

2023

112年度Post-ISTH會後研討會 Highlights of ISTH 2023 Post-ISTH

台灣血栓暨止血學會 Taiwan Society of Thrombosis Hemostasis

AUGUST 12, 2023 臺灣大學醫學院302講堂 Room 302, National Taiwan University College of Medicine (NTUCM)



[適應在]用於成人和兒童 B型血友病患者之:控制和預防出血;手術療程處置(perioperative management);常規的預防或減少出血類率。ALPROLIX 不適用於誘發 B型血友病患者的免疫耐受性。[**用法用量**]只能於配製後靜脈注射。表 1:用於控制和預防出血的劑量 表 2:用於手術療程處置的劑量

出血種類	需要的第九因子血液循環適度 [IU/dL.或正常值%]	給藥間碼 (小時)	手術種類	需要的第九因子血液循環處度 [IU/dL 或正常值 %]	給藥問稿 (小時)
輕度和中度 例如:無合併在的關節血難、淺層肌肉出血(除了 緊腰肌)未合併神經血管損傷、表層軟組織、黏膜	30 - 60	若有出血的维一步遵護則每 48 小药重複。	軽度 (包含無併發症並牙)	50 - 80	單次的注射即可能足夠。需要時 24 - 48 小時後重覆直到停止 出血並且傷口癒合。
嚴重 例如:醫線則和深部肌內併神細血管損傷、或大量 失血、咽、咽後、腹膜後、中樞神經系統	80 -100	在的三天,考慮在 6 - 10 小時後以及之接億 24 小時期複。 由於 ALPROLIX 的長半衰期,第 3 天後可謀抵劑量並降低 給藥與率至每 48 小時或更久,直到停止出血並且傷口鄉台。	嚴重	60 - 100 (初始值)	在前三天,考慮在 6 - 10 小杆被以及之後每 24 小杆瘟瘦。 由於 ALPROCIX 的長半衰期,第 3 天破可減抵期豐並降低新後 新藥期率至每 48 小吋或更久,直到停止出血並且傷口癒合。





台灣血栓暨止血學會 Post-ISTH 會後研討會 Highlights of ISTH 2023 Post-ISTH

時間:112年08月12日(週六)13:00~17:00

地點:台灣大學醫學院302講堂(台北市中正區仁愛路一段1號)

大會主席: 邱世欣理事長

時間	題目 ····································	演講者
12:30~13:00	註冊	
13:00~13:05	開幕致詞	邱世欣 理事長
13:05~13:10		Moderator : 王建得 醫師 中榮
13:10~13:35	Post-ISTH 2023 Hemophilia-1 factor therapy and current clinical management	張家堯 醫師 北醫
13:35~13:40	討論	
13:40~14:05	Post-ISTH 2023 Hemophilia-2 non-factor therapy	翁德甫 醫師 中山
14:05~14:10	討論	
14:10~14:35	Post-ISTH 2023 Hemophilia-3 gene therapy	林佩瑾 醫師 高醫
14:35~14:40	討論	
14:40~14:50	Coffee Break	
14:50~14:55		Moderator : 陳宇欽 醫師 三總
14:55~15:20	Post-ISTH 2023 Rare bleeding disorder	王建得 醫師 中榮
15:20~15:25	討論	
15:25~15:50	Post-ISTH 2023 Von Willebrand disease	賴學緯 醫師 三總
15:50~15:55	討論	
15:55~16:20	Post-ISTH 2023: thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura	林炫聿 醫師 彰基
16:20~16:25	討論	
16:25~16:50	Post-ISTH 2023 Cancer associated thrombosis and thrombophilia	周聖傑 醫師 台大
16:50~16:55	討論	
16:55~17:00	閉幕致詞	沈銘鏡榮譽理事長



張家堯 醫師

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英國愛丁堡大學 Haemophilia Academy 及 Royal Infirmary Edinburgh 血友病整體醫療中心研習

獲獎

東亞血友病論壇 (EAHF) 口頭發表:旅行獎 (2015 日本東京)

國際血栓止血學會大會 (ISTH congress) 口頭發表:世界展望獎 (2017 德國柏林) 亞太血栓止血學會大會 (APSTH) 口頭報告:研究論文獎 (2021 韓國光州線上會議)

