

NIS observation plan

Title	Non-interventional study for long term documentation of treatment with Vihuma in patients with hemophilia A
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Marketing authorization holder(s)	For Germany and Austria Octapharma GmbH Elisabeth-Selbert-Strasse 11 40764 Langenfeld, Germany For Switzerland Biotest (Schweiz) AG Schützenstrasse 17 CH-5102 Rupperswil, Switzerland
Research question and objectives	Documentation of the long term effectiveness of Vihuma in the prevention of bleedings. Determination of quality of life
Country(-ies) of study	Germany, Austria, Switzerland
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1 TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
2	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	4
3	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.....	5
4	ABSTRACT	6
5	AMENDMENTS AND UPDATES	8
6	MILESTONES.....	8
7	RATIONALE AND BACKGROUND	9
7.1	Hemophilia A and the treatment of Hemophilia A.....	9
7.2	Vihuma.....	9
8	RESEARCH QUESTION AND OBJECTIVES.....	9
8.1	Primary Objective	10
8.2	Secondary Objectives	10
9	RESEARCH METHODS.....	10
9.1	Study Design	10
9.2	Setting.....	10
9.2.1	Inclusion Criteria	11
9.2.2	Exclusion Criteria.....	11
9.3	Variables.....	11
9.4	Data Sources	12
9.5	Study Size.....	12
9.6	Data Management	12
9.6.1	Data Collection and Handling.....	12
9.6.2	Missing Data	13
9.7	Data Analysis	13
9.8	Quality Control	15
9.9	Limitations of the Research Methods	17
9.10	Other Aspects	17

10	PROTECTION OF HUMAN SUBJECTS	17
11	MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING OF ADVERSE EVENTS/ ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS	18
12	PLANS FOR DISSEMINATING AND COMMUNICATING STUDY RESULTS	21
13	REFERENCES	22
	ANNEX 1. LIST OF STAND-ALONE DOCUMENTS	23
	ANNEX 2. ADITIONAL INFORMATION	24

2 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADR	adverse drug reaction
AE	adverse event
AESI	adverse events of special interest
BU	Bethesda Unit
CRA	clinical research associate
CRF	case report form
CRO	contract research organization
eCRF	electronic case record form
FVIII	factor VIII
HEAD-US	hemophilia early arthropathy detection with ultrasound
IEC/IRB	independent ethics committee / institutional review board
ISF	Investigator Site File
NIS	non-interventional study
PTP	previously treated patient
QoL	quality of life
SAE	serious adverse event
SAP	statistical analysis plan
SDEA	safety data exchange agreement
SPC	summary of product characteristics
WFH	World Federation of Hemophilia
WHO-DDE	World Health Organization - Drug Dictionary Enhanced

3 RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

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4 ABSTRACT

Title	Non-interventional study for long term documentation of treatment with Vihuma in patients with hemophilia A
Rationale and background	<p>Vihuma is a recombinant factor VIII (FVIII) produced in the human cell line HEK 293F (Human Embryonic Kidney Cells). Vihuma is approved for treatment and prophylaxis of bleeding in patients with haemophilia A (congenital factor VIII deficiency). Vihuma can be used for all age groups. Details are given in the SPC and German Fachinformation of Vihuma. Hemophilia A is an inherited, chronic bleeding disorder and patients have to be treated lifelong with FVIII concentrates. Most children and adolescents are treated prophylactically in industrialized countries. Prophylaxis has the goal to avoid bleedings, in order to guarantee the patient a high quality of life (QoL).</p> <p>This will be the first NIS allowing direct comparison of treatment with a recombinant (Vihuma) and plasmatic factor VIII product (Haemoctin SDH, Biotest NIS-016), since data obtained in this two NIS are very similar.</p>
Research question and objectives	<p>With this NIS long-term data for the effectiveness in bleeding prevention and on QoL will be generated.</p> <p>The following questions will be examined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the dose and frequency of Vihuma in prophylaxis? • Is it possible to reduce the dose or extend the frequency of applications compared to previously used factor VIII products? • What are the factors influencing the risk of bleeding over the time of treatment? • Is the simple way of the Vihuma treatment generating a good adherence and thereby generating less bleeding events? • What are the factors influencing the risk to develop FVIII inhibitors during treatment with Vihuma? • What impact has a longstanding regular treatment with Vihuma on QoL? • Will there be a switch between plasma derived and recombinant products i.e. Haemoctin SDH – Vihuma?
Study design	Non-interventional, prospective, single arm study
Inclusion Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment in accordance with the SPC for Vihuma • Children of all ages and adult patients with FVIII deficiency (previously treated and previously untreated patients) • Written informed consent to allow data collection and data transfer to third party
Exclusion Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contraindications as provided in the SPC

