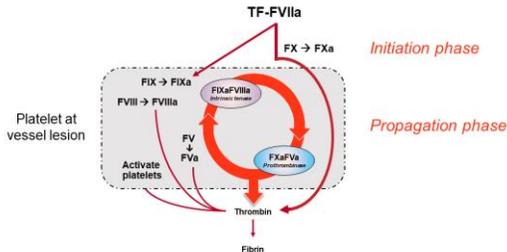
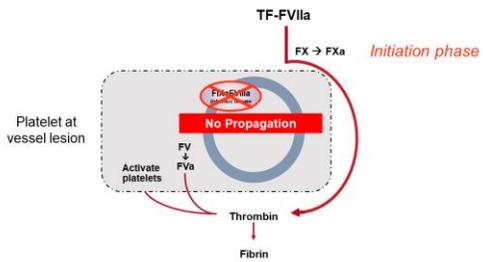
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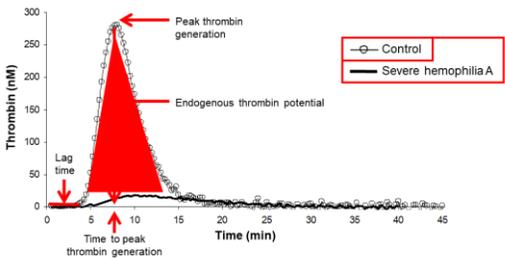
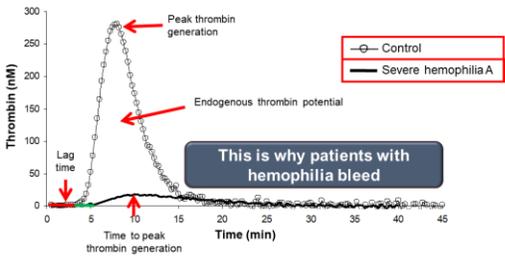
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		<p>凝血因子 V 为 Va，凝血因子 VIII 为 VIIIa，还有凝血因子 XI 为 XIa。这发生在血小板表面。有了激活的凝血因子 VIII 和凝血因子 V，如果需要的话，还有激活的凝血因子 XI，我们会进入凝血酶爆发状态。这实际上是放大到扩增阶段。因为我们确实需要大量的凝血酶来生成适当形态的纤维蛋白，以及幻灯片上没有的纤维蛋白，因此需要凝血因子 XIII 和凝血酶活化的纤维蛋白溶解抑制剂，它们最终有助于形成稳定的纤维蛋白凝块。</p>
<p>26.</p>	<p><b>Healthy Hemostasis</b></p> 	<p>另一种更简单的看法是这样的。同样，启动阶段由组织因子开始。当组织因子通过 VIIa 和 Xa 暴露于内皮下层时，少量的凝血酶会激活血小板，在这些活化血小板的表面，凝血因子 VIII 和凝血因子 V 被激活。然后是凝血因子 VIII（凝血因子 IX 的辅助因子）和凝血因子 V（凝血因子 X 的辅助因子），接着进入扩增阶段，此阶段产生大量的凝血酶。然后，大量的凝血酶会产生大量的纤维蛋白以形成血凝块。</p>
<p>27.</p>	<p><b>Hemostatic System Without FVIII or FIX</b></p> 	<p>那么，没有凝血因子 VIII 或凝血因子 IX 的止血系统是什么样子呢？也就是说，如果你患有 A 型血友病或 B 型血友病，启动阶段仍有效。你产生了少量的凝血酶。这一点很重要，因为当我们谈到一些凝血抑制剂和这些凝血抑制剂的抑制剂（换句话说，再平衡剂）时，我们必须明白，血友病患者可以产生少量凝血酶。问题在于它们无法进入扩增阶段，也无法产生大量的凝血酶。这就</p>

		<p>是任何治疗血友病的药物都必须有办法克服这个问题。</p>
<p>28.</p>	<p><b>Thrombin Generation Device</b></p>  <p><small>Images used for educational purposes only from Ribey P. Genet Eng Biotechnol News. 2012;32:52 (left) and courtesy of Guy Young, MD (right)</small></p>	<p>评估凝血酶生成的一种方法是通过凝血酶生成装置，你可以在这里看到。这张图里右边那个就是我实验室里的装置。左边是一篇期刊文章中的图片，你可以看到打开的舱。</p>
<p>29.</p>	<p><b>Thrombin Generation Curve</b></p>  <p><small>Image adapted for educational purposes only from Young G, et al. Blood. 2013;121:1944-1950</small></p>	<p>让我们来看看正常或受控凝血酶生成曲线和严重血友病患者的凝血酶生成曲线。如图，y轴是凝血酶形成的量，x轴是时间。最初，有一点延迟。在任何情况下，在凝血酶开始形成前几分钟，有一点滞后都是正常的。然后我们达到凝血酶生成峰值，即曲线达到的最高点。我们有达到峰值的时间。重要的是，曲线下的面积。该曲线下面积被称为内源性凝血酶潜能。</p>
<p>30.</p>	<p><b>Thrombin Generation Curve (cont)</b></p>  <p><small>Image adapted for educational purposes only from Young G, et al. Blood. 2013;121:1944-1950</small></p>	<p>所以，这是正常曲线。看看一位患有严重血友病的患者。滞后阶段大致相同，但稍长一些。但是最大的区别在于：尽管凝血酶达到峰值的时间可能相似，但看看凝血酶峰值的差异，我们这里的上升幅度远远超过250 nm，而这里几乎没有达到10或20 nm。这就是区别。血友病患者无法产生凝血酶。当然，还有内源性凝血酶潜能，即曲线下面积。你不需要微积分计算就可以知道这里的面积比这条曲线下的一小块面积大很多。这就是血友病患者出血的原因。他们无法产生凝血酶。</p>

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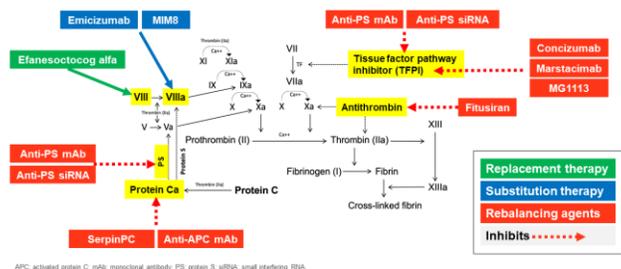
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<p>31.</p>	<p><b>Thrombin Generation Curve (cont)</b></p> <p>The graph plots Thrombin concentration in nanomolar (nM) on the y-axis (0 to 250) against time in minutes on the x-axis (0 to 60). Four curves are shown: a red curve for 'Normal control' peaking at ~220 nM at 10 min; a green curve for 'FVIII &lt;1 IU/dL' peaking at ~50 nM at 10 min; a blue curve for '1 hour after FVIII infusion 50 U/kg (FVIII=103 IU/dL)' peaking at ~220 nM at 10 min; and a purple curve for 'Patient with severe FVIII deficiency' peaking at ~50 nM at 10 min. A text box states: 'TGA can clearly demonstrate effect of factor administration'.</p>	<p>那么，如果我们给一个血友病患者注射凝血因子 VIII 会怎么样呢？好吧，这是正常的曲线。这是血友病患者的曲线——严重的凝血因子 VIII 缺乏。而且，如果我们给予患者 50 单位/kg 的凝血因子 VIII——基本上将他们的凝血因子 VIII 纠正为正常——他们的凝血酶生成曲线正常。因此，这是一个很好的实验，它告诉你，我们可以看到血友病治疗方法的不同之处，尤其是那些能产生凝血酶的治疗方法，如凝血因子 VIII。</p>
<p>32.</p>	<p><b>Procoagulant/Antifibrinolytic Effects of Thrombin on Coagulation Factors</b></p> <p>The diagram shows Thrombin (IIa) in a central red box. Arrows point from it to five other boxes: 'FVIII → FVIIIa', 'FXI → FXIa', 'FXIII → FXIIIa', 'TAFI → TAFIa', and 'Fibrinogen (I) → Fibrin'. A red bracket on the right side groups 'FXIII → FXIIIa' and 'TAFI → TAFIa' with the label 'Antifibrinolytic effect'.</p>	<p>现在，凝血酶有许多不同的作用。我们已经在一张幻灯片上向大家展示了，但我想确保我们能在这一页捕捉到所有内容。你已经提到了激活凝血因子 V 和 VIII，即凝血级联的辅助因子。还有激活凝血因子 XI。凝血因子 XI 通常仅在手术、压力或止血压力 的情况下才需要。这就是为什么凝血因子 XI 缺乏症患者一般不会出血，除非他们有止血压力。当然，凝血酶将纤维蛋白原转化为纤维蛋白，这是帮助形成血凝块的关键功能，而纤维蛋白是构成血凝块蛋白质的实际内容物。此外，凝血酶还能激活另外两种蛋白质：凝血因子 XIII 和 XIIIa。凝血因子 XIII 交联纤维蛋白凝块，使其更坚固，TAFI 或凝血酶可激活的纤维蛋白溶解抑制剂。这个名字说明了一切。它被凝血酶激活，并且抑制纤维蛋白溶解，因此它是另一种有助于产生和增加血凝块强度和血凝块弹性的蛋白质。因此，这两者加在一起就是凝血酶的抗纤溶作用，其余的是凝血酶的促凝作用。</p>

33.

