PedNet

Annual report 2019
PedNet cohort studies

Data export January 2020

On behalf of the PedNet study group

Rolf Ljung, MD, PhD
Chairman of the management board

H. Marijke van den Berg, MD, PhD
Director of the PedNet Haemophilia Research Foundation
**Contents**

**PedNet** (the European Paediatric Network for Haemophilia Management) started in 1996 as a collaboration of 22 paediatricians in 16 European countries. PedNet was initiated to provide an infrastructure for clinical research on the management of children with haemophilia. Currently the PedNet study group consists of 31 haemophilia treatment centres in 18 countries.

**The PedNet Registry** started in 2003 and, in order to prevent selection bias, is set up as a birth cohort study. It collects real-life data from all newly diagnosed children treated in the participating centres. Data are collected through well-defined web-based E-CRF forms that contain details on all aspects of haemophilia from birth to adolescence and adulthood. Patients with FVIII/IX levels up to 25%, born from January 1, 2000 are included in the PedNet Registry. Annual data exports are used for analysis of ongoing studies.

**The PedNet Haemophilia Research Foundation** was founded in December 2016 in The Netherlands and is the legal owner of the database and all its assets.

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Management Board

Christoph Male, MD, PhD
Department of Paediatrics
Medical University of Vienna
Vienna, AUSTRIA

Gilli Kenet, MD
The National Hemophilia Center
Ministry of Health
Sheba Medical Center
Tel Hashomer, Ramat Gan, ISRAEL

Rolf Ljung, MD, PhD
Lund University,
Skånes Universitetssjukhus
Malmö, SWEDEN

Karin Kurnik, MD, PhD
Dr. v. Haunersches Kinderspital
University of Munich
Munich, GERMANY

Scientific Advisory Council

Manuel Carcao, MD
Hospital for Sick Children
Toronto, Ontario, CANADA

Hervé Chambost, MD, PhD
CHU Timone
Marseille, FRANCE

Christel Van Geet, MD, PhD
Service of Pediatric Haematology
University Hospital Leuven
Campus Gasthuisberg
Leuven, BELGIUM

Johannes Oldenburg, MD, PhD
Universitätsklinikum Bonn
Bonn, GERMANY

Kathelijn Fischer, MD, PhD
Van Creveld Kliniek
University Medical Center Utrecht
Utrecht, THE NETHERLANDS

Christoph Königs, MD, PhD
Clinical and Molecular Hemostasis,
Department of Pediatrics
University Hospital Frankfurt &
Goethe University
Frankfurt/Main, GERMANY
Key numbers

In total
2,304 patients included in registry
162 new patients included in 2019

1,260 PUPS with severe haemophilia A
87 new severe haemophilia A PUPS

182 PUPS with severe haemophilia B
9 new severe haemophilia B PUPS

Gene mutations known in 85% of all patients
Total number of follow up years 18,104

Contents
Key numbers

Follow up data

90% of the severe haemophilia A patients reached 50 Exposure Days
Lost to follow up before 50 EDs is only 3%

83% of the severe haemophilia B patients reached 50 Exposure Days
Lost to follow up before 50 EDs is only 5%

Inhibitors

427 Inhibitors diagnosed between 2000-2020

382 severe haemophilia A

16 severe haemophilia B

3097 Follow up years for inhibitor patients

2824 years for severe haemophilia A inhibitor patients

106 years for severe haemophilia B inhibitor patients

In total

19,200 inhibitor test results are collected

13,490 tests of the 427 inhibitor patients

Median of 24 tests per inhibitor patient (IQR 15-38)
Participating countries and numbers of included patients

- Austria: 69
- Belgium: 57
- Canada: 145
- Denmark: 77
- Finland: 44
- France: 331
- Germany: 306
- Greece: 132
- Ireland: 113
- Israel: 87
- Italy: 100
- Norway: 46
- Portugal: 11
- Spain: 154
- Sweden: 165
- Switzerland: 27
- The Netherlands: 156
- United Kingdom: 284
Members list

Maria Teresa Alvarez Român
Unidad de Coagulopatías
Hospital Universitario La Paz
Madrid, SPAIN

