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A Prospective Observational Study of Antihemophilic Factor (Recombinant) Prophylaxis Related to Physical Activity Levels in Patients with Hemophilia A in the United States (SPACE)

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A Prospective Observational Study of Antihemophilic Factor (Recombinant) Prophylaxis Related to Physical Activity Levels in Patients with Hemophilia A in the United States (SPACE)

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Introduction: High collision-risk physical activity can increase bleeding risk in people with hemophilia A, as can increasing the time between factor VIII (FVIII) administration and physical activity. FVIII prophylaxis may be tailored to planned activities to prevent activity-related bleeding.

Aim: To explore the relationship between physical activity levels, FVIII infusion timing, and occurrence of bleeding in patients with severe/moderately severe hemophilia A without FVIII inhibitors receiving antihemophilic factor (recombinant) (rAHF; ADVATE[®]; Baxalta US Inc., a Takeda company, Lexington, MA, USA).

Methods: SPACE was a 6-month, prospective, multicenter, observational outcomes study (NCT02190149). Enrolled patients received an eDiary application and a wearable activity tracker, which recorded physical activity, rAHF infusion, and occurrence of bleeding. Physical activity risks were ranked using National Hemophilia Foundation criteria.

Results: Fifty-four patients aged 11–58 years (n = 47 prophylaxis, n = 7 on-demand) were included in the analysis. Patients had a mean (SD) 8.14 (10.94) annualized bleeding rate, and recorded 4980 intervals between an rAHF infusion and physical activity; 1759 (35.3%) of these intervals were ≤ 24 hours. Analysis of recorded eDiary data showed that the risk of activity-related bleeding did not significantly increase with time between last infusion and activity, but did increase with higher-risk physical activities. Analysis of activity tracker recorded data showed that the risk of bleeding reported by patients as spontaneous increased with prolonging time (≤ 24 to >24 hours) from last infusion to physical activity start (odds ratio 2.65, $p < 0.05$). Joint health data collected at baseline were not included in the regression analysis because of small sample size; therefore the study could not assess whether patients with more joint disease at baseline were at higher risk of injury-related and reported spontaneous occurrence of bleeding.

Conclusion: These results show that activities with a high risk of collision lead to an increased risk of bleeding. Further investigation is warranted to explore potential benefits of FVIII infusion timing to reduce the risks of activity-related occurrence of bleeding.

Keywords: hemophilia A, recombinant factor VIII, physical activity, post-authorization study, prophylaxis, bleeding

Introduction

In people with hemophilia A (PwHA), prophylactic factor VIII (FVIII) replacement therapy has been the standard of care for bleeding prevention by maintaining plasma FVIII activity levels of $\geq 1\%$.^{1,2} The World Federation of Hemophilia

(WFH) 2020 guidelines recommend FVIII activity levels of $\geq 3\%$.³ FVIII prophylaxis reduces frequency of bleeding with the goal of improving quality of life in PwHA.^{4–6} Individualized prophylactic regimens that aim to tailor FVIII levels to lifestyle and physical activity requirements are likely to offer further beneficial effects in minimizing bleeding risk while facilitating the physical and psychosocial benefits of exercise.^{7,8}

Limited data exist on the relationship between FVIII levels and bleeding risk in PwHA and physically active lifestyles. Participation in vigorous, high-risk collision sports has been associated with a transient increase in bleeding risk, with most activity-related episodes manifesting within 1 hour of physical activity.⁹ While tailoring FVIII replacement therapy to a patient's physical activity pattern is likely to be beneficial, it has only recently become part of routine practice.¹⁰ The evolution of hemophilia treatment in recent years, including the development of extended half-life FVIII products and non-factor replacement therapies,¹¹ has meant that personalization of treatment is now becoming more widespread. Indeed, personalization of therapy based on each individual's activities and lifestyle is recommended in the WFH 2020 guidelines.³

