



FVIII Assay Plasma Dilutions non-Parallelism Indicates Inhibitor

Plasma Dilution	Seconds	Raw Factor VIII Activity	Computed Factor VIII Activity (x dilution)*		
1:10 (undiluted)	80 s	10%	10%		
1:20	93 s	8%	16%		
1:40	107 s	5%	20%		
1:80	108 s	4%	32%		
* >10% difference from undiluted = non-parallel & rising, implies inhibitor					

Kasper CK. Laboratory diagnosis of factor VIII inhibitors. In Kessler C, Garvey MB, Green D, Kasper C, Lusher J. Acquired Hemophilia 2nd Edition. Excerpta Medica 1995



40 YO Af-Am, FVIII Inhibitor

- · Inhibitor: alloantibody to FVIII concentrate
 - 30% incidence
 - Dose and severity response: mostly severe hemophilia
- · Factor VIII assay
 - If non-parallel, reflex to Bethesda titer
- The "poor man's" Bethesda titer substitute
 - Dilute plasma 1:20 in normal plasma, perform PTT
 - If prolonged, presume >5 BU, treat as high-titer inhibitor Rx with corticosteroids and FEIBA® or NovoSeven® (VIIa)
 - If normal, presume <5 BU, treat as low-titer inhibitor
 - Rx with factor VIII concentrate
 - Confirm with full Bethesda titer Larry D. Brace, PhD, Edward Hospital, Naperville, II



FVIII Inhibitor Therapy

- Plasma-derived factor IX complex
 - Activated prothrombin complex concentrate (PCC)
 - Prepared by BaSO₄ extraction
 - Available since 1980
 - FEIBA®, Autoplex®
- FEIBA dosage
 - 50 units/kg/12 h standard
 - 70 units/kg/8 h in hemorrhage
 - Limit 200 units/kg/24 h to avoid DIC risk: fatal
 - Cannot monitor: only general coag evaluation with PTT
 - \$0.78/unit, about \$4300/dose for the 80 kg patient



Ludlam DA, Morrison AE, Kessler C. Treatment of acquired hemophilia. Semi Hematol 1994;31 (Suppl 4) 16-19

Recombinant FVIIa Concentrate

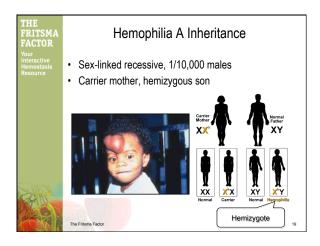
- Dose: 90 μg/kg for inhibitor
 - Repeat every 3-6 h
 - 6 h FVII half-life
- \$0.83/μg
- For our 80-kg patient, one dose = \$6000
- Cannot monitor
 - General coag evaluation using PTT
 - No risk of DIC

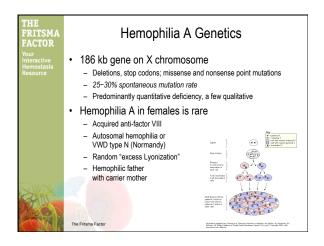


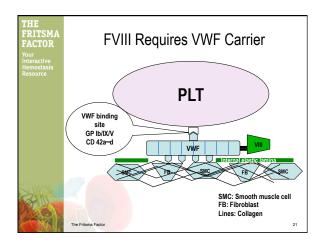


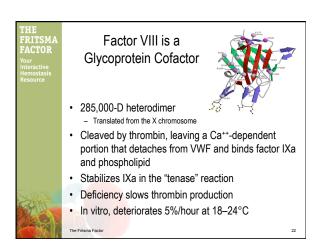
Hemophilia

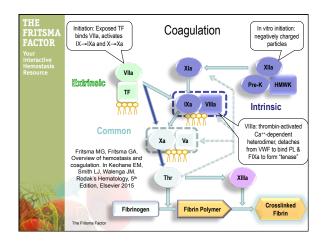
- · Anatomic bleeding caused by congenital singlefactor deficiencies
- · 85% factor VIII deficiency (hemophilia A)
 - 1 in 10,000 male births
- · 14% factor IX deficiency
 - Hemophilia B or Christmas disease
 - 1 in 30,000 male births
- 1% XI (autosomal, Rosenthal syndrome)
- Rare autosomal recessive single factor deficiencies
 - Prothrombin, V, VII, X, XIII