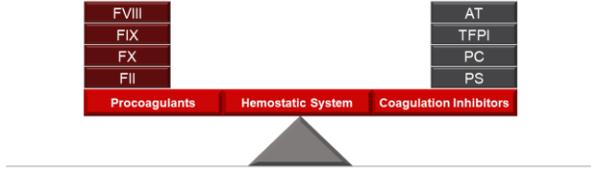
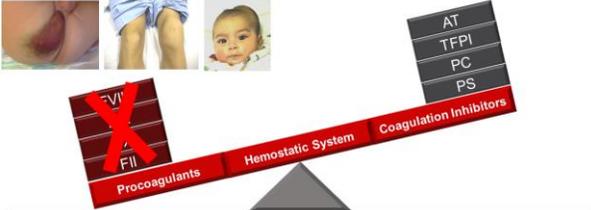
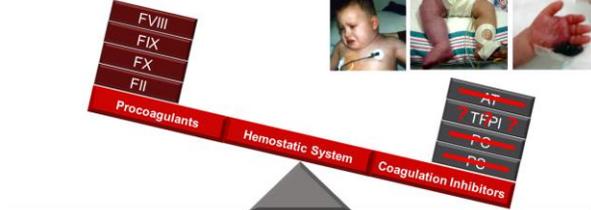
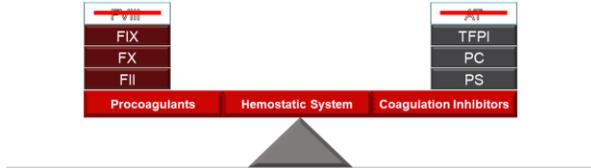
### Mechanisms of Action of Novel Therapeutics



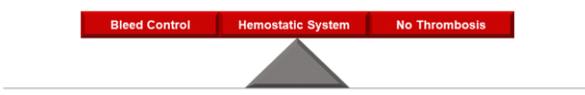
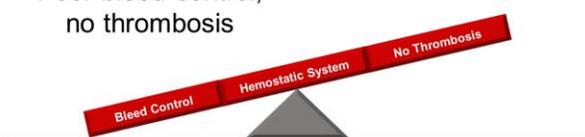
APC: activated protein C; mAb: monoclonal antibody; PS: protein S; siRNA: small interfering RNA.

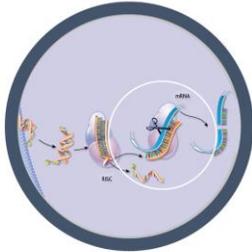
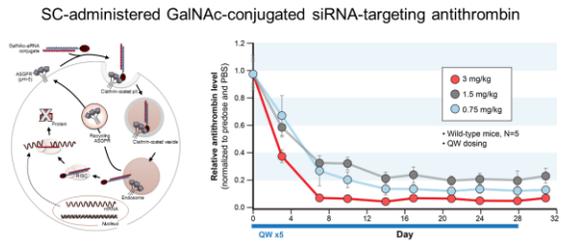
那么，让我们来看看新疗法的作用机制。我们有显示绿色的替代疗法，显示蓝色的替代疗法，红色是再平衡剂。那么，efanesoctocog alfa 是一种相对较新的凝血因子 VIII 替代疗法。它就在凝血因子 VIII 处起作用。我们有 emicizumab。在未来的某个时候，Mim8。这些是双特异性抗体，基本上取代了活化凝血因子 VIII 的功能，使凝血因子 IX 和 X 处于适当的对齐状态以生成凝血因子 Xa。然后我们有了再平衡剂。虚线表示抑制。Fitusiran 抑制抗凝血酶（顾名思义，抗凝血酶抑制凝血酶）。而且抗凝血酶还抑制凝血因子 Xa 以及级联中的其他蛋白质。但是，顾名思义，它主要作用是抑制凝血酶。我们有抑制活化蛋白 C 的 SerpinPC 和一种抑制活化蛋白 C 的抗活化蛋白 C 单克隆抗体，均在临床开发中，还有抑制 TFPI、concizumab 和 marstacimab 的药物。你可能听说过它们——在临床试验中已经有一段时间了。然后是 MG1113，这是一款韩国产品，也在临床试验中。最后，还有一些公司正在研究抗蛋白 S、单克隆抗体以及抗蛋白 S 小干扰 RNA (siRNA)。当然，它们起到抑制蛋白 S 的作用，而蛋白质 S 是蛋白 C 的辅助因子。蛋白质 S 也是 TFPI 的辅助因子。

让天平恢复到正常：评估再平衡疗法以实现血友病患者的止血

<p>34.</p>	<p><b>Rebalancing Agents</b></p>  <p><small>AT: antithrombin, PC: protein C.</small></p>	<p>那么，我们所说的再平衡剂是什么意思呢？好吧，凝血系统通常处于止血平衡状态。你可以在这里的跷跷板上看到这种平衡。</p>
<p>35.</p>	<p><b>Rebalancing Agents (cont)</b></p>  <p><b>Bleeding Disorder</b></p> <p><small>Images courtesy of Dr. Guy Young</small></p>	<p>如果我们在促凝剂方面缺少一种蛋白质，我们就患有出血性疾病。以下是我的患有不同类型出血的患者的一些照片。</p>
<p>36.</p>	<p><b>Rebalancing Agents (cont)</b></p>  <p><b>Thrombotic Disorder</b></p> <p><small>Images courtesy of Dr. Guy Young</small></p>	<p>如果我们在另一边缺少一种蛋白质，通常是抗凝血酶蛋白 C，即缺乏蛋白 S，我们会知道这是一种血栓性疾病。TFPI 的缺陷有问号，因为我们不太清楚 TFPI 的缺乏是否会导致血栓形成。确实没有强有力的证据可以证明这一点。</p>
<p>37.</p>	<p><b>Rebalancing Agents (cont)</b></p>  <p><b>Balance Restored — No Bleeding/No Clotting</b></p>	<p>但是，如果我们缺少了如你在左侧看到的凝血因子 VIII，然后我们还抑制了抗凝血酶，那么我们可以在不添加凝血因子 VIII 的情况下再平衡凝血系统。因此，这是一种通过在另一端，即凝血级联的凝血抑制剂方面来再平衡系统的方法。例如，如果我们封锁了凝血因子 IX 或 TFPI，也会发生同样的情况。因此，恢复平衡的目标是不出血、不凝血。</p>

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<p>38.</p>	<p><b>Rebalancing Agents (cont)</b></p> <p>But, can we get the balance right?</p> 	<p>那么，我们能取得正确的平衡吗？</p>
<p>39.</p>	<p><b>Rebalancing Agents (cont)</b></p> <p>Poor bleed control, no thrombosis</p> 	<p>好吧，如果我们不能通过这种方式完全纠正平衡，我们的出血控制可能会很差，但不太可能出现血栓形成。</p>
<p>40.</p>	<p><b>Rebalancing Agents (cont)</b></p> <p>Good bleed control, thrombotic events</p> 	<p>如果我们把平衡倾斜得太过，我们的出血控制可能非常好，但最终可能会出现血栓事件。因此，我们确实需要完全保持这种平衡。</p>
<p>41.</p>	<p><b>Rebalancing Agents (cont)</b></p> <p><small>nature</small> <b>medicine</b></p> <p>LETTERS</p> <p>An RNAi therapeutic targeting antithrombin to rebalance the coagulation system and promote hemostasis in hemophilia</p> <p><small>Alicia Sehgal<sup>1</sup>, Scott Barros<sup>1</sup>, Iacramioara Ivanciu<sup>2</sup>, Brian Cooley<sup>3</sup>, June Qin<sup>1</sup>, Tim Racie<sup>1</sup>, Julia Hettinger<sup>1</sup>, Mary Carlotto<sup>1</sup>, Yongfeng Jiang<sup>1</sup>, Josh Brodsky<sup>1</sup>, Harshu Prabhala<sup>1</sup>, Xuemei Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Hsinain Attarwala<sup>1</sup>, Renu Hutabarat<sup>1</sup>, Don Foster<sup>1</sup>, Stuart Milstein<sup>1</sup>, Klaus Charisse<sup>1</sup>, Satya Kochimanchi<sup>1</sup>, Martin A Maier<sup>1</sup>, Labo Nechev<sup>1</sup>, Pachamuthu Kandasamy<sup>1</sup>, Alexander V Ke'in<sup>1</sup>, Jayaprakash K Nair<sup>1</sup>, Kallanthottathil G Rajeev<sup>1</sup>, Muthiah Manoharan<sup>1</sup>, Rachel Meyers<sup>1</sup>, Benny Sorensen<sup>1</sup>, Amy R Simon<sup>1</sup>, Yesim Dargaud<sup>4</sup>, Claude Negrier<sup>4</sup>, Rodney M Camire<sup>5</sup> &amp; Akin Akinc<sup>1</sup></small></p> <p><small>Sehgal A. et al. <i>Nat Med</i> 2015;21:492-497.</small></p>	<p>因此，我想开始谈谈一些再平衡因素及其作用机制。这是一篇非常全面的论文，发表于“<i>Nature Medicine</i>”，该论文基本上贯穿了Fitusiran（一种RNA干扰疗法）的临床前开发项目。我们现在称之为 siRNA。</p>

