

A plain language summary of the association between joint health and patient-reported quality of life outcomes using data from the efanesoctocog alfa Phase 3 clinical trial in adults and adolescents with severe hemophilia A

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Author disclosures

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Opening remarks and purpose



- Efanesoctocog alfa is a clotting factor VIII replacement therapy that **remains active in the body for 3–4 times longer** than current factor VIII replacement therapies
- **50 unit/kg is given once a week intravenously** for the prevention of bleeding and individuals can achieve **near normal FVIII levels for most of the week**
- **The safety and efficacy of efanesoctocog alfa** was shown in the XTEND-1 and XTEND-Kids studies^{1,2}



Preventing bleeding can **preserve joint health** and improve quality of life³



PURPOSE: We examined how **joint health** relates to the **quality of life** of people with **hemophilia A** treated with efanesoctocog alfa

1. Von Drygalski A, et al. N Engl J Med 2023;388:310–318; 2. Malec L, et al. N Engl J Med 2024;391:235–246; 3. Gualtierotti R, et al. J Thromb Haemost 2021;19:2112–2121

Structure of presentation



Background and approach

- Introduction to the 12-month XTEND-1 study*
- What we measured in this analysis



Results

- How joint health was linked to pain, physical functioning and overall quality of life at the start of treatment and after 12 months



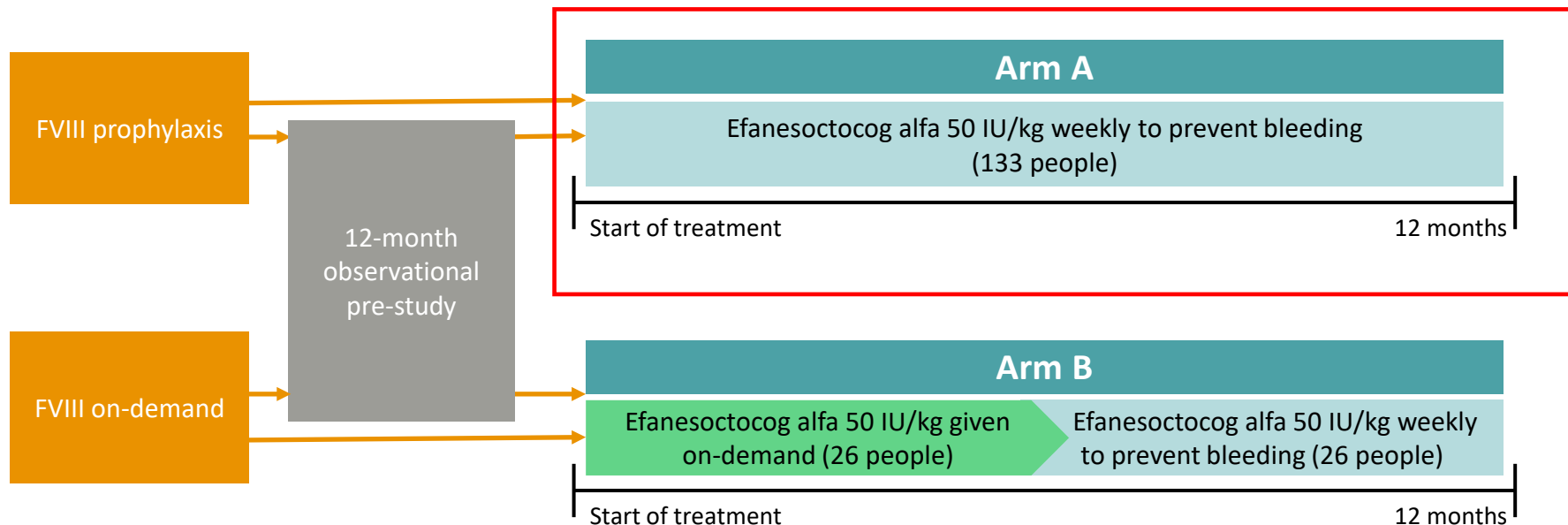
Findings

- Important points to keep in mind
- What the findings mean

*National Clinical Trial number 04161495

What was the XTEND-1 study?