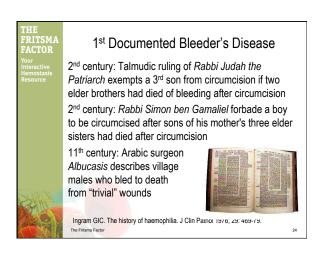


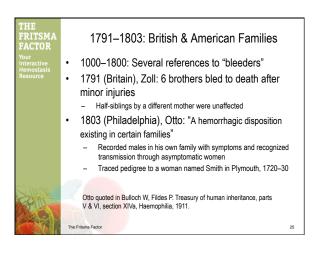


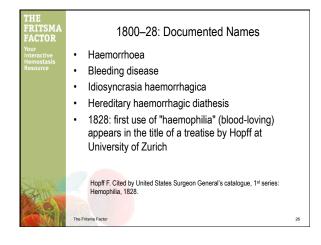












THE FRITSMA FACTOR Your Interactive Hemostasis Resource

Bulloch and Fildes

Bulloch W, Fildes P. Treasury of human inheritance, parts V and VI, section XIVa, haemophilia.

Published as Eugenics Laboratory memoirs XII, Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics, University of London; 1911, Dulau and Co, 37 Soho Square, London.

- · 1000 references and case reports
- · 200 pedigrees
- Identified haemophilia as sex-linked, but carrier status not understood
- Meticulously traces the current spread of the mutation throughout Queen Victoria's family

Fritsma Factor



Alexandrina Victoria; May 24, 1819–Jan 22 1901, was Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from her coronation at the age of 18, June 20, 1837 until her death, altogether 63 years and 7 months. The Victorian era was a time of United Kingdom industrial, political, imperial, and military progress.

THE
FRITSMA
FACTOR
Your
Interactive
Hemostasis
Resource

Queen Victoria: Hemophilia Carrier

- Presumed spermatogenesis mutation in father;
 Edward, Duke of Kent, who was in his 50s when
 Victoria was conceived
- · Victoria's seventh child, Leopold, was hemophilic
 - Stigmatized as a "weak" invalid by his mother
 - Married at 29
 - Died of cerebral hemorrhage following a fall at 31
- Two daughters of Victoria, Alice (2nd) and Beatrice (8th) turned out to be carriers

Massie RK. Nicholas and Alexandra. (1968). Gollancz, London.

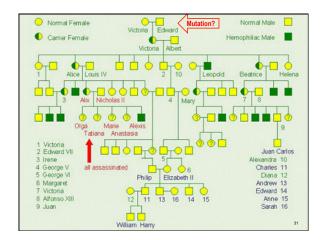
THE FRITISMA FACTOR
Your Interactive Hemostasis Resource