Primary objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual bleeding rate defined as episodes per year in patients with Vihuma treatment, differentiated by prophylaxis and on demand treatment • Dose and frequency of Vihuma applications in comparison to previously used factor VIII products
Secondary objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AE and subsequent suspected ADR (AE assessed as causally related with Vihuma treatment) • AE with bleeding = AE of special interest (AESI) with extended bleeding documentation, for e.g. if the duration and severity of the bleeding is within the situation as expected or unexpected • Occurrence and characterization of FVIII inhibitors to Vihuma • QoL determined with the Euroqol EQ-5D in adults and the EQ-5D-Y in adolescents.
Data sources	Information on Vihuma treatment, the occurrence of bleedings and potential underlying AE will be obtained from web based patient diaries (smart medication) and/or from paper-based patient diaries. Further information will be obtained from the patient files and during patient visits. Data will be entered and stored in an electronic case record form (eCRF).
Study size	60 patients
Data analysis	All analyses will be performed in an exploratory sense. Data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics. For continuous variables, mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum, median, 25% and 75% percentiles will be presented. Qualitative and categorical variables will be presented by means of absolute and relative frequencies. A medical evaluation of the findings will be performed. Details of analysis will be described in a statistical analysis plan.
Study duration	Start of documentation April 2017 End of documentation December 2022

5 AMENDMENTS AND UPDATES

none

6 MILESTONES

Milestone	Planned date
Start of data collection	April-2017
End of data collection	December-2022
Final report of study results	September-2023

7 RATIONALE AND BACKGROUND

This is a non-interventional study (NIS). The observation plan was developed in accordance to the Biotest SOC-CCR-036 for NIS.

7.1 Hemophilia A and the treatment of Hemophilia A

Hemophilia A is an inherited, chronic bleeding disorder and is treated life long with FVIII concentrates. Two treatment regimes are applied, treatment on demand and as prophylaxis. Most children and adolescents are treated prophylactically in industrialized countries. Patients who have started prophylaxis in childhood, this treatment is extended into adulthood. Prophylaxis has the goal to avoid bleedings, in order to prevent bleeds, permanent joint damage and insure a high quality of life (QoL).

Prophylactic treatment consists of regular FVIII treatment, usually two to three times a week.

Development of neutralizing antibodies against FVIII (FVIII inhibitor) is the most significant complication of hemophilia care today. Antibodies inactivate the procoagulant activity of FVIII and inhibit patients' response to replacement therapy. As inhibitors tend to develop early in the course of FVIII treatment, the main challenge consists in avoiding inhibitors in this critical early phase of FVIII exposure as the subsequent risk is much lower [Kruse-Jarres 2013].

Once developed, however, attempts for induction of immune-tolerance induction (ITI) have been successful particularly with plasmatic factor VIII preparations such as Haemoctin SDH [Bidlemaier *et al.* 2011].

7.2 Vihuma

Each vial contains nominally 250 IU human coagulation factor VIII (rDNA), simoctocog alfa. Vihuma contains approximately 100 IU/ml of human coagulation factor VIII (rDNA) simoctocog alfa after reconstitution. The potency (IU) is determined using the European Pharmacopoeia chromogenic assay. The specific activity of Vihuma is approximately 9500 IU/mg protein.