- **XTEND-1** examined how safe and effective **efanesoctocog alfa** is in people living with severe hemophilia A
- We focused on Arm A for our analyses



Who was included in XTEND-1 and what were the findings?



- Aged 12 years or older
- Severe hemophilia A



Compared with previous FVIII treatment,
efanesoctocog alfa was effective in:

Preventing and treating bleeding

Improving joint health

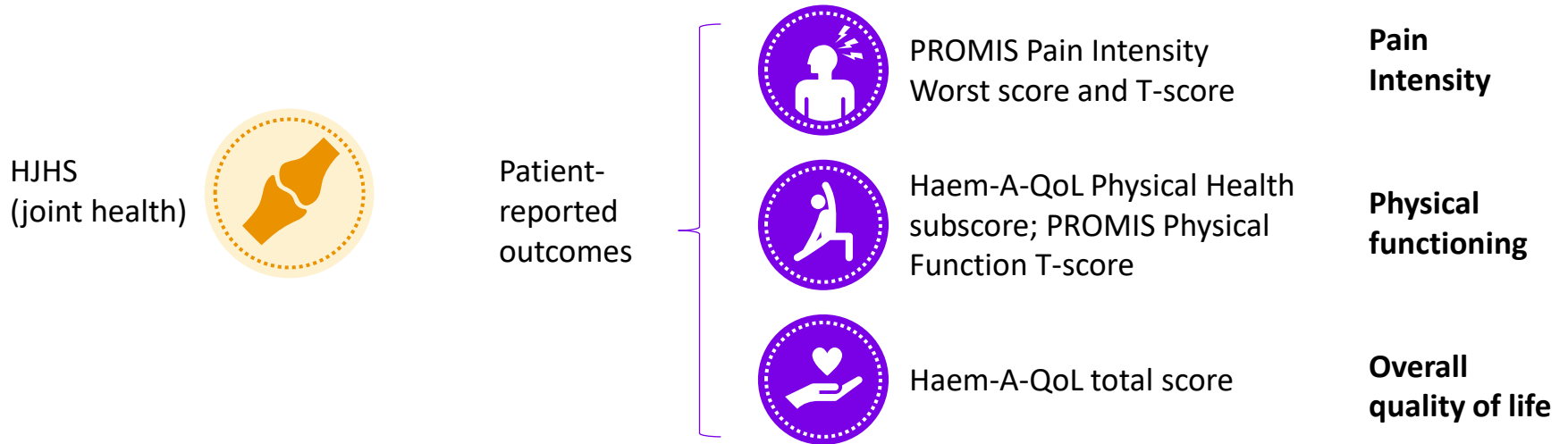
Improving physical health

Reducing pain

Efanesoctocog alfa was well tolerated

What did we measure?

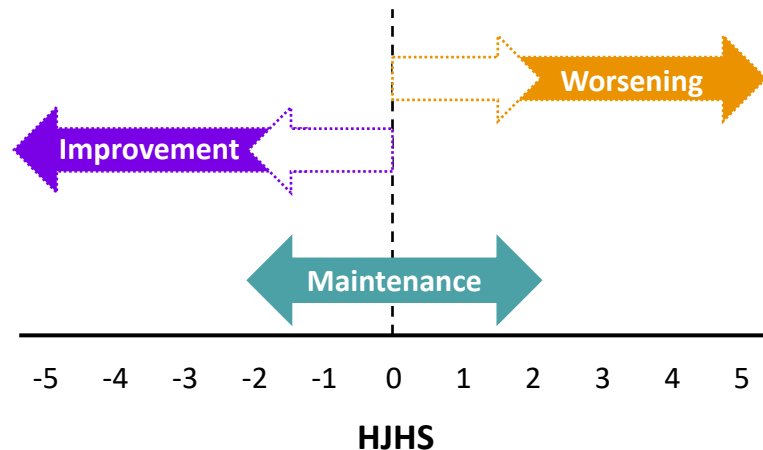
- **Joint health** was measured using a clinical scoring system called the **Hemophilia Joint Health Score (HJHS)**
- We measured **joint health status** and **pain intensity**, **physical functioning**, and **overall quality of life** at the start of treatment and after 12 months of efanesoctocog alfa therapy



HJHS evaluated joint health on a scale of 0 (better joint health) to 124 (worse joint health).
PROMIS Worst Pain score scale = 1 (no pain) to 5 (very severe pain); PROMIS T-score scale = 30.7 to 71.8; Haem-A-QoL Physical Health subscore scale = 0 to 100;
PROMIS Physical Function T-score scale = 21.0 to 59.0; Haem-A-QoL total score scale = 0 to 100

What did we do with these measurements?

