Background

The HEMLIBRA clinical development program is investigating the safety and efficacy of emicizumab-kxwh in people living with hemophilia A with and without factor VIII inhibitors.

Patients who could not enroll in one of the sponsored clinical trials and met other criteria were permitted to gain access to emicizumab-kxwh through expanded access program or compassionate use. All fatalities are evaluated through Genentech and Roche drug safety and reported to regulatory authorities in strict accordance with guidelines and requirements.[1]

Fatalities in emicizumab-kxwh clinical trials, expanded access, compassionate use, and the postmarketing setting[1-3]

Fatalities at data cutoff of October 22, 2018[1,3]

	Fatalities	Clinical Trial Where Event Occurred
Clinical Trials*	2†	HAVEN 1, STASEY
Expanded Access*	1	Not applicable§
Compassionate Use*	3	Not applicable§
Postmarketing	1‡	Not applicable§

*Fatalities recorded for any patient accessing emicizumab-kxwh under an investigational new drug (IND), whether company sponsored or not, or for any ex-US pre-approval use. †Of the 2 events occurring in clinical trials, one death occurred in the HAVEN 1 trial, and 1 death occurred in the STASEY trial. HAVEN 1 was a Phase 3 trial conducted to evaluate the safety, efficacy, and pharmacokinetics of emicizumab-kxwh prophylaxis in adult and adolescent patients ≥12 years with hemophilia A with factor VIII inhibitors. STASEY is an ongoing Phase 3b, Ex-US study being conducted to evaluate the safety and tolerability of emicizumab in adult and adolescent patients ≥12 years with hemophilia A with factor VIII inhibitors. ‡An elderly patient who received Hemlibra for acquired hemophilia A. The cause of death was assessed by the treating physician to be sudden cardiac death, unrelated to emicizumab-kxwh. §Not from clinical development plan.

- Among the 7 fatalities, 1 occurred in the US and 6 occurred outside of the US (Ex-US).[1]
- 6 patients were taking emicizumab-kxwh for treatment of hemophilia A with inhibitors, and 1 patient for acquired hemophilia A.[1,3]
- In each case, the cause of death was assessed by the investigator or treating physician as unrelated to emicizumab-kxwh.[1,3]
- Causes of death were assessed as rectal hemorrhage, sepsis, intracranial hemorrhage, pre-existing pseudotumor associated with severe hemophilia A, cecal perforation, sudden cardiac death, and traumatic head injury.[1,3]

References

1. Data on file. Genentech, Inc. October 2018; 2. Shima M et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2016;374:2044-2053; 3. Oldenburg J et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2017;377:809-818.