Simoctocog alfa (human coagulation factor VIII (rDNA)) is a purified protein that has 1440 amino acids. The amino acid sequence is comparable to the 90 + 80 kDa form of human plasma factor VIII (i.e. B-domain deleted). Vihuma is produced by recombinant DNA technology in genetically modified human embryonic kidney (HEK) 293F cells. No animal or human derived materials are added during the manufacturing process or to the final medicinal product.

Vihuma is the same product as Nuwiiq which is marketed by Octapharma since 2014.

8 RESEARCH QUESTION AND OBJECTIVES

With this NIS longterm data under real life conditions in an international study population will be generated.

8.1 Primary Objective

- Annual bleeding rate defined as episodes per year in patients with Vihuma treatment, differentiated by prophylaxis and on demand treatment
- Dose and frequency of Vihuma treatment in comparison to previously used factor VIII products

8.2 Secondary Objectives

- AE and subsequent suspected ADR (AE assessed as causally related with Vihuma treatment)
- AE with bleeding = AE of special interest (AESI) with extended bleeding documentation, for e.g. if the duration and severity of the bleeding is within the situation as expected or unexpected
- Occurrence and characterization of FVIII inhibitors to Vihuma
- QoL determined with the Euroqol EQ-5D in adults and the EQ-5D-Y in adolescents.

9 RESEARCH METHODS

9.1 Study Design

This is a non-interventional, retrospective and prospective, single-arm, uncontrolled, multi-centre, international, post marketing authorization study.

Vihuma treatment-related information from patients with hemophilia A will be collected under routine treatment conditions in different countries.

9.2 Setting

Patients will be treated at home and in some exceptional cases in the clinic or a local doctor's practice.

Study duration:

An inclusion period of 5 year is planned. The end of the NIS will be defined as the last documentation performed in December 2022 or if 60 patients have been documented for at least 1 year.

Individual NIS Patient

The individual documentation per patient after start with treatment aims for a documentation of at least 1 year. Treatment related data that has been recorded by the treating physician since inclusion in the NIS will be documented in an eCRF and will be included in the evaluation.

9.2.1 Inclusion Criteria

In particular, only patients meeting all of the following inclusion criteria will be considered for the inclusion into the NIS:

- Treatment in accordance to the SPC for Vihuma
- Children of all ages and adult patients with FVIII deficiency (previously treated patients (PTP) and previously untreated patients (PUP))
- Written informed consent to allow data collection and data transfer to third party

9.2.2 Exclusion Criteria

- Contraindications as provided in the SPC

9.3 Variables

- Patient demographics (age, sex, ethnicity, body weight)
- Family history in relation to bleeding disorders, diagnosis (time of determination of hemophilia, date of first bleeding, baseline clotting factor activity, familiarity, mutation type) previous treatment of hemophilia, accompanying diseases
- Treatment frequency and dose of previously used factor VIII products
- Treatment (intended regimens: prophylaxis or on demand, total number of exposures per year, mean dose per kg per patient/year, total dose/year, batch number of Vihuma)
- The annual bleeding rate in patients with Vihuma prophylaxis or on-demand treatment
- Number and severity of bleedings dependent on the treatment regime (prophylaxis or on demand) with the bleeding score [Poonnoose and van der Net 2015] (See Appendix 2)
- Patient reported QoL will be determined with the Euroqol EQ-5D in adults and the EQ-5D-Y in adolescents [EQ-5D 2014]
- Occurrence of inhibitors to Vihuma depended on the treatment regime will be evaluated in patients on prophylaxis and in patients on demand treatment. Only titers ≥ 0.6 BU are considered as of clinically significant [Franchini and Mannucci 2011;Gouw et al. 2013;Verbruggen et al. 1995]
- In case of FVIII inhibitor formation clinical signs like hematoma formation, the factor VIII trough levels
- The occurrence of adverse events (AEs), seriousness, severity, relation to Vihuma treatment (related or not related) and outcome of the AE
- Overall assessment by the patient and physician of treatment effectiveness, tolerance and handling of Vihuma
- Activity of the person and days of illness (e.g. not at work or school) due to hemophilia
- Reasons for stopping the documentation