<p>42.</p>	<p><b>RNAi Therapeutics</b></p> <p><b>A New Class of Innovative Medicines</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Harness natural pathway             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Catalytic mechanism</li> <li>— Mediated by small interfering RNA or "siRNA"</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Therapeutic gene silencing             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Any gene in genome</li> <li>— Distinct mechanism of action vs. other drug classes</li> <li>— Unique opportunities for innovative medicines</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Clinically validated platform             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Human POC in multiple programs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  <p><small>Image reproduced for educational purposes only courtesy of Alnylam</small></p>	<p>那么从本质上讲，这是如何工作的？好吧，siRNA 是一类新型的创新药物。市面上已经有几种产品可用于血友病以外的用途。在这种情况下，我们有一种对抗凝血酶的 siRNA。siRNA 的一般机制，正如你在这里看到的那样，基本上有一个 RNA 序列，它本质上是一种基因沉默机制。因此，这种 siRNA 的小序列将与其互补的信使 RNA 结合。后者是你想要减少体内任何蛋白质的信使 RNA。然后，它启动了沉默机制，减少了该特定蛋白质的产生。你可以在那篇文章中找到更多关于其工作方式的细节。</p>
<p>43.</p>	<p><b>Fitusiran</b></p> <p>SC-administered GalNAc-conjugated siRNA-targeting antithrombin</p>  <p><small>ASGPR: asialoglycoprotein receptor; GalNAc: N-acetylgalactosamine; PBS: phosphate-buffered saline; QW: every week; RISC: RNA-induced silencing complex; SC: subcutaneous. Image on right reproduced for educational purpose only from Seigel A, et al. Nat Med 2015;21:492-497.</small></p>	<p>所以，我们也有了 fitusiran。正如我已经提到的，它是一种阻断抗凝血酶的 siRNA。它具有一种偶联物，本质上可以将其带到肝脏中。你可以在左边的略有不同的示意图中看到细胞过程，它被整合到 RNA 诱导的沉默复合物（RISC）中，然后阻止信使 RNA 转录到蛋白质中。右侧是该论文中的动物实验，它告诉你这需要一点时间，几周的时间。但是几周后，基本上可以降低抗凝血酶的产生。y 轴上是相对的抗凝血酶水平。你真的可以把它降到接近 0 的水平，而且可以看到，你可以用剂量依赖的方式做到这一点。</p>

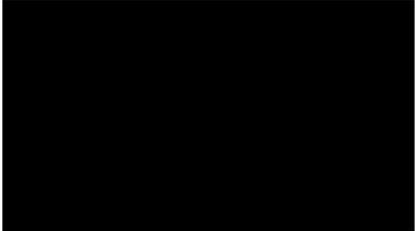
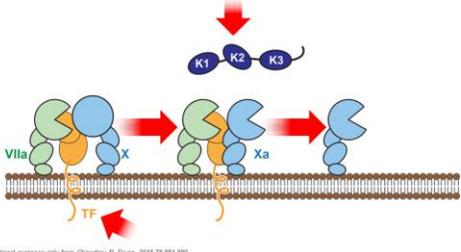
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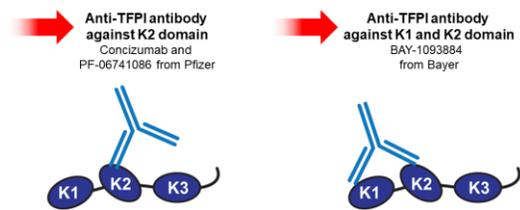
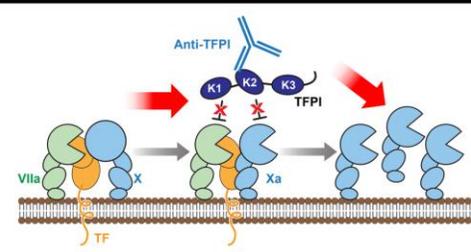
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<p>44.</p>	<p><b>Fitusiran Mechanism of Action</b></p> 	<p>那么，让我们来看看这部 RNA 动画片。</p> <p>Fitusiran是一种 siRNA 疗法，可作为再平衡剂，阻断抗凝血酶的产生并恢复凝血酶水平，从而在促凝和抗凝之间实现再平衡。</p>
<p>45.</p>		<p>我希望能从这个动画片中了解到一些关于 fitusiran 的功能或作用机制的东西。所以，现在我们要谈谈抗TFPI 分子。我们将重点研究 concizumab 和 marstacimab。它们是临床试验中进展最快的两个。</p>
<p>46.</p>	<p><b>Anti-TFPI (Concizumab, Marstacimab)</b></p> <p>Drugs (2018) 78:881–890  <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s40265-018-0922-6">https://doi.org/10.1007/s40265-018-0922-6</a></p> <p>LEADING ARTICLE</p> <p><b>Inhibition of Tissue Factor Pathway Inhibitor (TFPI) as a Treatment for Haemophilia: Rationale with Focus on Concizumab</b></p> <p>Pratima Chowdary<sup>1</sup></p> <p><small>Chowdary P. Drugs. 2018;78:881-890</small></p>	<p>这里的这篇论文有一个非常漂亮的数字，我要用这个数字。上面写着“把注意力集中在 concizumab 上”。但从本质上讲，这是 concizumab 和 marstacimab 的作用机制。</p>
<p>47.</p>	<p><b>Anti-TFPI (Concizumab, Marstacimab) (cont)</b></p>  <p><small>Image used for educational purposes only from Chowdary P. Drugs. 2018;78:881-890</small></p>	<p>好吧，首先让我们来看看组织因子。组织因子是一种跨膜蛋白，主要位于内皮下层。当内皮细胞破裂时，它就会被激活，有助于带来或激活凝血因子 VIIa，后者与凝血因子 X 一起产生一个凝血因子 Xa，你可以在这里看到。TFPI 是一种 Kunitz 结构域类型的蛋白质抑制剂基本上，你可以看到 K1、K2、K3 或不同的 Kunitz 域。顾名思义，它的作用是抑制组织因子通路。</p>

<p>48.</p>	<p><b>Anti-TFPI (Concizumab, Marstacimab) (cont)</b></p>  <p>Image used for educational purposes only from Chowdhary P. Drugs 2019;78:891-895</p>	<p>因此，它基本上位于凝血因子 VIIa/组织因子/凝血因子 Xa 复合物或凝血因子 X 复合物上，并抑制其产生凝血因子 Xa。因此，如果我们抑制 TFPI，那么我们基本上可以恢复凝血因子 Xa。凝血酶生成基本上将恢复到我们以前的状态，即组织因子通路正常工作并产生凝血因子 Xa。</p> <p>Concizumab 和 marstacimab。所以辉瑞公司的 PF 后面有很长的数字，现在被称为 [concizumab]。它们是单结构域抑制剂。它们抑制了 TFPI 的 K2 域。右边是拜耳正在开发的一种产品，该产品目前已停止开发，它抑制了2个结构域，即K1和K2结构域。该产品，即拜耳产品，导致了一些不寻常的血栓形成事件，因此其开发已停止。</p>
<p>49.</p>	<p><b>Anti-TFPI (Concizumab, Marstacimab) (cont)</b></p>  <p>Image used for educational purposes only from Chowdhary P. Drugs 2019;78:891-895</p>	<p>所以，这基本上就是它的作用了。如果你有抗 TFPI，你就是在屏蔽 TFPI。这允许组织因子/凝血因子 VIIa/Xa 复合物发挥作用并释放额外的凝血因子 Xa。当然，那个 Xa 会和凝血因子 Va 一起生成凝血酶。这就是抑制发生的地方。这就是产生额外的凝血因子 Xa 的地方。</p>
<p>50.</p>	 <p><b>Anti-APC (SerpinsPC)</b></p>	<p>那么，让我们来看看另一种叫做抗活化蛋白 C 的分子。这就是机制。该分子被称为 SerpinPC。</p>