Post-ISTH: Hemophilia I — Update Factor therapy, Clinically relevant

血友病治療新知1:因子治療與相關臨床議題

張家堯 醫師 助理教授

- (1) 台北醫學大學 醫學院 醫學系 小兒學科
- (2) 台北醫學大學附設醫院 兒科部 小兒血液腫瘤科

Chia-Yau Chang, M.D., assistant professor1,2

- (1) Taipei Medical University, School of Medicine, College of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics
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There has been great advancement in hemophilia care during decades. In the recent years, novel non-factor therapies and gene therapy for PWH have opened new horizons for potentially promising therapy for treatment of PWH. However, factor therapy for PWH, including EHL products, were still playing important roles for hemophilia care, and new generation of the factor product—Efanesoctocog Alfa (Efan) was just approved and launched for adults and children with hemophilia A, with a great leap on half life and a further decrease in the burden of disease and treatment, compared with EHL products. More relevant reports were presented in ISTH 2023. It's noteworthy for comparison between Efan and other products including non-factor in effectiveness, joint outcomes, and medical costs.

On the other hand, relevant issues of hemophilia care, including musculoskeletal (MSK) health of PWH and risks of venous thrombosis and use of thromboprophylaxis after major orthopedic surgery were discussed. The application of POCUS (point-of-care ultrasound) to monitor subclinical joint bleeding and bone biomarkers monitoring for musculoskeletal health of PWH were quite highlighted. Joint outcomes and health of non-severe type hemophilia were also more discussed. In this post-ISTH meeting, we will review and talk about the above relevant topics in details.



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中國醫藥大學附設醫院兒科部住院醫師中國醫藥大學附設醫院兒童血液腫瘤科研究醫師彰化基督教醫院血友病中心見習中國醫藥大學附設醫院兒科部血液腫瘤科主治醫師中國醫藥大學附設醫院血友病中心主治醫師中國醫藥大學兒童醫院血液腫瘤科主治醫師台灣血栓暨止血學會第三屆秘書長中國醫藥大學兒童醫院血友病中心主治醫師亞洲大學附設醫院兒科部主治醫師亞洲大學附設醫院兒科部主治醫師亞洲大學附設醫院血友病中心主治醫師亞洲大學附設醫院血友病中心主治醫師

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台灣兒科醫學會專科醫師中華民國血液病專科醫師

專長

成人及兒童血友病與出血性疾病、血栓性疾病 各種血液病(各型地中海貧血、紅血球、白血球與血小板疾病) 兒童癌症(血液癌症與各種實體腫瘤) 兒童血管瘤及其他良性腫瘤 兒童骨髓移植及併發症(排斥、感染)治療

Post-ISTH 2023 Highlights The Role of Non-factor therapies in Bleeding Disorders

翁德甫醫師 中山醫學大學附設醫院 血友病中心

過去血友病的定義為缺少凝血因子而引起的出血,而治療目的則是補充凝血因子來避免出血。新的血友病定義則是由於「內路徑」(Intrinsic pathway) 缺陷導致的凝血酶 (Thrombin) 不足,導致出血。因此治療目的就是恢復凝血酶的產生,來避免出血。

傳統凝血因子治療在數十年的發展後,持續往更長效的凝血因子(Efanesoctocog Alfa)前進,然而半衰期、靜脈注射與抗體的發生仍然是持續需要面對的問題。非凝血因子治療的目的就是為了解決傳統凝血因子在預防治療上所遇到的難題:靜脈注射困難、藥效短、有抗體的患者無法使用等。而綜觀目前非凝血因子治療的發展,主要可以區分為兩大類:一類以 Emicizumab 為首的模擬第八因子產品 (Factor VIII mimics),其還包括了進行三期研究中的 MIM8,此類產品的安全性與有效性都已經在國內外使用經驗中獲得證實,而其在與凝血因子、NOAC、又或其他非因子治療藥物併用,則是一個值得分享的議題。

