

# Changes in hemophilia A therapy - an analysis of real-world data from smart medication eDiary over the past 10 years

A. Rösch, D. Schmoldt, W. Mondorf

## Introduction

When the smart medication platform was launched in 2012, prophylaxis and on-demand therapy in hemophilia A was performed with either plasmatic factors (pdFVIII) or recombinantly produced short half-life preparations (SHLrFVIII). In 2016, recombinant extended half-life preparations (EHLrFVIII) and in 2018, monoclonal antibodies (mAB) were added as treatment options. Analysis of real-world data from smart medication eDiary over the past 10 years shows the change in therapy in favor of the more modern treatment options EHLrFVIII and mAB.

## Method

The smart medication eDiary electronic diary went live in 2012. Since then, more than 1500 patients from more than 45 treatment centers have used the platform to document their prophylaxis and on-demand therapy. Based on the documentation data as of May 2022, the number of patients who used one of the therapy options was evaluated to show the change in therapy over the past 10 years.

## Results

The results show that modern therapy options with 30.8% EHLrVIII and 14.9% mAB (in total more than 45%) have now replaced therapy with SHLrVFII with 36.6% and will probably continue to replace it in the coming years. The use of plasmatic factors, however, remains at a constant level of just below 20%.

## Conclusion

The data analysis in figure 1 shows that the use of recombinant short half-life preparations is gradually being replaced by modern therapeutic options, such as recombinant extended half-life preparations and monoclonal antibodies. However, the use of plasmatic factors remains at an almost constant low level.

Figure: Hemophilia A treatment categories according to smart medication eDiary (as of May 2022)