Participants were grouped according to the change in HJHS score after 12 months compared with baseline data:

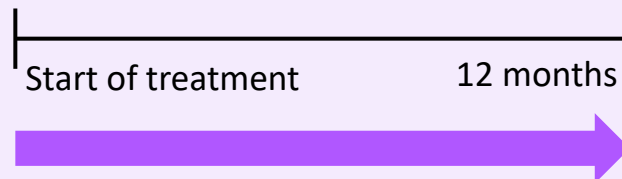


Improvement: Decrease in HJHS of 2 or more, from the start of treatment

Maintenance: Change in HJHS of between -2 to 2 from the start of treatment

Worsening: Increase in HJHS of 2 or more from the start of treatment

HJHS evaluated joint health on a scale of 0 (better joint health) to 124 (worse joint health).
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PROMIS Physical Function T-score scale = 21.0 to 59.0; Haem-A-QoL total score scale = 0 to 100
HJHS, Hemophilia Joint Health Score.



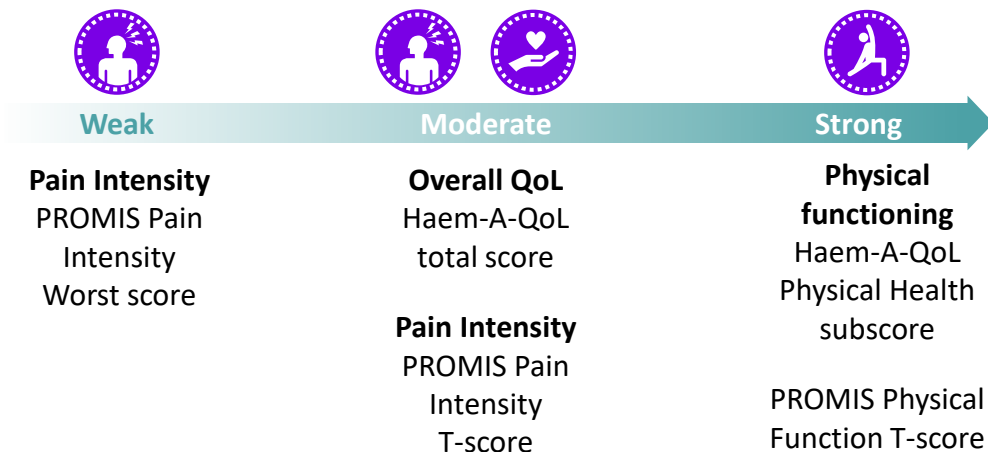
We looked at how **joint health** was linked to **pain intensity**, **physical functioning** and **overall quality of life** at the start of treatment and after 12 months

What were the characteristics of participants and the findings at baseline?