而另一大類非因子治療則屬於「再平衡」(Re-balance) 類的治療。目的就 是藉由減少人體原 本的抗凝血功能來增加血友病患者體內凝血酶的產生。目前 以 anti-TFPI、siNRA、serpinPC 三 大類藥物分別作用在 TFPI、anti-thrombin III 與 activated Protein C 上。而屬於 Anti-TFPI 類的 藥物,包括 Concizumab 與 Marstacimab。TFPI 為人體用來抑制 Extrinsic pathway(外路徑)過度活化的調控 蛋白,藉由抑制 FactorVIIa-TF 形成 FXa 來控制。而 anti-TFPI antibodies 則可 以 抑制 TFPI 的效果,在血友病患者身上藉由外路徑持續產生 FXa 來恢復 thrombin 的製造。 而目前兩家 anti-TFPI 的產品均阻斷 TFPI 中與 FXa 結合的 K2 部位來作 用。臨床試驗證實其 anti-TFPI 的效果與劑量相關,然而在研究初期仍有血栓的發 生,因此必須在治療四週後監測 Concizumab 濃度進行劑量調整,經過這樣的調整 後,Phase III 研究沒有血栓事件發生。而在 Phase III 研究顯示 median ABR 可以 達到 1.1 (0.0-3.2)。而 Phase II 的 Martacimab 的 median ABR 同樣可以達到 1.0 (0, 14.4)。而 anti-TFPI 目前仍需要面對 anti-drugs antibodies 與 thrombosis risk 的 問題,然而這也是所有非因子治療所必須面對的問題。而 Fitusiran 與 SerpinPC 則 繼續在 Phase III extended 與開始 Phase III 研究中,其有效的減少出血與預防效果 都已獲得證實,而安全性與副作用則必須等待更多的研究。

而非凝血因子治療除了可用於血友病患者外,其在類血友病 VWD 與 Rare bleeding disorder 也扮演角色,尤其 Emicizumab 證實可用於 VWD type 3 與 VWD 2B 的患者來避免出血。而在 in vitro 研究中,anti-TFPI 藥物可以用於 FXI 與所有類血友病分型患者血漿的凝血酶恢復,然 而無法恢復 FV 與 FVII 缺乏血漿的凝血酶製造。而在 siRNA target AT 的 in vitro 研究中,即使 AT-III 降到 20%,也無法增加凝血因子缺乏血漿的凝血酶生成,然而只要給予 1-10% 少量缺少 的凝血因子,則可以產生明顯的凝血酶製造。

非因子治療一直都是革命性的新治療方式,然而由於其革命性的機轉(無論模擬第八因子或再平衡治療),顛覆所有血友病治療的觀念與檢驗。而再平衡治療則帶來許多複雜的新問題,包括血栓風險、手術時的使用、實驗室的監測與缺少共識等,舉例而言,患者在正常狀況下接受再平衡藥物進行預防治療時,恢復thrombin的產生或許非常安全。然而倘若合併嚴重發炎、敗血症或癌症時,失去調控能力的TFPI、anti-thrombin等 anticoagulant factor是否會造成嚴重的影響,則需要更多的研究。

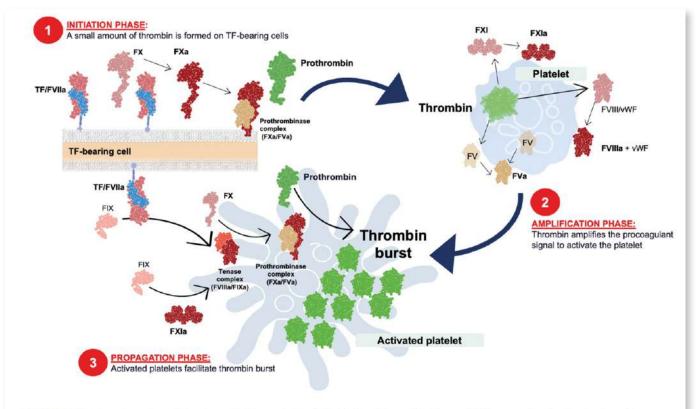
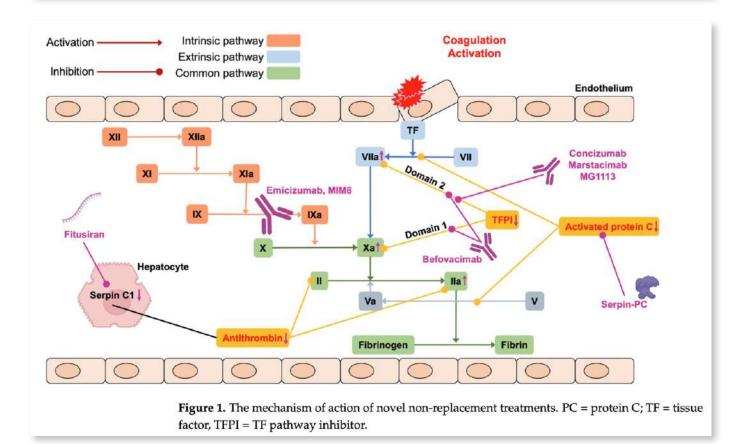