Patient questionnaires have typically been used to monitor physical activity in relation to occurrence of bleeding in PwHA. The use of commercial activity trackers in hemophilia research is limited, but continuous and long-term monitoring of activity with activity trackers was suitable in PwHA in an observational prospective study.¹² Mobile applications for recording and monitoring occurrence of bleeding and dosing regimens offer an innovative method of data collection in clinical studies, with applications in telehealth for promoting appropriate use of clotting factors in patients with hemophilia.¹³

The prospective non-interventional Study of Prophylaxis, ACTivity and Effectiveness (SPACE) explored the effect of physical activity levels and timing of antihemophilic factor (recombinant) (rAHF; ADVATE®; Baxalta US Inc., a Takeda company, Lexington, MA, USA) infusion on occurrence of bleeding in patients with hemophilia A.

Materials and Methods

Study Design and Conduct

This prospective, multicenter, post-authorization, 6-month, observational outcomes study (NCT02190149) was

conducted at 21 centers in the United States from June 2014 to June 2016. The study was approved by independent ethics committees for all participating sites and conducted in accordance with standards of good clinical practice in effect at the time of the study and the Declaration of Helsinki. All patients (or their legally authorized representatives) were provided with information about the purpose of the study and gave written consent before enrolment.

Patients

Inclusion criteria were: patients aged 13–65 years with severe or moderately severe hemophilia A (FVIII $\leq 2\%$), receiving rAHF and with a history of plasma-derived or recombinant FVIII replacement therapy for ≥ 150 exposure days. Patients with hemophilia B (factor IX [FIX] $\leq 2\%$) receiving recombinant factor IX, nonacog gamma (BAX 326, Rixubis®; Baxalta US Inc., a Takeda company, Lexington, MA, USA) were also eligible, but those results are not reported here. Patients with an inhibitor titer of ≥ 0.6 Bethesda units, or being treated for an inhibitor, or who had elective surgery planned within 6 months after enrolment that might interfere with daily activities, or those continuously requiring walking assistance devices were not eligible for enrolment.

Procedures

At baseline, investigators recorded treatment regimens (prophylaxis vs on-demand) and infusion timing schedules for patients receiving prophylactic rAHF (routine prophylaxis: 20–40 IU/kg every other/every third day; dosage targeted to maintain FVIII trough levels $\geq 1\%$).¹³ Patients remained on rAHF treatment as directed by their physician throughout this non-interventional study (12-month recruitment period, 6-month observation period). Patients received a customized eDiary smartphone application (Exco InTouch, an ERT company, Nottingham, United Kingdom) and a wearable activity tracker (Fitbit®, Fitbit, Inc., San Francisco, CA, USA), which recorded data during the observation period (ie, period between eDiary/activity tracker start and end dates) and at study completion (Figure 1A). The eDiary application was downloaded onto the patient's smartphone and served as the primary data collection tool for patient physical activity, infusion timing, and occurrence of bleeds; if the patient did not have access to a suitable phone, one was provided for the study duration. During the observation period, upon occurrence of a bleeding episode, patients recorded in the