- Optional, arthropathy progress assessed with ultrasound and quantified with the HEAD-US score (hemophilia early arthropathy detection with ultrasound) [Martinoli et al. 2013] See Appendix 2

9.4 Data Sources

Information on Vihuma treatment and the occurrence of bleedings will be obtained from patient diaries either web based (smart medicationTM) [Smart medication 2015] or paper based. Further information will be obtained from the patient files and during patient visits. Patient data will be entered and stored in an electronic case record form (eCRF).

9.5 Study Size

As Hemophilia is a rare disease, a formal sample size calculation is not applicable because the study population is restricted by the number of available patients on Vihuma treatment.

9.6 Data Management

9.6.1 Data Collection and Handling

Data will be entered into the eCRF at the study site. Data entries will be checked by automatic and manual queries according to the data validation plan. Corrections have to be entered into the eCRF at the study site.

The personnel responsible for data entry performance and controlling and specific data handling procedures will be defined upfront.

Individual information from the patients on their treatment (application of Vihuma with units, time of application, batch number), the occurrence location of bleedings and association with pain, swelling and restriction of motion will be collected by the use of the app smart medicationTM or from paper diaries. The smart medication app will be used in those study centers where this technique is available and the patients are using it. Paper diaries will be copied and forwarded to the CRO for data entry into the study data base. The choice of electronic or paper based data collection is at the discretion of the patient and investigator.

The final data will be transferred to SAS for subsequent data analyses in accordance with the statistical analysis plan.

Concomitant medication will be coded with the World Health Organization Drug Dictionary Enhanced (WHO-DDE). MedDRA will be used for coding of adverse events, concomitant diseases and medical history.

Questionnaires for quality of life will be handed over to the patients by the clinical staff. After completion of the questionnaires, data have to be entered into the eCRF by the study site personal.

For AE management and reporting, refer to section 11.

9.6.2 Missing Data

All available data will be included in the analyses and will be summarized as far as possible.

Unless otherwise specified there will be no substitution of missing data, i.e. missing data will not be replaced.

9.7 Data Analysis

The statistical planning and evaluation of the NIS will be carried out by a qualified statistician. A medical evaluation of the findings will be performed. Details of data analysis will be described in a statistical analysis plan (SAP) which will be prepared before data base lock.

9.7.1 Analysis Populations

Full Data Set defined as all patients with any data captured within this study.

9.7.2 Criteria for Evaluation

Primary criteria

- Annual bleeding rate during a prophylactic or on demand treatment regimen
- Dose and frequency of Vihuma application and change and frequency in comparison to previously used factor VIII products.

Secondary criteria

- Rate of inhibitor formation. Only Inhibitors ≥ 0.6 Bethesda Units (BU) will be considered clinically significant and processed as SAE. Inhibitors ≥ 5 BU are defined as high-titre inhibitors.
- Number and severity of bleedings per year assessed with the Orthopedic Advisory Board Committee of the World Federation of Hemophilia (WFH) bleeding score (Annex 2, Bleeding score)
- Adherence to Vihuma treatment
- Quality of life assessed with the Euroqol EQ-5D in adults and the EQ-5D-Y in adolescents during the course of treatment. The questionnaires will be applied at start of documentation, 3 months and 1 year after the start of the study and then annually. When the patient become adult with 18 year the EQ-5D-Y will be switched to EQ-5-D

Additional criteria

- The occurrence of adverse drug reactions (ADRs)
- Overall assessment of health by the patient and physician
- Days of illness (e.g. not at work or school) due to hemophilia
- Optional, arthropathy progress assessed with ultrasound and quantified with the HEAD-US score

9.8 Statistics

The statistical planning and evaluation of the NIS will be carried out by a qualified statistician. A detailed Statistical Analysis Plan (SAP) will be prepared before data base lock.