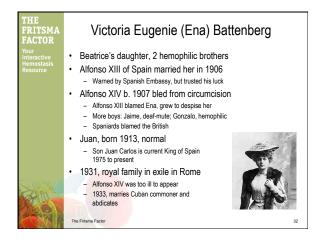
The Fritana Factor

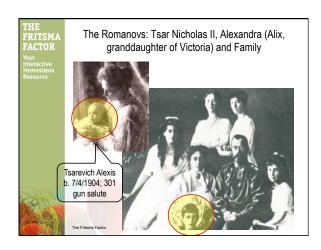
Description of the Fritana Factor

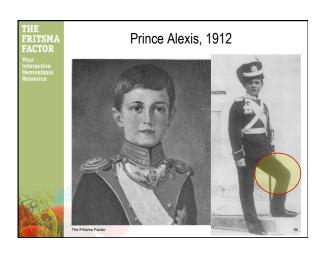
The Fritana Factor

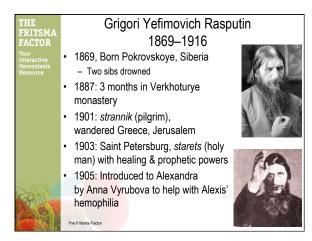
The Fritana Factor

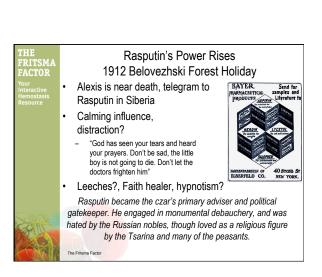


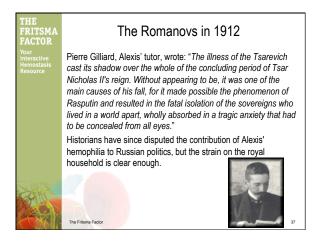


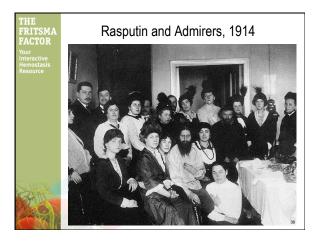


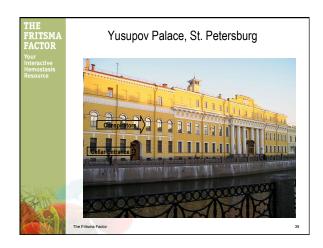


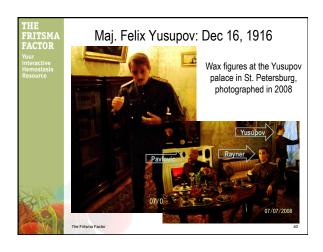


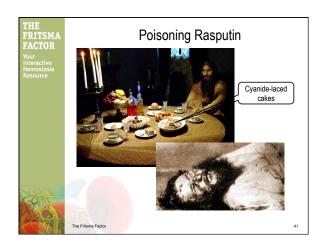


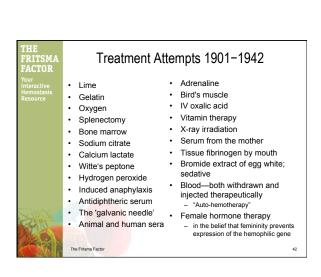




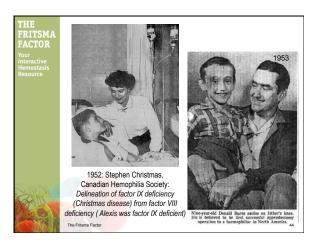


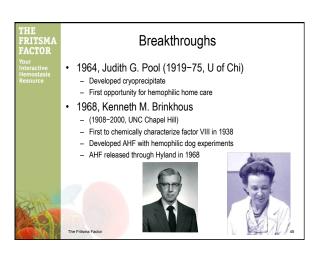




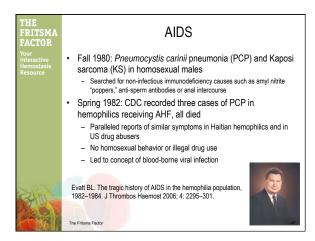


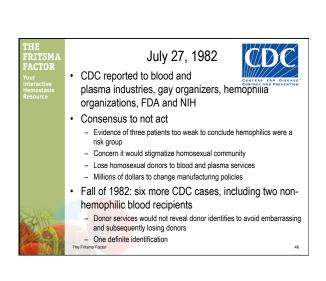
THE FRITSMA FACTOR Your Interactive Hemostasis Resource • 1926, Surgeon General: 12 referenced attempts at whole blood transfusion • 1934, McFarlane: topical application of Russell viper venom • 1937, Patek and Taylor first characterization of anti-hemophilic globulin • 1938, McFarlane: fresh whole plasma • 1950s: EJ Cohn fractionation of whole human and animal plasma - Animal: Biggs and Macfarlane, 1954; Bidwell, 1955 - Kekwick and Wolf, 1957; Soulier, Gobbi, Larrieu, 1957; Blomback, Blomback, Nilsson, 1958









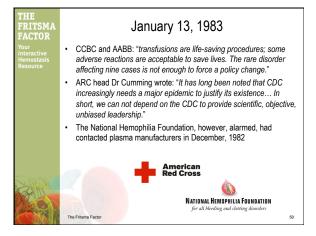


FRITSMA FACTOR Your Interactive Hemostasis Resource

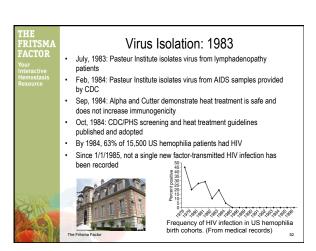
January 4, 1983

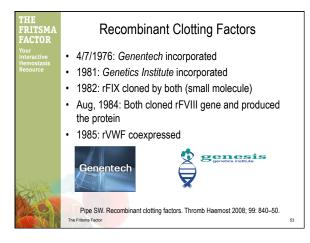
- CDC reported the statistical prevalence of hepatitis B was identical in hemophilics and AIDS risk groups (surrogate association)
- CDC reported to the same groups including ARC, AABB, National Hemophilia Foundation, National Gay Task Force, Pharmaceutical Mfrs Association, Council of Community Blood Centers, State and Territorial Epidemiologists, and individuals.
- Again, consensus to not act, debate was irrational, acrimonious and public, harshly critical of Dr. Evatt and CDC