Olga Benítez Hidalgo
Unitat Hemofilia
Hospital Vall d’Hebron
Barcelona, SPAIN

Martina Bührlein
Klinik Bremen-Mitte.
Prof. Hess-Kinderklinik
Bremen, GERMANY

Manuel Carcao
Division of Haematology/Oncology,
Hospital for Sick Children
Toronto, Ontario, CANADA

Manuela Carvalho
Centro Hospitalar São João, S.
Imuno-hemoterapia
Porto, PORTUGAL

Elizabeth Chalmers
Department of Haematology
Royal Hospital for Sick Children
Glasgow, SCOTLAND UK

Hervé Chambost
Service d’Hématologie Pédiatrique
CHU Timone
Marseille, FRANCE

Ana Rosa Cid
Unidad de Coagulopatías Congénitas
Hospital Universitario la Fe
Valencia, SPAIN

Ségolène Claeyssens
CHU Purpan
Centre de traitement des hémophiles
Toulouse, FRANCE

Carmen Escuiriola
HZRM Hämophilie Zentrum Rhein Main GmbH
Mörfelden-Walldorf, GERMANY

Kathelijn Fischer
Van Creveldkliniek
University Medical Center Utrecht
Utrecht, THE NETHERLANDS

Christel Van Geet
Service of Pediatric Haematology
University Hospital Leuven
Campus Gasthuisberg
Leuven, BELGIUM

Heidi Glosli
Olso University Hospital
Oslo, NORWAY

Nadine Gretenkort Andersson
Department of Pediatrics
Lund University Hospital
Malmö, SWEDEN

Gili Kenet
The National Hemophilia Center
Ministry of Health
Sheba Medical Center
Tel Hashomer, ISRAEL

Christoph Königs
Clinical and Molecular Hemostasis
Department of Pediatrics
University Hospital Frankfurt & Goethe University
Frankfurt/Main, GERMANY

Minna Koskenvuo
Hospital for Children and Adolescents
University of Helsinki
Helsinki, FINLAND

Karin Kurnik
Dr. v. Haunersches Kinderspital
University of Munich
Munich, GERMANY
Members list

Ri Liesner  
Haematology,  
Great Ormond Street  
Children's Hospital  
London, UNITED KINGDOM

Christoph Male  
Department of Paediatrics  
Medical University of Vienna  
Vienna, AUSTRIA

Maria Elisa Mancuso  
A. Bianchi Bonomi Hemophilia and Thrombosis Centre  
Institute of Internal Medicine  
IRCCS Ospedale Maggiore  
Milano, ITALY

Torben Stamm Mikkelsen  
Dept of Pediatrics Århus Kommunehospital  
Skejby Sygehus  
Århus, DENMARK

Angelo Claudio Molinari  
Gaslini Hospital  
Genova, ITALY

Jayashree Motwani  
Department of Haematology  
Birmingham Children's Hospital NHS Trust  
Birmingham, UNITED KINGDOM

Beatrice Nolan  
Dept of Paediatric Haematology  
Our Lady's Children’s Hospital for Sick Children  
Dublin, IRELAND

Roseline d’Oiron  
CRTH Bicetre,  
Service Hématologique  
Le Kremlin Bicetre, FRANCE

Johannes Oldenburg  
Institut für Experimentelle Hämatologie und Transfusionsmedizin  
Universitätsklinikum Bonn  
Bonn, GERMANY

Helen Pergantou  
St. Sophia Children’s Hospital  
Haemophilia-Haemostasis Unit  
Athens, GREECE

Susanna Ranta  
Dep. of Pediatrics,  
Clinic of Coag. Disorders  
Karolinska Hospital  
Stockholm, SWEDEN

Jochen Rössler  
Inselspital  
University Childrens Hospital  
Bern, SWITZERLAND

George Rivard  
Division of Hematology/Oncology  
Hôpital St Justine  
Montréal, CANADA
Introduction

The PedNet study group (the European Paediatric Network for Haemophilia Management) is a collaboration of 31 haemophilia treatment centres (HTCs) in 18 countries, including Canada (Toronto and Montreal) and Israel. The PedNet cohort studies include all patients with FVIII/IX levels up to 25%, born from January 1, 2000 onwards and diagnosed in one of the participating HTCs. On 16 December 2016, the PedNet Haemophilia Research Foundation was founded in Amsterdam. The Foundation was instituted to incorporate the PedNet study group and to ascertain that it can continue to function in the future. More information can be found on our website: www.pednet.eu.