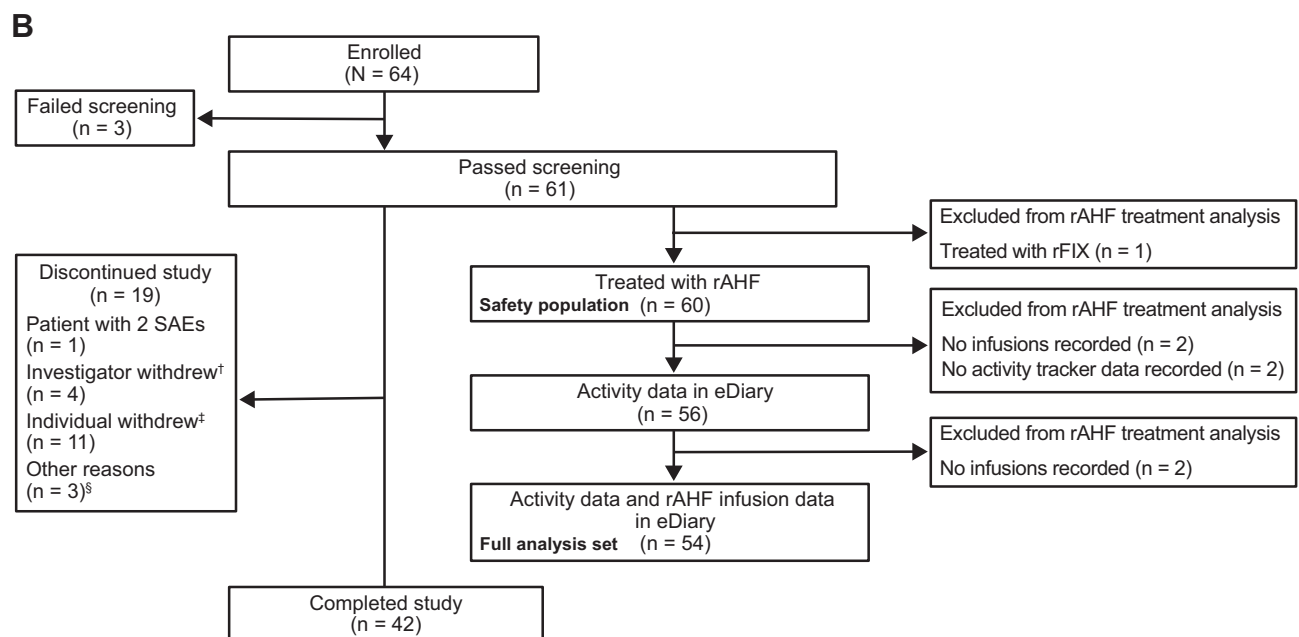
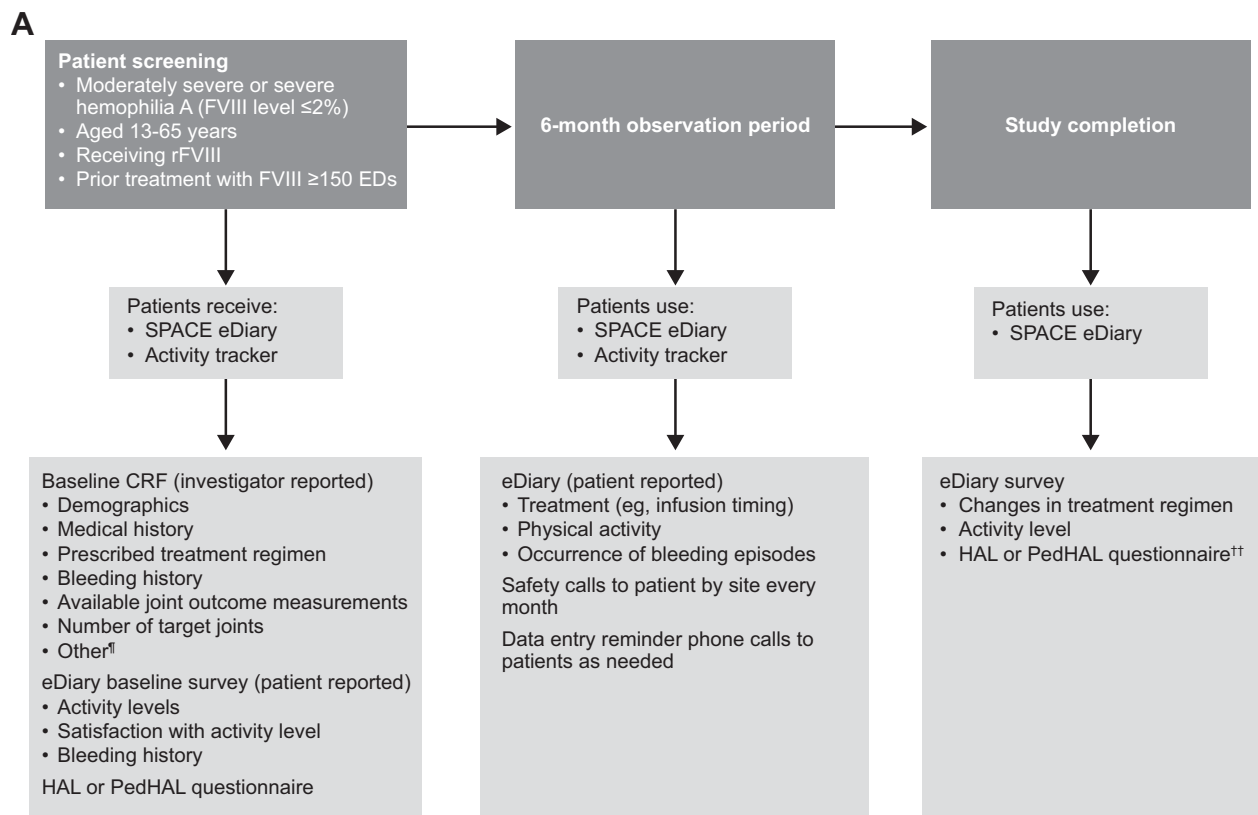


