




“Brno protocol” - case report

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Family and personal history

- **Boy with severe FVIII deficiency**
 - Pre-natal diagnose
 - Grand father with the same mutation also developed HR inhibitor.
 - Type of the mutation: Nonsense mutation in Exon 14: 1047 His-Tyr
 - Mother wished to continue with the pregnancy
- **Development of inhibitors (iFVIII) after 4 doses of pdFVIII**
 - Early introduction of FVIII (bleeding from umbilical cord)
 - Combined danger signals
 - These were: early and high peak treatment on demand, vaccination



Risk factors for ITI

- **Historical inhibitor titre peak before ITI 166 BU**
- **ITI started at 2 years of age (waiting for 12 Mo did not decrease his iFIII<10BU despite rFVIIa only treatment)**
 - Starting inhibitor titre 17 BU
 - Max on-ITI inhibitor titre 7373 BU!!!
- **High risk ITI commenced**
 - 200 IU/kg/d FVIII (pdFVIII on which iFVIII developed)
 - Scheduled for up to 3 years

ITI protocol used



- **Primarily Modified Bonn protocol**
 - 200 IU pdFVIII/kg/day in single i.v. bolus
 - No aPCC
 - When bleeding – on demand rFVIIa 90 - 120 ug/kg
 - Often 1 – 3 doses/bleed
- **Effect:**
 - After one year of ITI iFVIII dropped down to 115 BU
 - Two years from the start of ITI iFVIII 1-10 BU

After 2 years of HD ITI



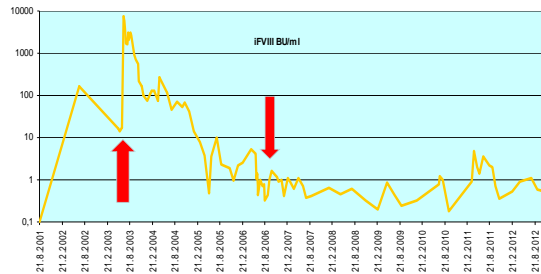
- **iFVIII still between 1-10 BU**
 - Increased physical activity led to repeated TRAUMA bleeds treated with rFVIIa „on demand“
 - Lower QoL, high expenses

ITI regimen modified after 2 years



- **„Brno protocol“**
 - pdFVIII 200 IU/kg/day in one single i.v. bolus
 - Bleeding prophylaxis with rFVIIa 160 µg/kg/day in one single i.v. bolus
 - After initial 3 Mo rFVIIa tapered down to 90 ug/kg/day
- **Effect:**
 - QoL increased
 - iFVIII oscillating between 0,4 – 10 BU
 - No spontaneous bleeding episodes
 - In total bleedings comparable to other HA children WITHOUT inhibitors
 - Costs comparable to „on demand“ treatment with rFVIIa

iFVIII development during ITT (from start of ITT to antiCD20 application)



ITI augmented with Rituximab



- **After 3 years still LR inhibitors → Rituximab (antiCD 20) added**
 - **After 1 course of antiCD20 375 mg/kg 1x per week x 4**
 - Recovery FVIII 54%
 - FVIII constantly over 2%
 - T_{1/2} 2,7 h
 - **rFVIIa prophylaxis stopped**
 - **6 months after antiCD20 (Rituximab)**
 - Negative inhibitors
 - Recovery 79%, T_{1/2} 6,5 h
 - “Border-line” results. Would meet “I-ITI criteria” for tolerance, but would not be considered tolerant e.g. in Frankfurt

What happened further.....



- **After finishing his ITI, switched to standard prophylaxis**
- **Since that time no serious bleeds, no need for by-pass treatment**
- **However:**
 - **After 5 years again increased iFVIII (LR, max 4,8BU)**
 - **Second attempt of ITI (4/11 – 3/12)**
 - LD 65IU/kg on alternate days, no by-pass needed
 - Second antiCD 20 course 6/11 (very short 5-6Mo response)
 - **Still on LD ITI/HD prophy since that time**
 - **Continuous need for CVAD**
 - **Lower QoL due to frequent injections and visits to CCC**
 - Psychological and family related problems as well

Currently...



- **Currently**

- **Since last LD ITI never completely free of inhibitor**
 - Inhibitors between 0,5 – 1,5 BU
 - His recovery has not exceeded 66,5% and half life is around 6 – 6,5 h
 - However no need for by-pass nor any major bleeds
- **On medication from psychologist/psychiatrist**
- **Septic CVAD pulled out in March**
 - iFVIII 1,5 BU after the surgery
- **LD ITI/HD prophylaxis 50 IU/kg on alternate days**
- ***His brother has no inhibitors after >100 ED***

Summary



- **Every patient is “unique”**
- **Try to avoid danger signals**
- **Prevention of iFVIII is better/cheaper than the treatment**
- **High risk patients need HD ITI**
 - Success rate up to 80%
 - Relapse rate over 12%
- **I-TI study “tolerization” criteria might be too weak?**
- **Never stop prophylaxis in patient after ITI**
- **Observe such a patient closely for the rest of his life**
 - Compliance is one of the crucial issues