Safety Set is defined as all patients who provided informed consent for this study.

Full Analysis Set is defined as all patients with at least one documentation of Vihuma treatment. The Full Analysis Set will be used for all efficacy analyses.

All analyses will be performed in an exploratory sense. Since there are no confirmatory analyses planned, hypotheses are not formulated. Data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics.

9.8.1 Descriptive statistics

The annual bleeding rate and proportions of patients with an inhibitor formation will be presented as percentages (total: size of full data set) together with exact (according Pearson-Copper) 1-sided upper 95%-confidence limits.

For continuous variables, mean, standard deviation, minimum, maximum, median, 25% and 75% percentiles will be presented.

Qualitative and categorical variables will be presented by means of absolute and relative frequencies.

9.8.2 Subgroup analysis

A differentiation of the treatment by country in Germany, Austria and Switzerland will be made. It will be differentiated between patients with severe hemophilia (< 1% factor VIII rest activity) and non-severe haemophilia. Further subgroup analyses may be defined in the SAP.

9.8.3 Safety

Frequencies of AEs, SAEs, ADRs and SADR will be presented in summary tables for the coding levels system organ class (SOC) and preferred term (PT) using the latest MedDRA version. Additionally the number and percentage of injections with at least one ADR to the injection will be determined.

FVIII inhibitors with titers (≥ 0.6 BU) will be analyzed with respect to clinical relevance for the patient (e.g. more bleeding, higher dosages).

Adverse events of special interest (AESI)

Bleeding episodes in general are of high relevance (all major bleeds, e.g. GI-bleeds, joint bleeds or intracranial hemorrhage, bleeds with unexpected course or severity in context of the underlying situation) and FVIII inhibitor development will be analyzed with respect to assumed treatment regime, treatment compliance and correlation to the FVIII inhibitors formation.

9.8.4 Missing values

There will be no imputation of missing values.

9.9 Quality Control

9.9.1 NIS Initiation Activities

The investigator(s) will be informed about objectives and methods of the NIS by a Clinical Research Associate (CRA) from the CRO. This will occur after a signed contract with the study site, competent authority information and ethic commission approval have been obtained. No documentation should be done before the site is trained at the initiation visit.

9.9.2 Documentation and Filing

Electronic Case Report Form (eCRF)

All data to be recorded according to this NIS observation plan must be documented in the eCRF. The investigator will be instructed on how to use the eCRF for data entering.

Entries in the eCRF must only be made by the investigator or persons authorized by the investigator. An individual account for each authorized person will be created.

The investigator must verify by electronic signature that all data entries in the eCRF are accurate and correct.

9.9.3 List of Patients (patient identification log)

The investigator will keep a confidential list of names of all patients participating in the NIS, giving reference to the patients' records.

With the help of this list it must be possible to identify the patients and their medical records for the investigator.

9.9.4 Source Data

Source data is all information in original records and certified copies of original records of medical findings, observations, or other activities in a NIS necessary for the reconstruction and evaluation of the NIS. Source data are contained in source documents which comprise clinical documentation, data, and records (e.g., hospital records, clinical and office charts, laboratory notes, memoranda, patients' diaries in electronic or paper form or evaluation checklists, pharmacy dispensing records, recorded data from automated instruments, copies or transcriptions certified after verification as being accurate copies, microfiches, photographic negatives, microfilm or magnetic media, x-rays, ultrasound documentations, patient files, and records kept at the pharmacy, at the laboratories and at medico-technical departments).

9.9.5 Investigator Site File

The CRO will provide an Investigator Site File (ISF) to each site. The ISF will include essential documents as per applicable local requirements.