FIGURE 1 Overview of a cell-based model of coagulation: (1) initiation, (2) amplification, and (3) propagation leading to thrombin generation. FVIIIa, activated factor VIII; FXIa, activated factor XI; TF, tissue factor; VWF, von Willebrand factor





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Post-ISTH 2023 On the progression of hemophilia gene therapy: from clinical trials to extremely costly clinical practice

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Since the very first one successful hemophilia B gene therapy published by Nathwani et al in 2011, numerous clinical trials in the field of hemophilia A and B were conducted. Not only abundant data retrieved from these trials, but also two of gene therapy products have FDA approvals, Hemgenix (etranacogene dezaparvovec, Pfizer) for hemophilia B and Roctavian (valoctocogene roxaparvovec, BMRN) for hemophilia A in late 2022 and middle 2023, respectively. Although there is no doubt that intravenous single infusion adeno-associated viral (AAV) vectors-based gene therapy can achieve significant factor activity increments lasting for years, many problems remained unresolved. Several critical issues included hepatic toxicities/ carcinogenesis, steroid/immune suppressors treatment, genome integration, and long-term unknown health impacts. Besides, the decision making for hemophilia gene therapy after it becomes available for more and more individuals will be a brand-new field in management of hemophilia. Also, the side effects of steroid treatment are unfamiliar to patients with hemophilia and how to administer steroid more precisely will be a challenge for physicians.

In ISTH 2023, follow up reports of gene therapy trials, were presented. As expected, factor activities raised with free of factor replacement treatment in most of the patients with various degrees of hepatic toxicities. The patient-reported physical and psychological outcomes showed many positive views, such as improved joint conditions, reduced disease burden and more school/work attendance. However, the negative view of points was also presented,

especially the impacts of steroid treatment. WFH initiated a registry of hemophilia gene therapy. While the framework and database infrastructure are completed, WFH encourage patients, pharmaceuticals, and physicians to provide the formations. In terms of standardization, the SSC gene therapy working group organized a section discussing many aspects, including vector manufacturing, protein expression assessment, factor and inhibitor measurements, immugenicities monitoring, and anti-AAV antibodies detection and related publications.

Finally, novel approaches of hemophilia gene therapy other than AAV-vector based methods are still ongoing. We can look forward to a promising vision of hemophilia gene therapy in the near future.



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重要經歷 / 進修訓練

英國牛津大學實證醫學中心訓練 出血及凝血功能障礙 台灣急診醫學會兒童急救訓練指導員

專長

- 1. 血友病及類血友病、先天性血栓症
- 2. 血小板低下症

Post ISTH 2023 Rare bleeding disorder

王建得 醫師

Jiaan-Der Wang

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The rarity of rare bleeding disorder (RBD) has resulted in limited knowledge with decreased focus on etiologic and pathogenetic research and difficulty describing natural history and variants. Each RBD can have several bleeding symptoms ranging from minor post-traumatic to severe episodes appearing at birth or later in life. In some deficiencies, residual coagulant activity is directly related to hemorrhagic risk, yet this is not true for all. Some studies documented a strong association between residual coagulant activity and clinical bleeding severity for deficiencies of fibrinogen, combined FV + VIII, FX, and FXIII, with a weak association for FV and FVII deficiencies; residual FXI activity did not predict clinical bleeding severity. Thus, RBDs cannot be considered as a single class of disorders; instead, studies should focus on evaluation of specific aspects of each individual RBD.