Guy Young, 医学博士

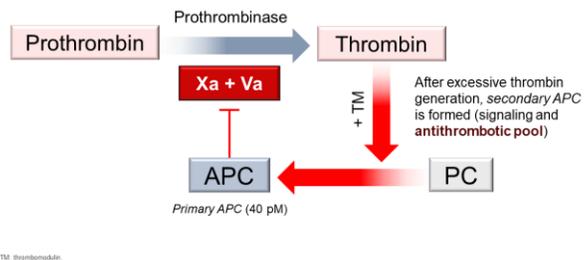
Flora Peyvandi, 医学博士

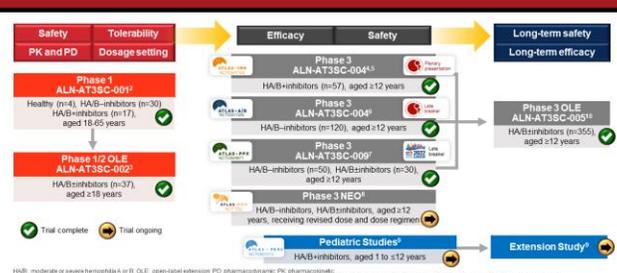
Allison Wheeler, 医学博士, MSCI

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<p>51.</p>	<p><b>Anti-APC (SerpinPC)</b></p> <p>But, can we get the balance right?</p> <p>SerpinPC was designed to restore thrombin generation without increasing the risk for thrombosis</p> 	<p>现在，这个分子从其他分子身上学到了一些东西，因为我们在早期的试验中确实看到了血栓形成事件。因此，拜耳的抗 TFPI 分子由于血栓事件而没有得到进一步开发。 concizumab 曾发生过血栓事件。 fitusiran 也曾引发血栓事件。 marstacimab 还没有，但是使用其他药物，是的。因此，在这种情况下，这里有一个合理的设计。 SerpinPC 旨在在不增加血栓形成风险的情况下恢复凝血酶的生成。你可以把它想象成打破跷跷板，这样可以很好地控制出血，但不会增加血栓形成。</p>
<p>52.</p>	<p><b>Anti-APC (SerpinPC) (cont)</b></p> 	<p>因此，这是这种分子的临床前开发，开发者称之为 SerpinPC。</p>
<p>53.</p>	<p><b>Primary APC Is the Target of SerpinPC</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ APC shuts down prothrombinase</li> <li>▪ Primary APC refers to the APC that is circulating</li> <li>▪ Secondary APC is generated only after thrombin generation</li> <li>▪ Inhibition of primary APC allows early prothrombinase (initiation stage) more time to make thrombin</li> <li>▪ Efficacy is achieved from inhibition of primary APC</li> <li>▪ No further bleeding reduction by inhibiting secondary APC</li> <li>▪ Secondary APC is important in preventing thrombosis</li> </ul> <p><small>1897 - nonhuman primates Polderdijk SGI, et al. Blood. 2017;129:105-113</small></p>	<p>基本上，灵长类动物的目标是初级活化蛋白 C，它不同于蛋白质 C 本身。它是蛋白 C 的活化形式，活化蛋白 C 基本上会关闭凝血酶酶复合物，即凝血因子 Va 和 X。实际上，它还抑制了内源性 tenase 因子 VIII。因此，它基本上抑制凝血因子 Va 和 VIIIa。而初级活化蛋白 C 指的是循环中的活化蛋白 C。二次活化蛋白 C 或二次形成仅在凝血酶生成后发生，其目的是防止血凝块形成过于旺盛，以防止血凝块周围的凝血酶在血管内引起血栓形成。抑制初级活化蛋白 C 可以让凝血酶的早期启动阶段有更多时</p>

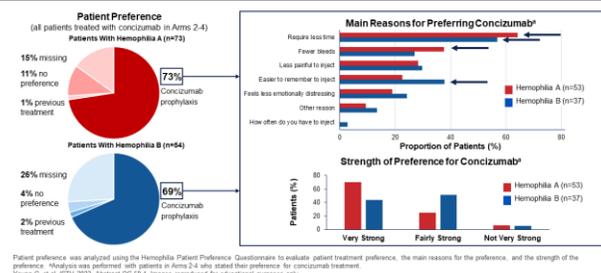
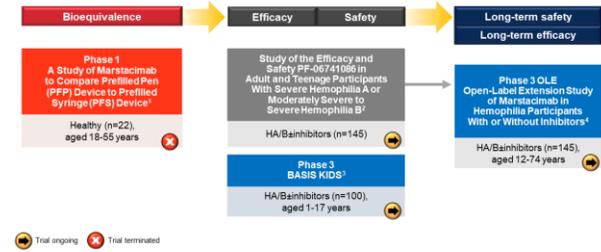
		<p>间来生成凝血酶，这就是它产生更多凝血酶的方式。但是，由于我们仅抑制活化蛋白 C 而不是蛋白 C，因此通过凝血酶产生的活化蛋白 C 的次级池仍然可以预防血栓形成。因此，这就是这种分子背后的理念，从本质上讲，我们可改善凝血酶的产生，但不增加血栓形成的风险，这种情况通过保留二次活化蛋白 C 池实现。</p>
<p>54.</p>	<p><b>Primary APC Is the Target of SerpinPC (cont)</b></p>  <p>Prothrombin → Prothrombinase (Xa + Va) → Thrombin</p> <p>Thrombin + TM → Secondary APC (signaling and antithrombotic pool)</p> <p>PC → APC (Primary APC 40 pM)</p> <p>APC inhibits Prothrombinase</p>	<p>所以，它看起来像是这样。凝血酶原是凝血因子 Xa 和凝血因子 Va，凝血酶原通过凝血酶原复合物 转化为凝血酶。一旦形成凝血酶，血栓调节素就会与凝血酶结合并将蛋白 C 转化为活化蛋白 C，然后抑制凝血酶原复合物。因此，Serpinc1 在这里实质上是为了阻断已经在循环的初级活化蛋白 C 池。但是凝血酶生成后生成的二级池得以保留。</p>
<p>55.</p>		<p>好了，我就讲到这里 把接力棒交给 Wheeler 博士。Wheeler 博士将研究其中的一些分子，并提出一个问题：再平衡凝血功能的新兴疗法能否实现功能性治愈？所以，Allison，请开始吧。</p> <p><b>[Allison Wheeler, 医学博士, MSCI]</b></p> <p>谢谢您，Young 博士。好的，我是 Allison Wheeler，我们将谈谈实现新目标的问题。再平衡凝血功能的新兴疗法能否实现功能性治愈？</p>

<p>56.</p>	<p><b>Outline</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Clinical trial data of rebalancing therapies: Efficacy considering varying endpoints, including joint bleeds, and safety; regulatory status discussion             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Fitusiran</li> <li>– TFPI inhibitors</li> <li>– Introduction to early phase/preclinical data on other rebalancing therapies</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Focus on thrombotic events with rebalancing therapy</li> <li>▪ Clinical practice implications of rebalancing therapies             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Shifting goals to a functional cure: What that means for patients in terms of physical activity, invasive procedures, QOL, and ADL</li> <li>– Considerations for potential AEs: Thrombosis, liver enzyme elevations, etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><small>ADL, activities of daily living; AE, adverse event; QOL, quality of life; TFPI, tissue factor pathway inhibitor</small></p>	<p>因此，该项目这一部分的大纲是讨论再平衡疗法的临床试验数据。我们讨论疗效将考虑许多不同的终点，包括关节出血和安全性。我们将在抗凝血酶分子 fitusiran 以及两种 TFPI 的背景下讨论这个问题。然后，我将简要介绍其他再平衡疗法的早期和临床前数据。我们将讨论不良事件，重点是血栓事件。然后，我们将讨论临床实践的影响以及如何从患者角度考虑再平衡疗法。</p>
<p>57.</p>	<p><b>Overview of Fitusiran Clinical Program<sup>1</sup></b></p>  <p>The flowchart illustrates the clinical program for fitusiran, starting with PK and PD studies (Safety and Tolerability) leading to Phase 1 (ALN-AT3SC-001<sup>1</sup>), Phase 1/2 OLE (ALN-AT3SC-002<sup>2</sup>), and Phase 3 studies (ALN-AT3SC-004<sup>3</sup>, ALN-AT3SC-004<sup>4</sup>, ALN-AT3SC-009<sup>5</sup>, NEO<sup>6</sup>, and Pediatric Studies<sup>7</sup>). It also shows Phase 3 OLE (ALN-AT3SC-005<sup>8</sup>) and an Extension Study<sup>9</sup>. Status indicators (green check for complete, yellow circle for ongoing) are provided for each study.</p> <p><small>HAB, moderate to severe hemophilia A or B; OLE, open-label extension; PD, pharmacokinetic; PK, pharmacokinetic</small></p> <p><small>1. Balleis et al. Presented at ASH 2018. 2. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT03030500. 3. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT03047773. 4. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT03447102. 5. Young G, et al. Lancet. 2023;401:1427-1437. 6. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT03472247. 7. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT05949871. 8. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT05942519. 9. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT03754790</small></p>	<p>因此，我首先要简要地回顾一下 fitusiran 的临床试验项目。我们将重点关注功效试验，即针对该药物进行的三项3期关键试验：ATLAS-Inhibitor 试验着眼于年龄大于或等于12岁的A型或B型血友病患者；ATLAS-A/B 试验着眼于年龄大于或等于12岁的相同患者群体，没有抑制剂的患者；然后是 ATLAS-Prophylaxis 试验将服用标准因子或旁路药物预防的A型或B型血友病患者与服用标准因子或旁路药物预防的患者进行比较，同样大于或等于12岁。在这些3期试验之前，有一个1期试验项目，该项目研究了药物安全性、耐受性、药代动力学和动力学，并设定了3期试验的剂量。但是我们今天不打算讨论这些数据。值得注意的是，该药物的儿科研究正在进行中，我刚才提到的所有3项3期临床 试验研究 也在进行长期安全性和有效性试验。</p>