The investigator will be responsible for the continual update and maintenance of the investigator site file. In case of an audit by the sponsor or an inspection by the Regulatory Authorities these documents will be reviewed. The CRO will help to complete the ISF.

All NIS related documents are to be archived and stored according to legal requirements.

9.9.6 Quality Measures

The quality of data and adherence to the NIS documentation plan, to legal and ethical requirements according to local laws will be checked by Biotest, the CRO or delegate from the CRO.

A combination of centralized (automatic eCRF and manual checks) and on-site checks will be applied to assure data quality in this NIS.

NIS source data verification is an essential part of the quality assurance process and the investigator must grant direct access to the NIS patients' source data. For this NIS at least one quality measure visits per site is planned to check the data entered. In addition regular phone contacts are planned to resolve questions regarding data entering in the eCRF.

9.9.7 Audits and Inspections

Audits will be performed according to the corresponding audit program, including the possibility that a member of the sponsor's quality assurance department may arrange to visit the investigator in order to audit the performance of the NIS at the clinical site, as well as all documents originating there. Audits may also be performed by contract auditors. In this case, the sponsor's quality assurance department will agree with the contract auditor regarding the timing and extent of the audit(s). In case of audits at the investigational site, a representative from the CRO will usually accompany the auditor(s).

Inspections by regulatory authority representatives and IECs/IRBs are possible at any time, even after the end of the NIS. The investigator should notify the sponsor immediately of any such inspection. The investigator and institution will permit NIS related quality assurance, audits, reviews by the IEC/IRB and/or regulatory authorities, and will allow direct access to source data and source documents for quality assurance, audits, and inspections.

9.9.8 Archiving

After evaluation and reporting of the data, all documents relating to the NIS will be transferred to the sponsor and kept in the archives of sponsor for at least 10 year in according to national and European law and the clinical site(s) according to applicable local regulatory requirements.

9.10 Limitations of the Research Methods

Limitations of the planned NIS are the typical ones from a NIS. There is no control group and only data obtained in clinical routine can be obtained. It is not possible to guarantee a documentation of all data defined in this observational plan and to document data in a fixed schedule as done in an interventional clinical study.

9.11 Other Aspects

9.11.1 NIS Administrative Structure

Details for the administrative structure are kept as a separate list filed in the abbreviated NIS Trial Master File.

9.11.2 Insurance

No study specific insurance is required for the NIS.

9.11.3 Study Conduct, Data management and Analysis

The study will be handled by the assigned CRO. Details of the tasks and responsibilities are regulated in the study contract between the sponsor of the study Biotest AG and the CRO.

9.11.4 Written Agreements

A written agreement will be set up between Biotest AG and each investigator setting out any arrangements on delegation and distribution of tasks and obligations and on financial matters.

9.11.5 Confidentiality

The objectives and contents of this NIS as well as its results are to be treated as confidential and may not be made accessible to third parties.

10 PROTECTION OF HUMAN SUBJECTS

This NIS documentation plan and any substantial amendments will be submitted to properly constituted Independent Ethics Committees (IEC) / Institutional Review Board (IRB) and/or Regulatory Authorities, in agreement with applicable regulatory requirements, for formal approval (if required by law) of the NIS. A copy of these approvals (if applicable) must be submitted to the CRO executing the study before initiation of the NIS and each site needs to keep a copy of these documents.

Pseudonymization will be used to allow only with a list at the study centre to determine patients identity. Only pseudonymized data will be stored and forwarded for analysis. Each patient has to sign an agreement to give his consent to use his medical data after information about the study. This will be part of the patient information and the informed consent form which will be approved by the respective competent EC.

11 MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING OF ADVERSE EVENTS/ ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS

Adverse Event (AE)

An AE is any unfavorable or unintended sign, symptom, or disease that appears or worsens in a NIS patient during the period of observation. The AE may be any of the following:

- A new illness
- An exacerbation of a sign or symptom or the underlying condition under treatment or of a concomitant illness,
- Unrelated to participation in the NIS or an effect of the NIS medication or comparator drug,
- A combination of one or more of the above factors.