The objectives of the Foundation are to promote scientific research related to haemophilia and to stimulate international cooperation between centres specialised in the treatment of children with haemophilia. The foundation is not-for-profit and will publish an annual report on activities and a financial report. This report provides an overview of the status of the PedNet registry up to January 2020 and of the research activities performed by the PedNet study group in 2019. More information on all research activities can be found in the Research program 2018-2020.

General aim

The general aim of the PedNet study group and of the foundation is to improve clinical research on inhibitors, phenotype and long-term outcome of different treatment regimens.

PedNet Registry

In the PedNet Registry prospective data of well-defined clinical parameters are collected through a secured data capture system (Research Online). For participating centres a minimum inclusion rate of 95% of all newly diagnosed patients is mandatory. PedNet has contracts with the participating centres and they are reimbursed for the new inclusions and follow-up reports.

Data of all included patients are regularly updated and they are checked for validity and completeness during the year. Yearly data exports are performed every January and used for new studies in that particular year. The first data export for analyses was performed in May 2011, 8 years after the start of the database in 2003. The data were used for the first satellite study of the PedNet registry, the RODIN study.

Monitoring

Data collected in the PedNet registry are monitored to improve data quality. This is done by built-in checks on the e-CRF and regular data control on exports. Study coordinators employed by the foundation are in frequent contact with centres and perform regular visits. On-site monitoring is performed by an independent research organisation according to a predefined monitor plan. The PedNet centres agreed together that 100% of all baseline data and informed consent forms are checked with the medical files in the centres. For 10% of the patients, all exposure days and follow-up data are checked.

Current status

As of 1 January 2020, a total of 2304 previously untreated patients (PUPs) with haemophilia A or B are included in the study. Of these, 1260, have severe haemophilia A (87 more than last year) and 182 have severe haemophilia B (9 more than last year) (see Appendix 1). 1283 (89%) of the severe haemophilia patients (A plus B) have reached 50 exposure days. Data on gene defects are available for 1958 (85%) patients included in the study.
Tables & Figures

N Patients per birth year

Current age haemophilia A

Current age haemophilia B

Data export January 2020
## Tables & Figures

### Haemophilia A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Severe</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Mild</th>
<th>Total HA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>1,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Known gene mutations</td>
<td>1,121</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>1,635 85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 50 EDs</td>
<td>1,132</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>1,295</td>
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<tr>
<td>Follow-up data</td>
<td>1,204</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>1,843 96%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total FU years</td>
<td>10,062</td>
<td>1,908</td>
<td>3,340</td>
<td>15,310</td>
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<td>Lost to follow-up</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<td>45</td>
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### Haemophilia B

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<th>Severe</th>
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<th>Mild</th>
<th>Total HB</th>
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<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>378</td>
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<tr>
<td>Known gene mutations</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>323 85%</td>
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<tr>
<td>At least 50 EDs</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Follow-up data</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>360 95%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total FU years</td>
<td>1,429</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>705</td>
<td>2,794</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lost to follow-up</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5%</td>
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### Display of PedNet Numbers

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>1,340</td>
<td>1,531</td>
<td>1,733</td>
<td>1,972</td>
<td>2,142</td>
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<td>Known gene mutations</td>
<td>1,096</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>1,449</td>
<td>1,691</td>
<td>1,834</td>
<td>1,958</td>
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<tr>
<td>At least 50 EDs</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>1,094</td>
<td>1,235</td>
<td>1,382</td>
<td>1,483</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patients with follow-up data</td>
<td>1,253</td>
<td>1,413</td>
<td>1,615</td>
<td>1,858</td>
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### Details on inhibitor patients in PedNet

<table>
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<th>All</th>
<th>Severe Haem A</th>
<th>Severe Haem B</th>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sum FU (yrs) after 1st positive sample</td>
<td>3,097</td>
<td>2,824</td>
<td>106</td>
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<td>Median (yrs; IQR)</td>
<td>6.8 [3-10.8]</td>
<td>6.9 [3.1-11]</td>
<td>6.4 [2.9-10.3]</td>
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### Inhibitor test results

- **19,203** Inhibitor tests for all patients
- **13,490** Inhibitor tests for N=427 inhibitor patients

A median of 24 (IQR 15-38) tests per inhibitor patient

Data export January 2020
Activities of PedNet Working Groups

Neonatal working group
PedNet performed a study on the optimal mode of delivery for a pregnant haemophilia carrier. Results were published last year.