RBD laboratory diagnosis is initially investigated via coagulation screening tests including the APTT and PT. All coagulation tests depending on the formation of fibrin as the end point are necessary to evaluate fibrinogen deficiency; hence, beside the PT and APTT, the TT is performed. Factor antigenic assays are essential for diagnosis of quantitative deficiencies of fibrinogen or FII to appropriately classify and treat patients with dysfibrinogenemia and dysprothrombinemia, both associated with an increased thrombotic risk. The screening clotting tests (PT, APTT, fibrinogen, platelet count, and bleeding time) are normal in FXIII deficiency; diagnosis is established via specific assays.

Molecular diagnosis is based on causative mutation identification in genes encoding corresponding coagulation factors. Inheritance pattern is autosomal recessive for all RBDs, except for some cases of FXI and of hypoand dysfibrinogenemia. Information on RBD identified mutations is available through the International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis (ISTH)

mutation database. Missense mutations are most frequent. Insertion/deletion mutations represent 20% to 30% of gene variations of the fibrinogen, FV, MCFD2, and FXIII genes and <15% of remaining coagulation factor mutations. Variants located in the 3 ' and 5 ' untranslated regions of the genes are least frequent (<5%) and found only in fibrinogen, FVII, FXI, and FXIII. Despite significant advances in knowledge, 5% to 10% of affected patients with severe deficiencies have no identifiable genetic defect; here the use of next-generation sequencing, correlated with additional investigation on the deleterious/causative role of identified sequence variations, may elucidate novel genetic pathways. The molecular aspects of RBDs based on naturally occurring mutations are growing, especially studies highlighting potential genotype/phenotype correlations.



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進修

美國威克佛斯特大學 (Wake Forest)) 附設醫學院癌症生物學部 研究員

專長學科

- 1. 腸胃道腫瘤(食道癌、胃癌、大腸直腸癌、膽管及胰臟癌)化療與標靶治療及其他各式癌症治療。
- 2. 血液良性及惡性疾病(貧血、白血病血癌、淋巴瘤及骨髓瘤)等治療。
- 3. 安寧緩和醫療。

Post-ISTH 2023 Von Willebrand disease

賴學緯 醫師

Von Willebrand disease (VWD) is associated with heterogeneous, difficult to quantify bleedings but limited treatment options are currently available. While clinicians generally appreciate that available treatments are quite effective in controlling the bleeding episodes, VWD patients perceive the burden of invasive, mostly on-demand treatments. New therapeutic strategies are under investigation for patients with similar phenotypes, with the hope of better fulfilling their needs. BT200 (rondoraptivon pegol) is a pegylated aptamer inhibiting VWF/GPIb α interaction

that increases VWF/FVIII levels and, in thrombocytopenic patients, also rises platelet counts. KB- V13A12 is a bispecific nanobody simultaneously binding albumin and VWF, which corrects haemostasis in a VWD-type 1 mouse model. Emicizumab, has been efficiently used in VWD-type 3 patients and mice, but has no beneficial effects in a VWD-type 2A mouse model. Synthetic platelet nanoparticles that collaborate withendogenous platelets, have been successfully tested in VWD- type 3 and -2B mouse models.

TSTH Highlights of ISTH 2023 Post-ISTH



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血癌、淋巴瘤、貧血、不明原因的出血

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Post-ISTH 2023: thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura

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Thrombotic thrombocytopenia purpura (TTP) is a rare, life-threatening disease, which is characterized by severe deficiency of the von Willebrand cleaving protease, ADAMTS13 (a disintegrin and metalloproteinase with a thrombospondin type 1 motif, member 13), leading to formation of plateletrich thrombi in the microvasculature. Prompt diagnosis with initiation of appropriate therapy, particularly plasma exchange, may be life-saving. Diagnosis of TTP is challenging, due to varying clinical manifestations as well as the accessibility to ADAMTS13 testing. An ADAMTS13 activity level of less than 10% supports the diagnosis of TTP in appropriate clinical contexts. This talk would summarize new data on TTP released in ISTH 2023.



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專長

血液疾病 血液凝固學 出血性疾病 靜脈血栓症

Post-ISTH 2023: Cancer associated thrombosis and thrombophilia

周聖傑 醫師

Sheng-chieh Chou MD.