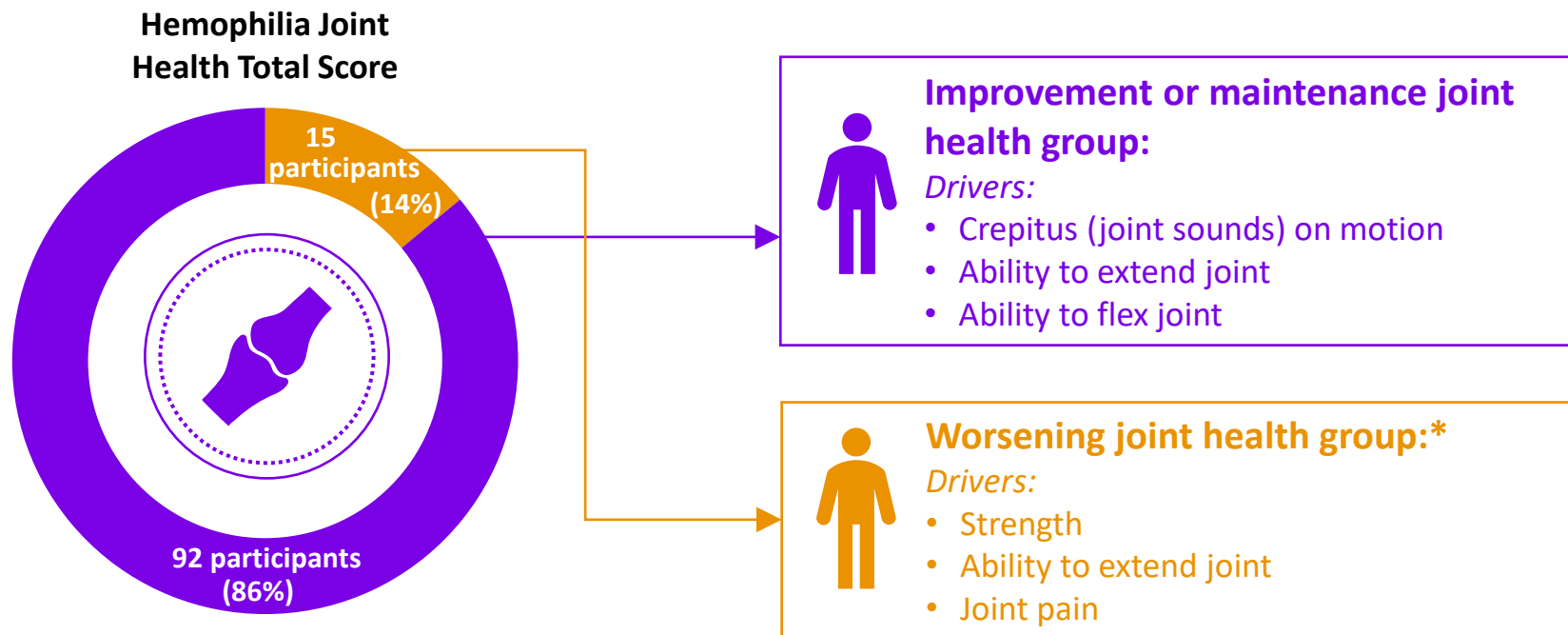
- **107/133** participants with data available at baseline and Week 52
- **Age** 12–67 years
- **Body Mass Index** average: 25.0 kg/m²
- **Age at start of treatment (prophylaxis) to prevent bleeding**, average = 3.7 years
- **Number of bleeds during the 12 months before entering the study**, average = 3.1
- **Number of joint bleeds 12 months before entering the study**, average = 2.2