_mode of delivery in hemophilia: Vaginal delivery and Cesarean section carry similar risks for intracranial hemorrhages and major bleeds_ (Andersson et al., Hematologica 2019; 104 :2100-2106)

In short; A total of 926 neonates, 786 with severe and 140 with moderate haemophilia were included in this PedNet multicentre study. Vaginal delivery was performed in 68.3% (n=633) and Caesarean section in 31.6% (n=293). Twenty intracranial haemorrhages (2.2%) and forty-four other major bleeds (4.8%) occurred. Intracranial haemorrhages occurred in 2.4% of neonates following vaginal delivery compared to 1.7% after Caesarean section (P=ns); other major bleeds occurred in 4.2% born by vaginal delivery and in 5.8% after Caesarean section (P=ns). Further analysis of subgroups (n=813) identified vaginal delivery with instruments being a significant risk factor for both intracranial haemorrhages and major bleeds (RR 4.78-7.39, p<0.01); no other significant differences were found between vaginal delivery without instruments. _In summary, vaginal delivery and Caesarean section carry similar risks of intracranial haemorrhages and major bleeds._

The Neonatal working group has a collaboration with dr Julie Tarrant (Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada) on the effect of mode of delivery on inhibitor development.

Genetic working group
During the last year all genetic reports in the PedNet database have been re-evaluated and updated to match new HGVS nomenclature and have uniform reporting in the database. An extract on all novel variants was made. These variants were not previously reported in the HGMD or CHAMPS, CHMBS and EAHAD hemophilia variant databases. The article on these new variants will soon be published in a scientific journal by the PedNet group.

New genetic reports have been collected and re-evaluated during autumn and a new extract was drawn in January 2020 to facilitate new projects: spectrum of mutations in a large population-based cohort and haemophilia variants and inhibitors in haemophilia A from a genetic point of view.

Working group on Inhibitors
A letter on the timing of inhibitor development in severe haemophilia A, was published in the July issue of Blood.

_Timing of inhibitor development in more than 1000 previously untreated patients with severe hemophilia A._
(van den Berg et al, Blood 2019 Jul 18; 134(3):317-320)
Few data exist on the inhibitor incidence after 50-75 EDs. Last year PedNet published the results on 1038 PUPs with severe haemophilia A that were followed until 1000 EDs. A total of N=934 (89.8%) were followed until 75 EDs and 514 (50%) until 1000 EDs. In total, 300 inhibitors developed: 78% within 20 and 99.3% within 75 EDs. These data confirmed the importance of collecting data after 20 EDs. After 75 EDs only 2 low titre inhibitors developed. For the non-inhibitor patients the median calendar age was calculated at different time-points. The median age (IQR) for non-inhibitor patients at ED 1 was 0.8 (0.4-1.1) years; at ED 75, it was 1.8 (1.4-2.6) years. The cumulative incidence of inhibitor development was 23.5% at 20EDs, 29.9% at 75 EDs and 30.2% at 1000 EDs.

Conclusion: In 1038 PUPS with severe haemophilia A followed until 1000 EDs, 298 out of 300 inhibitors developed within the first 75 EDs. Patients with severe haemophilia A can be defined as PTP after 75 instead of 150 exposure days.

Currently this working group is writing a new article on product type and inhibitor development. The article will be circulated and submitted later this year.

CVAD working group
The PedNet study group is collecting data on all CVADs implanted in the patients, both for inhibitor and non-inhibitor patients. Procedures for the implantation of CVADs vary between centres. Our group reported that intensive treatment is a risk factor for antibody formation. This caused concern and many physicians avoid CVADs or try to postpone the time of insertion to minimise this risk. Since bleeding during implantation of CVADs is a risk, investigating the different periods of haemostatic correction during CVADs will give insight into whether a short period is as effective to control haemostasis as a longer period. The results of this study are submitted for publication.