<p>58.</p>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Fitusiran Phase 3 Efficacy Data</h3> <p><b>ATLAS-INH<sup>1</sup></b> Fitusiran vs on-demand BPA: hemophilia A or B with inhibitors Estimated mean<sup>a</sup> ABR reduction: 80.8% (95% CI: 80.8-95.6) (p &lt; .0001)</p> <p><b>ATLAS-A/B<sup>2</sup></b> Fitusiran vs on-demand factor: hemophilia A or B without inhibitors Estimated mean<sup>a</sup> ABR reduction: 89.9% (95% CI: 84.1-93.6) (p &lt; .0001)</p> <p><b>ATLAS-PPX<sup>3</sup></b> Fitusiran vs prior factor/BPA prophylaxis with or without inhibitors Estimated mean<sup>a</sup> ABR reduction: 61.1% (95% CI: 32.5-77.6) (p = .0006)</p> <p><small><sup>a</sup>Mean ABR estimated using a negative binomial model. Information presented here is intended as a summary of these studies only; direct comparisons cannot be made between the studies. ABR: annualized bleed rate; 95%: 95% confidence interval.</small></p> <p><small>1. Young G, et al. Lancet. 2023;401:1427-1437. 2. Shattuck A, et al. Lancet Haematol. 2023;10:e322-332. 3. Kavel G, et al. ISTH 2022 Abstract LB 01.1.</small></p>	<p>所以，再看一下有效性数据：ATLAS 抑制剂试验、ATLAS-A/B 试验和 ATLAS - 预防试验。在这里，我们正在查看每个对比人群的估算平均年化出血率（ABR）。你可以在这里看到，在整个研究过程中，fitusiran 预防治疗显示平均 ABR 在统计学上显著下降。在这些患者群体中，即便是产生抑制物的患者，将按需治疗患者与 fitusiran 预防治疗患者相比，估算平均 ABR 降低 90.8%。在 ATLAS-A/B 试验中，未产生抑制物的患者，下降幅度为 89.9%。这两项试验都显示出这两组之间相当显著的统计学差异。在 ATLAS-Prophylaxis 试验中，我们发现两组之间的差异较小。使用凝血因子或旁路制剂预防治疗的患者其 ABR 为 7.5，而接受 fitusiran 预防治疗的患者其 ABR 为 2.9。下降幅度为 61.1%，具有统计学意义。但要再次指出，这是比较两个预防组，而不是其他两项比较 按需治疗和预防治疗的研究。</p>
<p>59.</p>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">Fitusiran: Percentage of Participants With Zero Bleeds in the Efficacy Period</h3> <p><b>ATLAS-INH<sup>1</sup></b> Fitusiran vs on-demand BPA: hemophilia A or B with inhibitors<sup>a</sup> 65.8% 5.3% on-demand BPA (n=19)</p> <p><b>ATLAS-A/B<sup>2</sup></b> Fitusiran vs on-demand factor: hemophilia A or B without inhibitors<sup>a</sup> 50.6% 5% on-demand factor (n=40)</p> <p><b>ATLAS-PPX<sup>3</sup></b> Fitusiran vs prior factor/BPA prophylaxis: hemophilia A or B, with or without inhibitors<sup>a</sup> 63.1% 16.9% factor/BPA prophylaxis (n=66)</p> <p><small>Information presented here is intended as a summary of these studies only; direct comparisons cannot be made between the studies.</small></p> <p><small>1. Young G, et al. Lancet. 2023;401:1427-1437. 2. Shattuck A, et al. Lancet Haematol. 2023;10:e322-332. 3. Kavel G, et al. ISTH 2022 Abstract LB 01.1.</small></p>	<p>另一种观察疗效的方法是观察在有效期内无出血的参与者的百分比。你可以在这里看到在这个临床试验项目中接受 fitusiran 预防治疗但无出血的患者的百分比：抑制剂试验为 65.8%，A/B 试验为 50.6%，预防试验为 63.1%。相比之下，未接受预防治疗的患者人数要少得多：5.3% 的患者接受旁路制剂按需治疗，5% 的患者接受凝血因子按需治疗，16.9% 的患者接受凝血因子预防治疗。</p>

<p>60.</p>	<p><b>Fitusiran Prophylaxis Improved HRQOL as Measured by Haem-A-QoL Physical Health Domain</b></p> <p>ATLAS-INH<sup>1</sup>      ATLAS-A/B<sup>2</sup>      ATLAS-PPX<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Mean difference of -30.67, p &lt; .0001 Fitusiran vs on-demand BPA, hemophilia A or B with inhibitors<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Mean difference of -23.07, p &lt; .0001 Fitusiran vs on-demand factor hemophilia A or B without inhibitors<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Mean difference of -9.60, p = .008 Fitusiran vs prior factor/BPA prophylaxis hemophilia A or B, with or without inhibitors<sup>3</sup></p> <p><small>MNCOVA model includes treatment arm and randomization strata of number of bleeds in the 6 months prior to study (≤10, &gt;10) as fixed effects, baseline score as a covariate. *No MNRS model includes change from baseline in each study period (change from month 6 to day 1 and change from month 6 to month 7) as response variable, study period (factor/BPA prophylaxis period and BPA on-demand period) and baseline score at month 6 as fixed effects, and a robust sandwich covariance matrix is constructed to account for the within-subject dependence. Information presented here is intended as a summary of these studies only; direct comparisons cannot be made between the studies. ANCOVA analysis of covariance: Haem-A-QoL - Hemophilia Quality of Life Questionnaire for Adults - HRQoL health-related quality of life. MNRS: mixed model for repeated measures. 1. Young G, et al. Lancet. 2023;401:1427-1437. 2. Srinastana A, et al. Lancet Haematol. 2023;10:e322-332. 3. Kaner G, et al. ISTH 2022 Abstract LB 01.1.</small></p>	<p>观察新 药疗效的另一种方法是评估生活质量。因此，在 fitusiran 项目中，他们使用了成人血友病生活质量问卷（Haem-a-QoL），这是一份血友病特异性调查问卷。值得注意的是，这份生活质量问卷中较低的数字，或更多的负面得分，是我们正在寻找的有益衡量标准。因此，这些表格展示了 Haem-A-QoL 问卷的身体健康领域。正如你在 ATLAS 抑制剂和 ATLAS-A/B 试验中看到的那样，接受按需治疗（无论是旁路 制剂还是凝血因子）的患者与接受 fitusiran 预防治疗的患者之间存在统计学上的显著 差异，接受 fitusiran 预防治疗的 患者其生活质量有所改善。在 ATLAS- 预防试验中，你可以看到 fitusiran 预防组的分数倾向于降低，但这个数字在统计学上并不显著。因此，在比较接受一种预防治疗的患者与另一种预防治疗的 患者时，我们发现的差距要小于 将接受按需治疗的 患者与 fitusiran 预防的患者之间的比较。</p>
<p>61.</p>	<p><b>Fitusiran Prophylaxis Improved HRQOL as Measured by Haem-A-QoL Total Score</b></p> <p>ATLAS-INH<sup>1</sup>      ATLAS-A/B<sup>2</sup>      ATLAS-PPX<sup>3</sup></p> <p>Mean difference of -16.27, p &lt; .0001 Fitusiran vs on-demand BPA, hemophilia A or B with inhibitors<sup>1</sup></p> <p>Mean difference of -9.68, p &lt; .001 Fitusiran vs on-demand factor hemophilia A or B without inhibitors<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Mean difference of -7.62, p = .0029 Fitusiran vs prior factor/BPA prophylaxis hemophilia A or B, with or without inhibitors<sup>3</sup></p> <p><small>MNCOVA model includes treatment arm and randomization strata of number of bleeds in the 6 months prior to study (≤10, &gt;10) as fixed effects, baseline score as a covariate. *No MNRS model includes change from baseline in each study period (change from month 6 to day 1 and change from month 6 to month 7) as response variable, study period (factor/BPA prophylaxis period and BPA on-demand period) and baseline score at month 6 as fixed effects, and a robust sandwich covariance matrix is constructed to account for the within-subject dependence. Information presented here is intended as a summary of these studies only; direct comparisons cannot be made between the studies. ANCOVA analysis of covariance: Haem-A-QoL - Hemophilia Quality of Life Questionnaire for Adults - HRQoL health-related quality of life. MNRS: mixed model for repeated measures. 1. Young G, et al. Lancet. 2023;401:1427-1437. 2. Srinastana A, et al. Lancet Haematol. 2023;10:e322-332. 3. Kaner G, et al. ISTH 2022 Abstract LB 01.1.</small></p>	<p>使用相同的生活质量问卷，但查看 Haem-a-QoL 的总分，您可以看到相似的模式，与旁路制剂或凝血因子按 需治疗相比，接受 fitusiran 预防治疗的 患者的生活质量有了更显著的改善。但是在本次测量中，你 实际上可以看到，在 ATLAS 预防研究 中，两种不同类型的 预防治疗之间存在统计学上的显著 差异。</p>