Figure 1 (A) SPACE study design and timing of assessments. **(B)** Patient disposition. [†]For inactivity (n = 1), loss to follow-up (n = 1), non-compliance with required reporting (n = 1), or non-compliance with data entry (n = 1). [‡]Technical problems, difficulty committing time (n = 6); non-compliance, withdrew consent (n = 5). [§]Non-compliance (n = 1) and technical difficulties (withdrew per protocol; n = 2). [¶]Other data includes number of concomitant medications, non-drug therapies and available pharmacokinetic data history. ^{**}Completed 1 week before study end.

Abbreviations: CRF, case report form; ED, exposure day; FVIII, factor VIII; HAL, Hemophilia Activities List; PedHAL, Paediatric Hemophilia Activities List; rFIX, recombinant factor IX; rAHF, antihemophilic factor (recombinant); SAE, serious adverse event.

eDiary the doses and reasons for infusions (routine prophylaxis or on-demand [ie, treatment for new occurrence of bleeding]). Lastly, the patients captured changes in treatment regimen at the time of study completion. Data collected via the activity tracker included steps taken and active minutes. Additionally, upon activity-related occurrence of bleeding, patients indicated what type of activity was associated with the occurrence of bleeding.

Objectives

The primary study objective was to explore the relationship between physical activity level, rAHF infusion timing, and occurrence of bleeding episodes in PwHA during a 6-month observation period. Secondary objectives included collecting physical activity data (type, frequency) using a patient self-reported eDiary and a consumer-based activity tracker.

Data Collection and Analyses

Estimation of Time Since Last Infusion to Start of Activity

To estimate the time (ie, number of hours) since the last rAHF infusion to the start of physical activity, each day was divided into the following four 6-hour cycles: Morning, 06:00 to 12:00; afternoon, >12:00 to 18:00; evening, >18:00 to sleep; and night, 24:00 to <06:00.

Physical Activity

At baseline, patients documented in the eDiary the physical activity type, average number of days per week spent participating at each risk level, barriers to participation, and information on FVIII infusions before planned activities. Patients rated their activities in the eDiary according to the National Hemophilia Foundation “Playing it safe” activity listing, which identifies a risk collision score associated with various activities; if an activity was not listed, patients were asked to estimate the risk level.¹⁴ Activities were thus classified into one of the following three categories based on the associated risk: (1) significant collisions are not expected; (2) significant collisions might occur, and (3) significant collisions are inevitable. During the observation period, patients recorded type, duration, and timing of activities undertaken daily in the eDiary. Timing of physical activity was recorded as a time range (ie, not the exact time); for the purposes of the analysis, the “morning” time range was set to start at 06:00 (morning), the “afternoon” time range at 12:00 (noon) and the

“night” range at 18:00 (night). The activity tracker recorded daily totals for steps taken and active minutes.