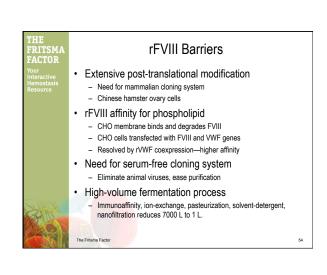
ne Fritsma Factor



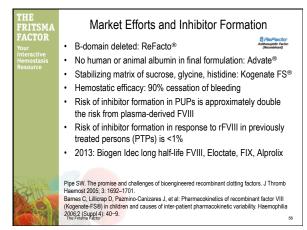
THE FRITSMA FACTOR Your Interactive Hemostasis Resource • Dec, 1982: Alpha Therapeutics began to screen donors • 20% of commercial plasma came from donor services who refused to screen donors for sexual orientation • US Public Health Service guidelines, March 4, 1983 • CDC bypassed FDA, sent guidelines direct to PHS • Donor screening and surrogate testing: hepatitis markers • March, 1983, Baxter Hyland began heat treating plasma • August, 1983, 26 confirmed cases of transfusion transmitted AIDS, including one F IX deficiency

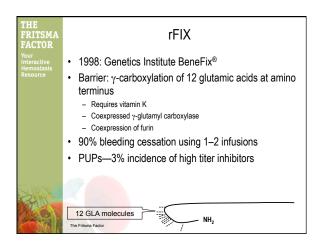


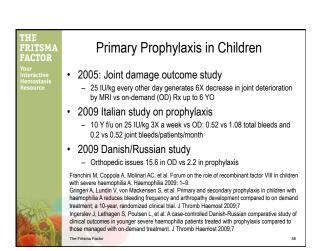


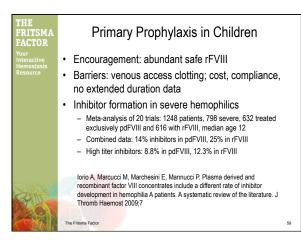


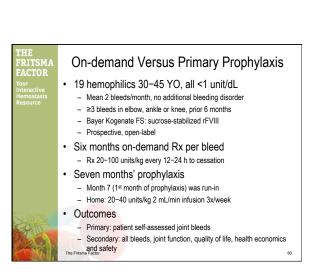




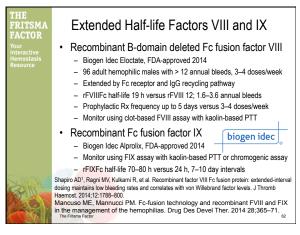








THE FRITSMA	Results				
FACTOR	Median of 19 subjects	6 mo on-demand	6 mo prophylaxis		
Your Interactive Hemostasis Resource	Infusions	29	88		
	Total consumption, units	70,421	211,933		
	Joint bleeds	15	0		
	All bleeds	20.5	0		
	Spontaneous bleeds	13.5	0		
	Trauma bleeds	2.5	0		
	Baseline: median joint bleeds: 14.0; 24% mild, 63% moderate, 13% severe Fourteen used rFVIII, two used plasma-derived FVIII, three used both Prophylaxis median trough: 48 h: 6 units, 72 h: 4 units				
SILVE	Mean total Gilbert joint function score (pain, swelling, atrophy, deformity, range of motion, instability): on-demand, 25.3%, prophylaxis 19.8%				
269	Safety: no Rx-related adverse events Collins P, Faradji A, Morfini M, Enriquezs MM, Schwartz L. J Thromb Haemost 2010;8:83–9. 61				



THE FRITISMA FACTOR Your Interactive Hemostasis Resource • Genetic delivery targets: liver, skeletal muscle, hematopoietic tissue, endothelial cells • Vectors: adeno-associated virus (AAV) and liver sinusoidal endothelial cells (LSEC) • Barriers: T-cell immune response to vector, FVIII molecule too large for vector, inefficient transduction • Fomin ME, Togarriti P, Muench MO. Progress and challenges in the development of a cell-based therapy for hemophila A. J Thromb Haemost 2014; 12: 1954–64. • Chuah MK, Nair N, Vandendriessche T. Recent progress in gene therapy for hemophila Hum Gene Ther 2012; 23:557–65. Lozier J. Gene therapy of the hemophilias. Semin Hematol 2004; 41:287-96.