Association with joint health at baseline



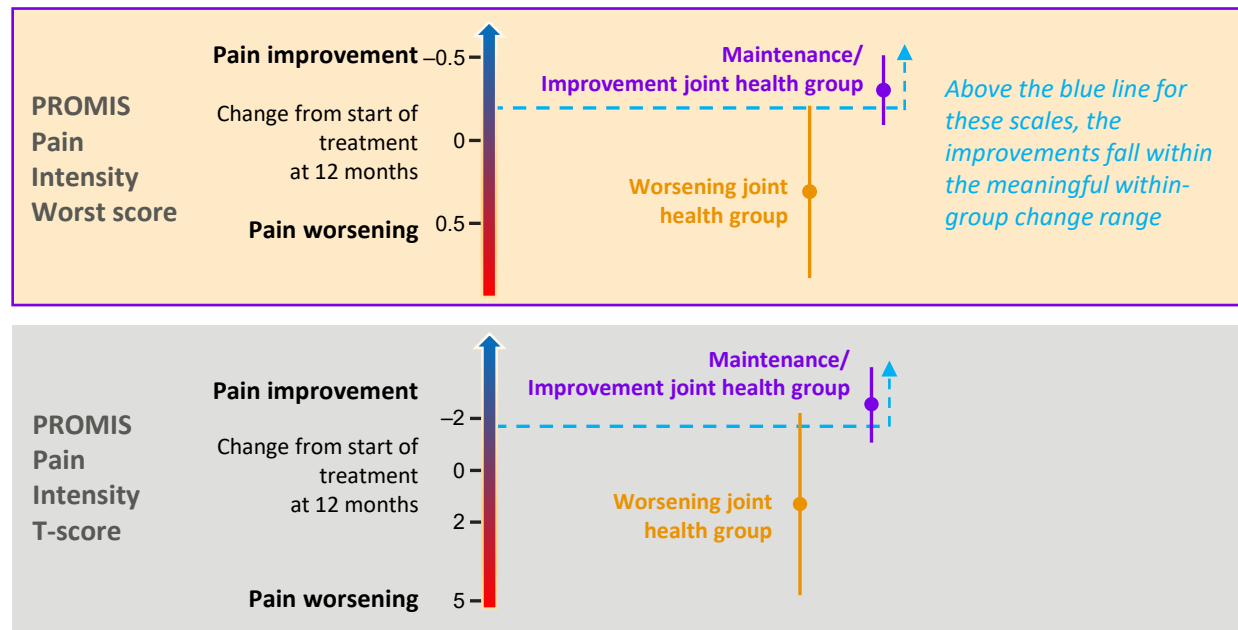
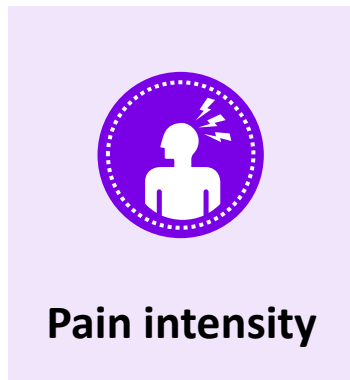
The strongest correlation with joint health was **physical functioning** (patients with worse joint health reported reduced ability to perform physical tasks for daily living) followed by **overall QoL** and **pain intensity**

What happened to joint health after 12 months of treatment?



*These are the 3 domains with highest increase, but 1 domain showed a decrease (improvement): duration of swelling

How was joint health associated with pain after 12 months?



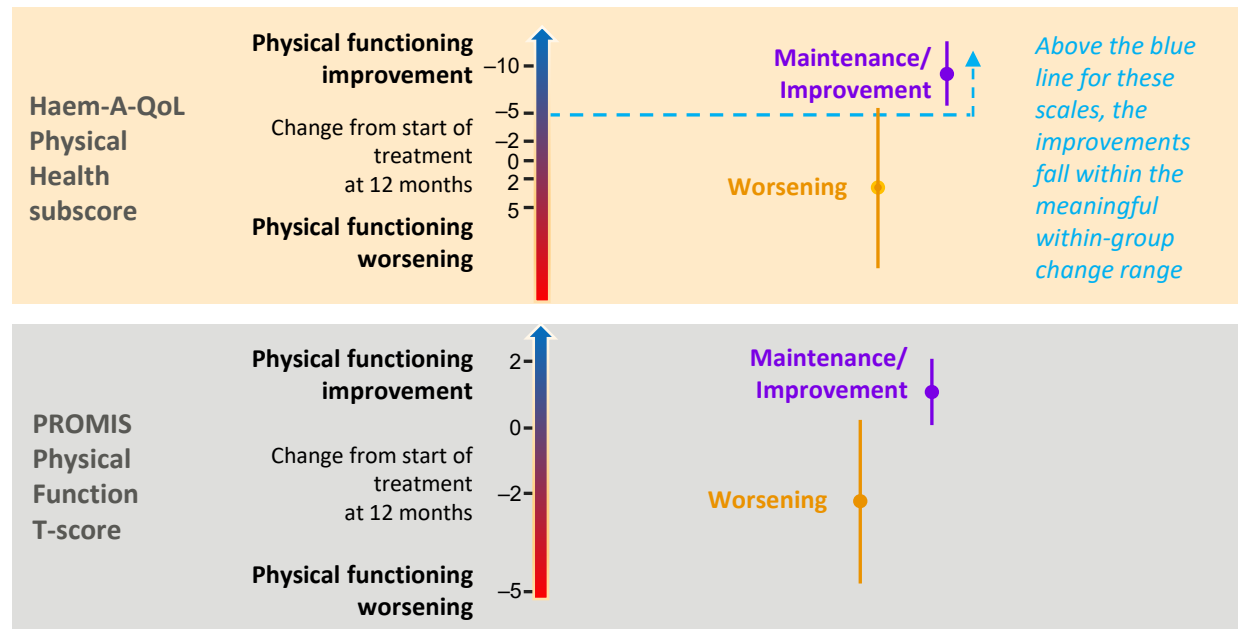
Participants who had improvement or maintained joint health after efanesoctocog alfa treatment had a significant improvement in pain compared with those with worsening joint health score