<p>62.</p>	<h3>Overview of the Concizumab Clinical Trial Program</h3> <p>1. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT01226609 2. Phase 5 J Blood Med 2022;13:151-159 3. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT01631942 4. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT02490717 5. Exler H, et al. J Thromb Haemost 2018;18:2184-2196 6. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT01762624 7. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT01962037 8. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT02041881 9. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT04881731 10. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT04882429 11. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT05135553</p>	<p>接下来是 concizumab 临床试验项目，你可以看到与我们在 fitusiran 研究项目中看到的相似的模式。在2期 explorer4 试验和3期 explorer7 试验中对 A 型或 B 型血友病患者进行了研究。在2期 explorer5 试验中研究了未产生抑制物的患者，然后在3期 explorer8 试验中也进行了研究。你可以看到，还有一项针对产生或未产生抑制物的患者的3期儿科试验正在进行中。同样，在这项3期和2期临床试验项目之前，进行了针对安全性、药代动力学和药效学的1期研究。同样，所有这些3期项目都有长期延期试验。</p>																						
<p>63.</p>	<h3>Explorer7 and Explorer8: Phase 3 Efficacy Data for Concizumab</h3> <p>Excludes participants previously on-demand that were randomized to receive concizumab prophylaxis (Arm 2, n=33), participants that transferred from the Explorer trial, and an additional group of participants that were on prior prophylaxis or on-demand (Arms 3 and 4, respectively, n=83). *Access arms 1-4 a total of 164 patients (n=80, n=84) were exposed to concizumab prophylaxis (127 patients [arm 2, n=42; arm 3, n=6] n=76) randomized or allocated. 17 of 31 patients in arm 1 switched to concizumab prophylaxis after the main part of the trial. 1. Makris N, et al. N Engl J Med 2023;369:753-754. 2. Anemkar J, et al. Blood 2023;142(suppl 1):2659. Images reproduced for educational purposes only.</p>	<p>因此，观察 explorer 项目的有效性数据，同样是估算平均 ABR。explorer7 试验比较了未进行预防治疗的 患者，将按需治疗与使用 concizumab 预防治疗的患者进行了比较。你可以看到，该患者群体的平均估算 ABR 显著下降：减少了86%。在查看 explorer8 临床试验数据时，我们只看的是正在接受 concizumab 预防治疗但患有A型血友病的患者 — 估算平均 ABR 为 3.9。还有 B 型血友病患者，估算平均 ABR 为6.4（不包括我们之前看到的对照组）。</p>																						
<p>64.</p>	<h3>Explorer7: HRQOL Was Improved With Concizumab</h3> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SF-36v2 Domain or Component</th> <th>Estimated Treatment Difference in Score, Concizumab Prophylaxis vs. No Prophylaxis (95% CI)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bodily pain</td> <td>6.96 (-1.64 to 15.57)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Physical functioning</td> <td>3.30 (-3.76 to 10.36)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Role — physical</td> <td>4.71 (-2.70 to 12.12)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General health</td> <td>10.18 (4.05 to 16.32)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vitality</td> <td>8.54 (1.74 to 15.33)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social functioning</td> <td>1.30 (-7.85 to 10.45)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Role — emotional</td> <td>7.15 (1.76 to 12.53)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mental health</td> <td>11.10 (3.27 to 18.93)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Physical health component</td> <td>2.34 (-3.81 to 8.48)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mental health component</td> <td>8.65 (1.07 to 16.22)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>SF-36, 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey. Makris N, et al. N Engl J Med 2023;369:753-754. Image reproduced for educational purposes only.</p>	SF-36v2 Domain or Component	Estimated Treatment Difference in Score, Concizumab Prophylaxis vs. No Prophylaxis (95% CI)	Bodily pain	6.96 (-1.64 to 15.57)	Physical functioning	3.30 (-3.76 to 10.36)	Role — physical	4.71 (-2.70 to 12.12)	General health	10.18 (4.05 to 16.32)	Vitality	8.54 (1.74 to 15.33)	Social functioning	1.30 (-7.85 to 10.45)	Role — emotional	7.15 (1.76 to 12.53)	Mental health	11.10 (3.27 to 18.93)	Physical health component	2.34 (-3.81 to 8.48)	Mental health component	8.65 (1.07 to 16.22)	<p>从为 concizumab 项目进行的与健康相关的生活质量研究来看，选择了36项简表（SF-36）第2版。这是一份非常笼统的生活质量问卷，着眼于生活的各个领域或方面，但没有专门针对一种疾病。你可以在这幅森林图中看到，大多数（如果不是全部）结构域或成分都倾向于 concizumab 的预防治疗效果更好。但</p>
SF-36v2 Domain or Component	Estimated Treatment Difference in Score, Concizumab Prophylaxis vs. No Prophylaxis (95% CI)																							
Bodily pain	6.96 (-1.64 to 15.57)																							
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		<p>是，在许多情况下，concizumab 预防组（总体健康状况、活力、心理健康、情绪改善）也存在统计学上的显著差异和改善。</p>
<p>65.</p>	<p><b>Explorer8: Majority of Respondents Preferred Concizumab Over Their Previous Treatment</b></p>  <p><b>Patient Preference</b> (all patients treated with concizumab in Arms 2-4)</p> <p><b>Patients With Hemophilia A (n=73)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18% missing</li> <li>11% no preference</li> <li>1% previous treatment</li> <li>70% Concizumab prophylaxis</li> </ul> <p><b>Patients With Hemophilia B (n=54)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>28% missing</li> <li>4% no preference</li> <li>2% previous treatment</li> <li>66% Concizumab prophylaxis</li> </ul> <p><b>Main Reasons for Preferring Concizumab*</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requires less time</li> <li>Fewer bleeds</li> <li>Less painful to inject</li> <li>Easier to remember to inject</li> <li>Fewer less emotional, distressing</li> <li>Other reasons</li> <li>How often do you have to inject</li> </ul> <p><b>Strength of Preference for Concizumab*</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very Strong</li> <li>Fairly Strong</li> <li>Not Very Strong</li> </ul> <p><small>*Patient preference was analyzed using the Hemophilia Patient Preference Questionnaire to evaluate patient treatment preference, the main reasons for the preference, and the strength of the preference. *Analysis was performed with patients in Arms 2-4 who stated their preference for concizumab treatment. Young G, et al. ISTH 2023. Abstract OC 59.4. Images reproduced for educational purposes only.</small></p>	<p>在 explorer8 试验中，还有一份问卷调查患者是否更喜欢以前的治疗而不是 concizumab 的预防治疗。正如你在红色的 A 型血友病患者和蓝色的 B 型血友病患者身上看到的那样，大多数患者相比以前的预防方案更喜欢 concizumab 预防治疗。然后，这些患者被问及为什么他们更喜欢 concizumab 预防治疗。你可以在这里看到很多原因。A 型或 B 型血友病患者偏爱 concizumab 预防治疗的主要原因是接受预防治疗所需的时间更短，出血次数也更少。A 型血友病和 B 型血友病都存在这种情况，但 B 型血友病患者也觉得，与执行之前的预防计划相比，记住注射更容易。当观察对 concizumab 的偏好程度时，大多数患者非常强烈或相当强烈地认为，与以前的预防方案相比，他们更喜欢采用 concizumab 预防治疗。</p>
<p>66.</p>	<p><b>Overview of the Marstacimab Clinical Trial Program</b></p>  <p><b>Bioequivalence</b> → <b>Efficacy</b> → <b>Safety</b> → <b>Long-term safety</b> <b>Long-term efficacy</b></p> <p><b>Phase 1</b> A Study of Marstacimab to Compare Prefilled Pen (PFP) Device to Prefilled Syringe (PFS) Device<sup>1</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Healthy (n=22), aged 18-55 years</li> <li>⊗ Trial terminated</li> </ul> <p><b>Study of the Efficacy and Safety PF-06741066 in Adult and Teenage Participants With Severe Hemophilia A or Moderately Severe to Severe Hemophilia B<sup>2</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HA/Bainhibitors (n=145)</li> <li>⊕ Trial ongoing</li> </ul> <p><b>Phase 3 BASIS KIDS<sup>3</sup></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HA/Bainhibitors (n=100), aged 1-17 years</li> <li>⊕ Trial ongoing</li> </ul> <p><b>Phase 3 OLE</b> Open-Label Extension Study of Marstacimab in Hemophilia Participants With or Without Inhibitors<sup>4</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HA/Bainhibitors (n=145), aged 12-74 years</li> <li>⊕ Trial ongoing</li> </ul> <p><small>1. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT04822139 2. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT03038702 3. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT05611801 4. ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT05146127</small></p>	<p>最后来看下 marstacimab 的临床试验项目，我们可以看到，BASIS 试验在针对成人和儿科患者的3期试验中将所有患者合并到他们的单一试验中，产生或未产生抑制物的 A 型或 B 型血友病患者。这些3期试验以及长期延期试验仍在进行中。再一次，我们之前还有一项针对该药物药代动力学的1期试验。</p>