Hemophilia center, National Taiwan University Hospital

Abstract

1. Thrombophilia: to test or not to test?

There is one debate about thrombophilia testing this year in ISTH:

The value of thrombophilia testing might include: finding the etiology of their thrombosis, influencing the early anticoagulant management of AT deficient patients, establishing overall recurrence risk, planning for secondary prevention or even tailoring primary prevention.

The reasons against thrombophilia testing include: inappropriate interpretation of results, raising unnecessary worries, non-standardized tests, false positivity, and the fact that nearly 50% of thrombophilia cannot be found by available tests.

2. Bleeding risk of anticoagulation in patients with brain tumors:

There were three consecutive abstracts addressing this issue. Two of them are meta-analysis using mostly retrospective studies. Both concluded that DOAC seems to have fewer bleeds than LMWH among patients with primary brain tumor, while the bleeding risk are equally high using either DOAC or LMWH among patients with metastatic brain tumor. The third abstract is a large cohort study with 745 patients with brain tumor, by which they did not find significant difference of bleeding risk between DOAC and LMWH in overall or subgroups.

In short, it seems that using DOAC on patients with brain tumor will not cause more bleeding, however, patients with brain tumor will have high bleeding risk nevertheless. 3. Minor drug-drug interactions (DDI) of DOAC might not be important in cancer patients:

A study reported in ISTH using Canadian health database that try to analysis the bleeding or VTE recurrence risk of DOAC using cancer patients with DDI. According to Lexicomp®, DOAC related DDI are categorized as A, B, C, D, and X. Class A or B are negligible DDI, class C or D are more significant DDI, while class X is absolute contraindicated. They found 111 with DDI among 267 patients, and all are class C or D. However, neither VTE recurrence nor bleeding is significantly different between DDI and non-DDI groups. It indicates DDI could be clinically irrelevant except those are absolute contraindicated.





12 歲以上

每 7 天或每 10、14、21 天一次常規預防 單次注射維持 FIX 活性 5% 以上達 11-12.5 天*

未滿 12 歲

每 7 天或每 10、 14 天一次常規預防 單次注射維持 FIX 活性 5% 以上達 7-9 天*



Reference: Idelvion TFDA核准仿單 TWN—IDL-0014

CSL Behring

傑特貝林有限公司 (02)2757-6970 台北市信義區基隆路一段333號16樓1612室 愛必凝基因工程第九凝血因子注射劑 Idelvion 簡易仿單

北市衛食藥字第1123000764號

適應症: 適用於預防及治療 B 型血友病患者 (先天性第九凝血因子缺乏症)之出血,包括接受外科手術時出血的控制與預防。

治療監測: 當使用含高嶺土 (Kaolin) 之 aPTT 試劑或 Actin FS aPTT 試劑的單步驟凝血分析法測量時,將可能造成活性濃度被低估。

<u>領防治療建議起始制置: 12</u>歳以上: 每次 35-50 [U/kg・毎週 1 次: 様定控制者可能可更換至毎 10 成 14 天一次・毎次 50-75 [U/kg・毎 14 天一次框 6 個月様定者可能 更無金毎 21 天一次・毎次 100 [U/kg・ 未満 12 成: 本過一次 33 至 50 [U/kg・提 6 個月様定者可能可更換至毎 10 成 14 天一次・毎次 75 [U/kg・

来滿 12 歲:每週一次 35 至 50 IU/kg。經 6 個月穩定者可能可更換至每 10 或 14

溫蓋, 德名如兩人過数反應的早期症狀。包括蘑菇疹 (hives)、全身性蘑菇疹 (uricarial)、鼻悶、喘鳴、低血凝和過敏性反應 (anaphylaxis)、岩出現過敏症狀、雌雄病 人應立即中止使用本藥品,並與其醫師聯繫,所有接受第九減血因子藥品治療的病人癌藥精變無測,以過當的臨床觀察和實驗主他測是否形成測制新,患病所 關疾期益者、手術物患者、新生嬰兒、或是有血栓或彈潛性血管內凝血 (DC)。風險的患者使用头藥品時,應採取過密的生物檢驗。進行血栓及消耗性凝血酶變早 指徵金的應床能應。如果兩麼故實中心静脈導彈裝置 (CVAD)、應考量 CVAD 相關所發症。包括而認成決、菌血症及導管部血栓を、與果使用蒸高劑量 (15 毫升 = 6000 [UL)、本藥品無償金納壽 25.5毫 克代 [13] xmm(d) 標實 70 公斤)、對於的時納飲金的兩種類別人者等。常用之應 [21]。包括法验的反應、商應。