Occurrence of Bleeding

At baseline, patients recalled from memory the number and location of occurrences of bleeding (eg, total and joint bleeds) during the 6 months before the date of informed consent, as well as the number and location of target joints, which were recorded on the case report form. Information on bleed history was also compiled from patient medical records. During the study’s 6-month observation period, patients recorded location, cause (any, activity-related, spontaneous, or other), type (joint or non-joint), and duration of occurrence of bleeding in the eDiary (retrospective entry for previous 2 days of data was permitted). If no end date was recorded for a bleeding episode, the study site followed up with the individual for bleed status. If the patient did not record/report bleed or infusion timing data during the allowed window of time, the data were considered missing. Only observed data were used in the analysis.

The number of bleeding episodes that happened during the study period was summarized by treatment regimen (prophylaxis or on-demand) vs type of bleed and by age group vs bleed type. Bleed frequency, annualized bleeding rate (ABR), and annualized joint bleeding rate (AJBR) were calculated for patient-level data.

Safety

From the time of informed consent to study completion, patients reported serious adverse events (SAEs) directly to study sites (ie, not in the eDiary); additional safety information was collected during follow-up calls every other month. SAEs included medical occurrences where the outcome was fatal, life-threatening, required inpatient hospitalization, or was a medically important event. AEs were categorized according to the *Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities* (version 19.0). The potential causal relationship between rAHF treatment and an SAE was also evaluated.

Treatment Adherence

Measures of adherence to prophylactic treatment during the 6-month observation period included dose adherence (proportion of total prescribed dose actually administered) and infusion timing schedule adherence vs baseline regimen. Infusion schedule was calculated both as a proportion of planned infusions administered and a proportion of planned infusions administered on

schedule (within a 1-day window). All parameters were reported as means (SDs) of proportions.

Compliance to Data Entry

Data entry compliance was calculated as proportion of days during the observation period with complete entries. Patients received a motivational phone call every other month to ensure data entry compliance. Individuals with no recorded data for 2 consecutive weeks or for a total of 3 weeks were withdrawn from the study. Compliance was categorized by quintiles.

Data Collection Procedures

Patients were trained to use an integrated web portal (Exco InTouch database), which linked to the eDiary and activity tracker data. Data from the eDiary were automatically exported to the clinical database. Patients had to sync their activity tracker data to the web portal daily if their smartphone did not have the required capabilities for automatic syncing. A reminder message was sent to patients after a few days if they forgot to connect their activity tracker.

Statistics

To obtain 50 evaluable patients, the enrolment target was 60 patients. Because study objectives were exploratory, no formal power calculations were performed to determine sample size. Results were summarized by treatment regimen using descriptive statistics (Table S1 includes variables and subgroup definitions used in the analysis). The safety population comprised all patients who were treated with ≥ 1 rAHF dose. The full analysis set (FAS) population comprised patients in the SAS with valid eDiary activity data recorded.

Longitudinal logistic regression models were used to evaluate the dynamic association between physical activity levels, time since last infusion to start of physical activity cycle, and activity-related bleeding risk of patients in the FAS, regardless of treatment discontinuation. eDiary and activity tracker data were analyzed separately. Covariates are described in Table S1. Occurrence of bleeding episodes in each cycle was modelled as a binary dependent variable, and outcomes were expressed as the odds of bleeding in a given situation (odds ratio [OR] [95% confidence interval (CI)]) vs in absence of the situation (activity vs no activity). For safety data, *p*-values were calculated using chi-square or Fisher's exact tests for categorical variables.

Results

Patients

Of 64 patients enrolled, 60 with hemophilia A receiving rAHF were eligible and 54 had both activity and rAHF infusion data recorded in the eDiary (FAS). Forty-two patients completed the study; 3 failed screening and 19 discontinued prematurely (Figure 1B). Information on data entry compliance for both eDiary and activity tracker entries was available for 53/54 patients, of whom 16 (30.2%) had entries for $\geq 60\%$ of observation days (Table S2).