<p>67.</p>	<p><b>Marstacimab: Phase 3 Efficacy Data</b></p> <p><b>Basis (On-demand)</b> On-demand vs ATP: Marstacimab Prophylaxis (ATP)<sup>§</sup> Rate estimate (95% CI): 0.084 (0.059, 0.119) (p &lt; .0001), 92% reduction</p> <p><b>Basis (RP)</b> RP vs Marstacimab Prophylaxis (ATP)<sup>§</sup> Difference estimate (95% CI): -2.77 (-5.37, -0.16) (p = .0376), 35% reduction</p> <p><small>§Mean (range) duration of marstacimab treatment: 12.1 (11.5-13.1) months. §§Mean (range) duration of marstacimab treatment: 11.6 (9.3-12.8) months. ATP: active treatment phase; LTE: long-term extension; RP: routine prophylaxis. Manno D, et al. Blood. 2023;142(suppl):1205.</small></p>	<p>对于 marstacimab 临床试验项目，我们实际上只是收到了估算平均 ABR 的疗效数据。但是你可以在左侧表格中看到，对于仅接受凝血因子按需治疗的患者，3期试验中的按需治疗组 和积极治疗阶段组之间存在 统计学上的显著差异（即减少了92%）。你还可以看到，积极治疗阶段的数据保留在长期延期组中。在右侧，您可以看到正在接受凝血因子预防治疗的患者，将他们与接受 marstacimab 预防治疗的处于积极治疗阶段的患者进行比较。你可以看到估算平均 ABR 值降低了36%。再一次，继续讨论长期延期阶段。</p>
<p>68.</p>	<p><b>Overall Efficacy: Key Takeaways</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bleeding rates in phase 3 clinical trials were higher than ideal (ABR 1.3-6.4).</li> <li>▪ QOL is comparable to on-demand in most instances; however, demonstrates improvement/benefit toward rebalancing agents</li> </ul>	<p>那么，所有这些有效性数据的总体结论是什么？我们看到，这些 3期临床试验项目的出血率与按需治疗相比确实有所改善，在研究该项目的研究中，与凝血因子预防治疗相比，也显示出血率有所改善。但是 ABR 可能比我们预期的要高一点，最高的数字是 每年6.4次出血。因此，在考虑为我们的患者提供这些药物时，需要考虑一些问题和事情。我们还确实看到，尽管生活质量与其他预防方案相当，但再平衡药物似乎确实有显著的改善或益处，尤其是与按需治疗相比。</p>

**69. Fitusiran and Concizumab: Thromboembolic Risks**

Both fitusiran and concizumab were safe and well-tolerated in phase 3 clinical trials, but carry a potential risk of thromboembolic events

Agent	Clinical Trial	Thromboembolic Events
Fitusiran	ATLAS-INH <sup>1</sup>	4 TEAEs of special interest, suspected/confirmed VTE, in 2 (5%) patients: • DVT (non-serious), subclavian vein thrombosis (serious), superficial thrombophlebitis (non-serious) • AT activity before onset: 11.0%, 7.0%-11.0%
	ATLAS-A/B <sup>2</sup>	No suspected/confirmed thromboembolism
	ATLAS-PPX <sup>3</sup>	2 suspected/confirmed thromboembolic events in 2 (2%) patients • Cerebrovascular accident and thrombosis (suspected thrombosis on papilla of left eye) • After treatment restart, no thromboembolic events were reported
Concizumab	Explorer7 <sup>4</sup>	During 'on-treatment' period <sup>5</sup> • Groups 1-4: 1 event in 1 (1%) patient (renal infarction, non-fatal) During 'on-treatment, without data on initial regimen' period <sup>6</sup> : 0 events
	Explorer8 <sup>5</sup>	4 thromboembolic events in 2 (1.3%) patients • DVT, pulmonary embolism, superficial vein thrombosis in 1 patient, acute myocardial infarction in 1 patient, all non-fatal

<sup>1</sup>The period during which patients were exposed to DD treatment with BPA or concizumab treatment. <sup>2</sup>The period during which patients were exposed to DD treatment with BPA or concizumab treatment, with the exclusion of the data on the initial concizumab regimen. <sup>3</sup>DVT: deep vein thrombosis; TEAE: treatment-emergent adverse event; VTE: venous thromboembolism. <sup>4</sup>Young G, et al. *Lancet*. 2023;391:1427-1437. <sup>5</sup>Shawwa A, et al. *Lancet Haematol*. 2023;3:e202-212. <sup>6</sup>Kneel G, et al. *SETH* 2022. Abstract LB 01.1.4. Matsushita T, et al. *Eng J Med*. 2023;385:763-774. <sup>7</sup>Astermark J, et al. *Blood*. 2023;142(suppl 1):2609.

但是这些药物的风险或不良事件呢？那么，marstacimab 临床试验项目尚未发现任何血栓栓塞风险或任何经历过血栓形成的患者。但是，fitusiran 和 concizumab 的临床试验项目都确实有患者在3期研究中出现血栓形成。你可以在这里看到发生血栓栓塞事件的各种研究的概述。

ATLAS 抑制剂研究：有4起与治疗相关的特别关注的不良事件，特别是疑似或确诊的静脉血栓栓塞，这发生在2名患者中。ATLAS-A/B 试验：没有发现任何血栓栓塞事件，但 ATLAS 预防试验 确实在2名患者中出现了2起疑似或确诊的血栓栓塞事件。此外，concizumab 临床试验项目，即 explorer7 项目，有1名患者经历了血栓栓塞事件，而 explorer8 项目有2名经历血栓栓塞事件的患者。

**70. Fitusiran and Concizumab: Safety and Risk Mitigation**

Fitusiran and concizumab: In both trial programs, patients experienced thrombosis, resulting in clinical and laboratory evaluation and subsequent risk mitigation

**Concizumab**

- ELISA-based concizumab dose adjustments
- Therapeutic: 200-4000 ng/mL
- Decreased factor dosing for mild/moderate bleeds

**Fitusiran**

aPCC: activated prothrombin complex concentrate; AT: antithrombin; FVIII: factor VIII. Young G, et al. *Res Pract Thromb Haemost*. 2023;7:e101179. Shewfelt D, et al. *Blood*. 2020;136(suppl 1):46.

那么，这些血栓栓塞事件发生了什么？它们导致临床试验项目暂停，并促使研究这些药物的公司调查这些患者出现血栓形成的原因，以及可以采取哪些风险缓解措施来预防血栓形成。在 concizumab 试验中，在实施风险缓解策略之后，患者接受了基于酶联免疫吸附试验（ELISA）的 concizumab 剂量调整。在治疗4周后，对患者进行 concizumab 水平测试，然后调整剂量，使其达到200至4,000 ng/mL的治疗范围。除此之外，根据凝血酶生成研究，对轻度和中度出血患者的凝血因子剂量建议有所降低。在 fitusiran 临床试验项目中，建议根据抗凝血酶活性进行更具