Similar pain values reported by participants were seen at baseline for those with improved/maintained joint health, and worsened joint health

PROMIS Worst Pain score: LSM difference (95% CI) (Ref = worsening): -0.61 (-1.17 to -0.05); p=0.032; N=100

PROMIS T-score: LSM difference (95% CI) (Ref = worsening): -3.79 (-7.56 to -0.02); p=0.049; N=100

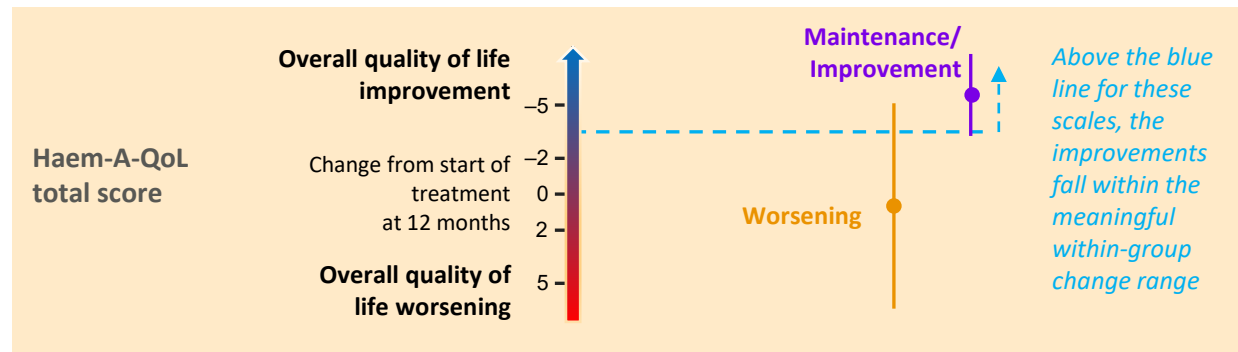
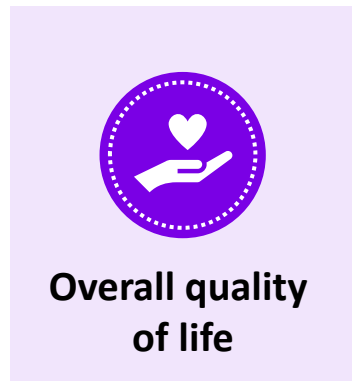
How was joint health associated with physical functioning after 12 months?



Participants who had improvement or maintained joint health after efanesoctocog alfa treatment showed significant improvement in physical functioning compared with those with worsening joint health score

Similar physical functioning values reported by participants were seen at baseline for those with improved/maintained joint health, and worsened joint health
Haem-A-QoL Physical Health subscore: LSM difference (95% CI) (Ref = worsening): -13.25 (-23.16 to -3.34); $p=0.009$; $N=81$
PROMIS Physical Function 6b and T-score: LSM difference (95% CI) (Ref = worsening): 3.34 (0.69 to 5.99); $p=0.014$; $N=80$

How was joint health associated with overall quality of life after 12 months?



Participants who had improvement or maintained joint health after efanesoctocog alfa treatment experienced a significant improvement in their overall quality of life compared with those with worsening joint health score

Similar overall quality of life values reported by participants were seen at baseline for those with improved/maintained joint health, and worsened joint health
Haem-A-QoL total score: LSM difference (95%CI) (Ref = worsening): -6.21 (-12.38 to -0.05); p=0.048; N=81

What do the findings mean?

The majority of participants (86%) had **improvement or maintained joint health** after efanesoctocog alfa treatment. These participants experienced a **meaningful improvement in:**

Pain



Physical
functioning



Overall
quality of life



The findings are promising but **more research is needed** to confirm the long-term benefits of efanesoctocog alfa

Thank you

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