No causal relationship with the study medication under investigation is implied by the use of the term "AE".

Causality of Adverse Events

Refers to the relationship of the AE to the study drug. Causality will be categorized according to the following criteria:

Not related

AEs for which a reasonable explanation for an alternative cause is considered plausible e.g., no study drug taken, plausible clinical alternative like accidental injury, expected progression of underlying or concomitant disease, pharmacologically incompatible temporal relationship, intercurrent illness.

Related (= suspect ADR)

AEs for which a reasonably possible clinical and/or pharmacological relationship to study drug cannot be excluded e.g., lacking plausible alternatives.

In addition to the definition as given, the following special types of ADRs should be recorded:

- Laboratory values that are outside the normal range and if, in the opinion of the investigator, these values represent a clinically relevant change versus pre-treatment values are also defined as AEs.
- If abnormal laboratory values are signs of an AE (e.g. an infection) that has already been recorded, the respective abnormal laboratory value does not constitute a separate AE. Wherever reasonable the reporting investigator will use the clinical term rather than the laboratory term (e.g., anemia versus low hemoglobin value).

Serious Adverse Events (SAEs)

An AE is "Serious" if it:

- results in death,
 - Death is an outcome of an AE and not an AE in itself. All deaths, regardless of cause or relationship must be reported for patients on study.
- is life-threatening,

- Life-threatening means that the patient was at immediate risk of death at the time the event occurred. Thus, in this context e.g. "cancer" is not life-threatening, but an acute myocardial infarction is.
- requires hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization,
 - Complications that occur during hospitalizations are AEs. However, if a complication prolongs hospitalization or requires new hospitalization, it is an SAE. In-patient hospitalization means the patient has been formally admitted to a hospital for medical reasons, for any length of time, which may or may not be overnight.
 - It does not include presentation and care within an emergency department. If a patient experiences an AE during dosing and remains in hospital until the AE resolves, this is not considered an SAE unless the Investigator considers that the event would have required hospitalization.
- results in persistent or significant disability or incapacity,
- is a congenital anomaly or birth defect, or
- is another medically important condition
 - An important medical event that is not immediately life threatening or will result in death or hospitalization, but which may jeopardise the patient or may require medical intervention to prevent one of the seriousness criteria listed above, should be reported as "serious" as well.

Medical and scientific judgment should be exercised in deciding whether a case is serious.

"Occurring at any dose" does not imply that the patient is receiving study drug at the time of the event.

Lack of efficacy is suspected if the expected factor VIII activity plasma levels are not attained or if bleeding is not controlled with a dose of factor VIII that would otherwise be considered appropriate. The reason could be inhibitor formation. The adverse event "Lack of efficacy/ effectiveness" due to FVIII inhibitor formation is a SAE.

Adverse Events of Special Interest (AESI)

For AESI compared to other non-serious AE a broader documentation is desirable and in regard to timelines they are handled like SAEs. Events identified as AESI are AE resulting in bleeding. In all cases the cause resulting in a bleeding needs to be documented.

Severity of Adverse Events and ADRs (CAVE: Not to be confused with Seriousness)

Refers to the extent to which an AE affects the patient's daily activities. Severity will be categorized according to the following criteria:

AE severity

Mild:	The AE does not interfere with the patient's routine activities.
Moderate:	The AE interferes with the patient's daily routine, but usual routine activities can still be carried out.
Severe:	The AE results in the inability to perform routine activities.

The term "severity" is used to describe the intensity of an event. This is not the same as "serious". Seriousness, not severity, serves as the guide for defining regulatory reporting obligations. The highest severity grade attained should be reported, for AEs with divergent severities.

Recording of adverse events (AEs)

In this study all AEs (non-serious and serious) will be recorded in the Safety Database of the MAH to enable regulatory reporting of suspected ADR. The MAH is Octapharma for Germany and Austria and Biotest for Switzerland. The investigator has to rate the AE to be related or not related to Vihuma and the investigator has to rate the AE to be serious or non serious. Details are given above in this section.