		<p>体的剂量调整。正如你在本幻灯片右侧的图中看到的那样，根据这些患者的抗凝血酶活性，有多种剂量调整选项。如果抗凝血酶大于35%，则建议增加剂量；如果抗凝血酶小于15%，则建议减少剂量，如果抗凝血酶水平无法达到该特定范围，则有可能停药。除此之外，本幻灯片中未提及的，还有对于轻度到中度出血，也有减少凝血因子剂量的建议，建议与 fitusiran 同时服用。</p>						
71.	<p><b>Fitusiran, Concizumab, and Marstacimab: Overall Favorable Safety Profiles in Phase 3 Trials</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="305 758 899 989"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="305 758 526 800">Fitusiran (ATLAS-INH,<sup>1</sup> ATLAS-A/B,<sup>2</sup> ATLAS-PPX<sup>3</sup>)</th> <th data-bbox="526 758 737 800">Concizumab (Explorer7<sup>4</sup> and Explorer8<sup>5</sup>)</th> <th data-bbox="737 758 899 800">Marstacimab (Basis<sup>6</sup>)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="305 800 526 989"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Common AEs across trials:</b> Liver enzyme elevations, URTI, headache, nasopharyngitis, and abdominal pain</li> <li>• <b>Special AEs of interest:</b> Elevated liver enzymes (&gt;3x ULN), cholecystitis, cholelithiasis, and thromboembolic events (rare)</li> <li>• <b>Reported TEAEs leading to discontinuation:</b> Spinal vascular disorder and suspected spinal vessel thrombosis in 1 patient (ATLAS-INH), cholecystitis in 1 patient; increased alanine aminotransferase concentrations in 1 patient (ATLAS-A/B)</li> <li>• <b>No treatment-related deaths reported</b></li> </ul> </td> <td data-bbox="526 800 737 989"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Common AEs:</b> Arthralgia, injection-site erythema, URTI, and elevation of prothrombin fragments 1 and 2</li> <li>• <b>Special AEs of interest:</b> Thromboembolic events (rare)</li> <li>• <b>Explorer7:</b> 1 death related to COVID-19 respiratory complications; patient had ceased concizumab treatment 10 days prior and had additional risk factors (obesity and hypertension)</li> <li>• <b>Explorer8:</b> 1 serious AE resulting in fatal intra-abdominal hemorrhage; 6 patients withdrew due to AEs</li> </ul> </td> <td data-bbox="737 800 899 989"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Most common AEs (reported in phase 2):</b> Hemarthrosis, injection-site reactions, arthralgia, and hematomas</li> <li>• <b>Special AEs of interest:</b> COVID-19, hemorrhages, hypersensitivity, hypertension, injection-site reactions, gastrointestinal varices, and hepatic disorders</li> <li>• <b>No discontinuations due to AEs, no deaths or thromboembolic events reported</b></li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="305 997 878 1024"><small>ULN, upper limit of normal; URTI, upper respiratory tract infection. 1. Young G, et al. <i>Lancet</i>. 2023;401:1427-1437. 2. Srivastava A, et al. <i>Lancet Haematol</i>. 2023;10:e322-e332. 3. Kwan G, et al. <i>BTH</i> 2022. Abstract LB 01.1.4. Matsushita T, et al. <i>N Engl J Med</i>. 2023;389:763-774. 4. Astermark J, et al. <i>Blood</i>. 2023;142(suppl 1):2609. 5. Mann D, et al. <i>Blood</i>. 2023;142(suppl 1):2676. 6. Mallat J, et al. <i>Br J Haematol</i>. 2023;200:244-248.</small></p>	Fitusiran (ATLAS-INH, <sup>1</sup> ATLAS-A/B, <sup>2</sup> ATLAS-PPX <sup>3</sup> )	Concizumab (Explorer7 <sup>4</sup> and Explorer8 <sup>5</sup> )	Marstacimab (Basis <sup>6</sup> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Common AEs across trials:</b> Liver enzyme elevations, URTI, headache, nasopharyngitis, and abdominal pain</li> <li>• <b>Special AEs of interest:</b> Elevated liver enzymes (&gt;3x ULN), cholecystitis, cholelithiasis, and thromboembolic events (rare)</li> <li>• <b>Reported TEAEs leading to discontinuation:</b> Spinal vascular disorder and suspected spinal vessel thrombosis in 1 patient (ATLAS-INH), cholecystitis in 1 patient; increased alanine aminotransferase concentrations in 1 patient (ATLAS-A/B)</li> <li>• <b>No treatment-related deaths reported</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Common AEs:</b> Arthralgia, injection-site erythema, URTI, and elevation of prothrombin fragments 1 and 2</li> <li>• <b>Special AEs of interest:</b> Thromboembolic events (rare)</li> <li>• <b>Explorer7:</b> 1 death related to COVID-19 respiratory complications; patient had ceased concizumab treatment 10 days prior and had additional risk factors (obesity and hypertension)</li> <li>• <b>Explorer8:</b> 1 serious AE resulting in fatal intra-abdominal hemorrhage; 6 patients withdrew due to AEs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Most common AEs (reported in phase 2):</b> Hemarthrosis, injection-site reactions, arthralgia, and hematomas</li> <li>• <b>Special AEs of interest:</b> COVID-19, hemorrhages, hypersensitivity, hypertension, injection-site reactions, gastrointestinal varices, and hepatic disorders</li> <li>• <b>No discontinuations due to AEs, no deaths or thromboembolic events reported</b></li> </ul>	<p>当我们研究每个临床试验项目的其他安全问题时，它们实际上非常令人放心，而且总体上具有非常好的安全性。而 fitusiran 试验，在不良事件方面需要注意的一点是肝脏酶的增加。在某些患者中，这些肝脏酶的增加大于正常上限的3倍。因此，在考虑将这种药物用于患者时，需要考虑一些问题。在 concizumab 试验中，还注意到实验室检查的变化，特别是 D-二聚体的增加以及凝血酶原片段1和2升高。然后在 marstacimab 试验中，我们可以看到没有特定的不良事件归因于该药物本身。但是在所有三种情况下，我们可以看到注射部位反应的增加，然后是我们在普通人群中预期的不良事件（例如，上呼吸道感染、头痛、腹痛）的增加，然后是与长期血友病相关的血友病患者的特定事件（关节炎或关节痛）。</p>
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<p>73.</p>	<p><b>Clinical Practice Implications of Rebalancing Therapies: A Functional Cure?</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Advantages</th> <th>Potential Drawbacks/Complications</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant ABR improvement, including joint and traumatic bleeding                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADL is no longer the goal for patients, especially younger patients, with hemophilia</li> <li>Allowance of increased physical activity and minor procedures                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How much is too much? When do we still say "no"?</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>QOL reported as improved, however for most trial comparison is "on-demand"</li> <li>Rebalancing agents with improved/steady-state hemostasis and ease of administration allows for more normalization of activities and ADLs</li> </ul> <p><small>LFT liver function test.</small></p> </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thrombotic concerns                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjustment of factor dosing = huge educational change for patients and providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>Major surgical procedures and combination of rebalancing agents and factor products                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best to discontinue prophylaxis product or co-treat</li> </ul> </li> <li>AEs/laboratory tests: Expected abnormalities that could affect medical evaluation for other concerns                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fitsuzin: Elevated LFTs (10 [24%] of 41 participants)</li> <li>Concizumab: Elevated D-dimer</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Advantages	Potential Drawbacks/Complications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant ABR improvement, including joint and traumatic bleeding                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADL is no longer the goal for patients, especially younger patients, with hemophilia</li> <li>Allowance of increased physical activity and minor procedures                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How much is too much? When do we still say "no"?</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>QOL reported as improved, however for most trial comparison is "on-demand"</li> <li>Rebalancing agents with improved/steady-state hemostasis and ease of administration allows for more normalization of activities and ADLs</li> </ul> <p><small>LFT liver function test.</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thrombotic concerns                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adjustment of factor dosing = huge educational change for patients and providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>Major surgical procedures and combination of rebalancing agents and factor products                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Best to discontinue prophylaxis product or co-treat</li> </ul> </li> <li>AEs/laboratory tests: Expected abnormalities that could affect medical evaluation for other concerns                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fitsuzin: Elevated LFTs (10 [24%] of 41 participants)</li> <li>Concizumab: Elevated D-dimer</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>那么，这对我们的患者意味着什么呢？在我看来，这意味着事情变得越来越复杂了。但是，这也意味着我们有更多的选择。因此，请特别考虑再平衡剂和这些制剂的优势。ABR 有所改善。所以，问题是：随着我们的患者的 ABR 降低，他们的日常生活活动对他们来说能更轻松一点吗？他们能否比以前有更多的体验，例如增加身体活动和参与体育运动？可以在尽量减少预防性治疗或手术后额外治疗的情况下进行小手术吗？这些都是这些药物所能实现的。随着我们对它们的了解越来越多，我们将能够了解这条界限的划定方向。多少才算太多了呢？我们可以允许我们的患者做什么，我们什么时候还应该对患者说“不”？</p> <p>随着我们看到生活质量的改善，我们开始看到这些患者的健康状况更加平等，</p>																								
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Guy Young, 医学博士

Flora Peyvandi, 医学博士

Allison Wheeler, 医学博士, MSCI

中文

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		<p>我们能够为他们提供更多的机会。再平衡剂确实有可能在生活的所有方面显示出改善，特别是在稳定止血和易于给药的情况下。但是，也有一些缺点。我提到的血栓问题不容忽视，也不能打折扣。而且，即使是治疗轻度和中度出血需要较低凝血因子剂量的风险缓解策略，也需要对我们的患者和其他可能在紧急情况下为患者的提供护理的人员进行大量的培训。我们确实需要开始更多地考虑大型外科手术，以及在这种情况下我们将如何治疗患者。我们是否有时间停止这些再平衡的预防性治疗，还是必须与再平衡剂和凝血因子产品共同治疗呢？再说一遍，根据外科手术的情况考虑这些剂量调整。而且我们还必须注意这些药物可能出现的实验室异常。使用 <b>Fitusiran</b> 时我们观察到的肝功能测试升高，以及使用 <b>Concizumab</b> 时我们观察到的 D-二聚体升高—这些是我们将要教育患者的内容，并在考虑他们的整体健康状况时予以考虑。还有，我们是否应该考虑一种药物对比另一种药物，因为每个患者都有其他健康问题或其他健康问题的并发症。</p>
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