衛部菌疫輪字第001059、001060、001061號





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【適應症】Hemlibra 適用於帶有或未帶有第八凝血因子抗體的 A 型血友病 (先天性第八凝血因子缺乏) 病人之出血事件常規性預防。劑量及用法 應在有血友病及/或出血性疾病治療經驗之醫師的監督下開始進行治療。劑量:應於開始使用 Hemlibra 治療的前一天停止使用繞道治療劑(如 aPCC 與 rFVIla)治療 (包括常規性預防治療)。建議劑量為於最初 4 週每週一次 3 mg/kg (負荷劑量),之後改為每週一次 1.5 mg/kg、每 2 週一次 3 mg/kg 或每 4 週一次 6 mg/kg 的維持劑量,且所有劑量皆應皮下注射給藥。用法:Hemlibra 僅供皮下注射使用,且應採用適當的無菌技術投藥。僅限注射於建議的注射部位:腹部、上臂外側及大腿。將 Hemlibra 皮下注射劑注射於上臂外側時,應由照顧者或健康照護專業人員來推行。輪換注射部位可能有助於預防或減輕注射部位反應・Hemlibra 皮下注射劑不可注入皮膚有發紅、瘀傷,觸痛或硬化等現象的區域,或是有痣或疤痕的區域。【禁忌】對活性成分或 Hemlibra 照形劑過敏。【警語及注意事項】可追溯性 (traceability):為了提高生物醫藥產品的可追溯性,應清楚記錄所投予產品的名稱和批號。與 Hemlibra 及活化凝血酶原複合濃縮物 (aPCC) 相關的血栓性微血管病變 (TMA):對接受 Hemlibra 預防性治療的病人投予 aPCC 時,應監視是否發生 TMA。如果出現與 TMA 相符合的臨床症狀及/或實驗室檢驗發現,醫師應立即停用aPCC,中斷 Hemlibra 的治療,並視臨床需要進行處置。與 Hemlibra 及活化凝血酶原複合濃縮物相關的血栓栓塞:對接受 Hemlibra 預防性治療的病人投予 aPCC 時,應監視是否發生血栓栓塞。如果出現與血栓事件相符合的臨床症狀、造影檢查結果及/或實驗室檢驗發現,醫師應立即停用 aPCC,中斷 Hemlibra 的治療,並視臨床需要進行處置。接受 Hemlibra 預防性治療的機與用藥時程。持期間須使用繞道治療劑,醫師應向所有病人及/或照顧者說明準備使用之繞道治療劑的確切劑量與用藥時程。Hemlibra 預防性治療則的性治療利的接治治療劑,医於開始使用 Hemlibra 心治療,必須與血栓主病,如果在進行 Hemlibra 預防性治療期間須使用繞道治療劑,醫師應向所有病人及/或照顧者說明準備使用之繞道治療劑的確切劑量與用藥時程。Hemlibra 有防性治療期間,包括透過療性不適性的治療理肾 管代藥物,否則應避免使用 aPCC。Fmicizumab 對凝血試驗的影響:Emicizumab 會取代活化態第八凝血因子 (FVIIIa) 的 tenase 輔因子活性。以內源性凝血 (包括活化凝血時間 (ACT)、活化部份凝血清酶的間 如 aPTT)),為基礎的凝血實驗室試驗可檢測 總凝血時間,包括透過凝血酶 (thrombin) 將 FVIII 活化成 FVIIIa 所需要的時間。使用 emicizumab 時,這類以內源性凝血(包括活化凝血的活化,因此 6月1月 為 2 10% 通報的 ADRs 為 注射部位反應,頭痛與關節痛。

兒科族群目前尚無任何用於<1歲之幼童的資料。

參考仿單:HEMLIBRA SmPC 202203+Taiwan format 藥商仿單版次: 6.0 使用前詳閱說明書,警語及注意事項

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