REMAIN study (Real-life MAinagement of INhibitors among PUPs with severe haemophilia A)
The PedNet study group collects follow up data of all (inhibitor and non-inhibitor) patients. This includes data on treatment regimens, immune tolerance induction (ITI), bleedings and surgeries. Recently data on long term outcome are collected too. Laboratory results are collected continuously for every patients that ever tested positive. The first article, titled: Risk factors for the progression of low-titre to high-titre inhibitors in 260 children with severe haemophilia A and newly developed inhibitors, described the cohort of inhibitor patients born between 1990-2009 has been published (Mancuso et al., 2017).

More articles are currently prepared:
1. An article on the "Natural History of low titre inhibitors diagnosed between 1990-2009 in the PedNet study group and the effect of ITI has been submitted recently for publication.
2. Additional data have been collected for all patients with an inhibitor born after 1-1-2000 until 1-1-2020. It is too be expected that several papers on bleeding phenotype before and during immune tolerance induction therapy will be submitted.
3. Further article are to be expected on high titre inhibitors and response to different ITI regimens.

Haemophilia B working group.
PedNet published the inhibitor incidence in 154 PUPs with severe haemophilia B followed up to 500 EDs. PedNet reported an inhibitor incidence of 10.2% (Male et al., Hematologica). The data in an unselected group of patients followed until at least 500 EDs gives important insight into the development of inhibitor in patients that were frequently treated with prophylaxis. A separate article on patients with severe haemophilia B and an inhibitor and their response to ITI will be reported later this year.
Publications PedNet study group since 2017


* For full publication list see www.pednet.eu/publications

Abstracts & Presentations

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<tr>
<td>EAHAD 2018</td>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Inhibitor incidence in PUPs with severe haemophilia B is higher than usually reported; data from the PedNet registry</td>
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<td>EAHAD 2018</td>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>Does blood group 0 influence inhibitor development? Data from the PedNet registry</td>
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<td>WFH 2018</td>
<td>Glasgow</td>
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<td>Inhibitor incidence in 1083 PUPs with severe haemophilia A treated with class Recombinant or with class Plasma-derived products is similar; Recent data from the PedNet study group</td>
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<td>ASH 2018</td>
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<td>Poster</td>
<td>99.3% of Inhibitors in Severe Hemophilia a Develop before Exposure Day 75. Time to Change Definition of Previously Treated Patients; Data from 1038 Patients with Severe Hemophilia a of the Pednet Registry</td>
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<td>EAHAD 2019</td>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>Until what age should we worry about inhibitors? New data from the PedNet registry on 1038 PUPs with severe hemophilia A followed from the first until over 1000 exposure days</td>
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</table>
Study staff

Marijke van den Berg  
Director

Ella van Hardeveld  
Study coordinator

Marloes de Kovel  
Research assistant

Aimée-Claire van Haaster  
Research assistant

Elsbeth de Boer-Verdonk  
Data manager
The PedNet foundation receives unrestricted funding from several pharmaceutical companies.

Current sponsors are:
- Bayer AG
- CSL Behring GmbH
- Novo Nordisk Health Care AG
- Pfizer SRL
- Swedish Orphan Biovitrum AB
- Takeda
- Hoffmann-La Roche
Appendix 1  Flowcharts January 2019

PedNet Birth Cohort 1 (2000 - 2009)
31 centres

N = 1231

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Haemophilia A</th>
<th>Haemophilia B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1044</td>
<td>187</td>
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</table>

- Severe: 661
- Moderate: 125
- Mild: 258

PedNet Birth Cohort 2 (2010 - 2019)
31 centres

N = 911

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<th>Haemophilia A</th>
<th>Haemophilia B</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>751</td>
<td>160</td>
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- Severe: 512
- Moderate: 100
- Mild: 139

Appendix 2  Flowcharts January 2020

PedNet Birth Cohort 1 (2000 - 2009)
31 centres

N = 1246

<table>
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<th>Haemophilia A</th>
<th>Haemophilia B</th>
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<td>1054</td>
<td>192</td>
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- Severe: 662
- Moderate: 127
- Mild: 265

PedNet Birth Cohort 2 (2010 - 2019)
31 centres

N = 1058

<table>
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<th>Haemophilia B</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>872</td>
<td>186</td>
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</table>

- Severe: 598
- Moderate: 109
- Mild: 165