All SAEs (including AESI) have to be forwarded electronically on the AE log of the eCRF immediately within 24 hours or next working day the latest to the CDS department of Biotest via e-mail to Drugsafety@biotest.com.

All non-serious AEs have to be forwarded electronically on the AE log of the eCRF within 5 working days to the CDS department of Biotest via e-mail to Drugsafety@biotest.com

All safety information will be forwarded to Octapharma as agreed in the safety data exchange agreement (SDEA) for processing in the Master Safety Database.

A reconciliation of the AEs saved in the clinical database and the AEs in the database of the MAH will be performed once a year during the study conduct.

For questions regarding AEs, or to provide information that cannot be provided electronically via the eCRF the investigator should contact:

Biotest AG – Department Corporate Drug Safety
Fax: +49 6103 / 801 - 854
E-mail: Drugsafety@biotest.com

Product Complaints

Complaints associated with the study drug must be recorded in the eCRF and reported to CDS Biotest via e-mail to Drugsafety@biotest.com within 24 hours using the "Product Complaint" report form.

In case of corresponding AEs related to suspected quality defects, the AEs have to be entered in the respective eCRF pages (AE page).

12 PLANS FOR DISSEMINATING AND COMMUNICATING STUDY RESULTS

The results of the study will be described in the final report, which will be provided to the competent authorities by the sponsor within the required timelines.

After data analysis on request anonymized data of all NIS patients will be forwarded to the participating study centers.

Each investigator is obligated to keep data pertaining to the NIS secret. He/she must consult with the sponsor before any NIS data are published.

It is planned to prepare a full publication of the data in an international medical journal after preparation of the study report.

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ANNEX 1. LIST OF STAND-ALONE DOCUMENTS

Number	Version Ref. No.	Date	Title
1	1.0	xx xxx 2017	Signature page for observation plan approval
2	1.0	08 Mar 2017	Patient information
3	1.0	08 Mar 2017	Informed consent
4	draft	28 Feb 2017	Study centre list
5	2017	Feb 2017	German Fachinformation Vihuma

ANNEX 2. ADITONAL INFORMATION

1. Bleeding score

Bleeding score	Number of joint bleeds per year
0	None
1	No major bleeds, 1–3 minor bleeds
2	1–2 major, or 4–6 minor bleeds more
3	3 or more major bleeds or 7 or minor bleeds
Guidelines defining minor and major bleeds	
Minor bleeds	Major bleeds
Mild pain	Pain
Minimal swelling	Effusion
Minimal restriction of motion	Limitation of motion
Resolves <u>within 24 h</u> of treatment	Failure to respond within 24 h

[Poonnoose and van der Net 2015]

2. HEAD-US score (hemophilia early arthropathy detection with ultrasound)

Disease activity (synovitis)	Scale
Hypertrophic synovia	
0. Absent/Minimal	0
1. Mild/Moderate	1
2. Severe	2
Disease damage (articular surfaces)	
Cartilage	
0. Normal	0
1. Echotexture abnormalities, focal partial/full-thickness loss of the articular cartilage involving <25% of the target surface	1
2. Partial/full-thickness loss of the articular cartilage involving at least _50% of the target surface	2
3. Partial/full-thickness loss of the articular cartilage involving >50% of the target surface	3
4. Complete cartilage destruction or absent visualization of the articular cartilage on the target bony surface	4
Bone	
0. Normal	0
1. Mild irregularities of the subchondral bone with/without initial osteophytes around the joint	1
2. Deranged subchondral bone with/without erosions and presence of prominent osteophytes around the joint	2
Note: Elbow: anterior aspect of the distal humeral epiphysis, Knee: femoral trochlea; Ankle: anterior aspect of the talar dome	

[Martinoli *et al* 2013]