Mean (SD) age at screening was 23.7 (12.1) (range 11.0–58.0) years (Table 1). One patient in the FAS was younger than the lower age limit for study eligibility (13 years) and received a waiver to permit enrolment. Patients had a mean (SD) 5.0 (9.0) bleeding episodes (all bleeds) in the 6 months before providing informed consent. The majority of patients (47/54) received prophylaxis. The most common prophylactic dosing schedule at baseline and during the observation period was three infusions per week ($n = 26$, 55.3%), then infusions every second day ($n = 8$, 17.0%), then twice per week ($n = 7$, 14.9%). One patient in each regimen group at baseline switched regimens during the study.

Physical Activity

Physical activity intensity data recorded via the eDiary were available for 54 patients at baseline and 34 at study completion. In the 6-month pre-observation period, mean (SD) number of days per week spent on mild, moderate, and strenuous activity was 2.74 (2.29), 2.30 (1.70), and 1.65 (1.75), respectively. At study completion, mean (SD) number of days spent on each activity per week was 2.50 (2.29), 2.50 (1.80), and 2.35 (1.95) days, respectively (Table 2). Of 34 evaluable patients with available physical activity data at study completion, 29 (85.3%) patients reported that they infused prior to activity (27/31 patients on prophylaxis; 2/3 on-demand regimen).

Among all 54 patients (prophylaxis or on-demand treatment) during the 6-month observation period, there were 4980 total intervals recorded between an rAHF infusion and the next recorded physical activity (morning, noon, or night). Overall, patients administered most infusions >24 hours before initiating activity (64.7%, 3221/4980 intervals); 479 (9.6%) intervals were ≥ 5 days. Overall, 27.8% of patients infused 1–2 days before starting an activity; the proportion was consistent across the

Table 1 Patient Baseline Characteristics

Characteristic	Total N = 54	Treatment Regimen	
		On-Demand n = 7 [†]	Prophylaxis n = 47 [†]
Age, y, mean ± SD	23.7 ± 12.1	26.6 ± 17.9	23.3 ± 11.3
Race, n (%)			
White	44 (81.5)	6 (85.7)	38 (80.9)
Black	7 (13.0)	0 (0)	7 (14.9)
Asian	3 (5.6)	1 (14.3)	2 (4.3)
Body mass index, kg/m ² mean ± SD [‡]	25.0 ± 7.3	20.2 ± 5.8	25.7 ± 7.3
No. of bleeding events per patient during the 6 months before enrollment, median (min–max)			
All bleeding events	2 (0.0–60.0)	3 (0.0–60.0)	2 (0.0–16.0)
Type [‡]			
Joint	1 (0.0–30.0)	3 (0.0–30.0)	1 (0.0–14.0)
Non-joint	0 (0.0–30.0)	1 (0.0–30.0)	0 (0.0–15.0)
Cause			
Spontaneous	0 (0.0–15.0)	0 (0.0–7.0)	0 (0.0–15.0)
Activity-related	0 (0.0–60.0)	1 (0.0–60.0)	0 (0.0–16.0)
Unknown	0 (0.0–3.0)	0 (0.0–1.0)	0 (0.0–3.0)
Total no. of target joints per patient at screening, mean ± SD	0.6 ± 1.4	0.6 ± 1.5	0.6 ± 1.4

Notes: [†]One patient, who was treated with prophylaxis at baseline, received only one on-demand treatment during the observation period and was included in the on-demand group. One patient who was treated on-demand at baseline changed to prophylaxis treatment. [‡]Based on a total of 53 patients (on-demand, n = 7; prophylaxis, n = 46).

activity risk level categories. Of 4980 total intervals, 3761 (75.5%) were associated with low-risk activities and 196 (3.9%) with high-risk activities (Table 3).

Occurrence of Bleeding

During the 6-month observation period, 17/54 (31.5%) patients reported no bleeding episodes (Table S3). The

Table 2 Physical Activity Duration and Intensity at Baseline and Study End (eDiary Data)

	Total	Treatment Regimen	
		On-Demand	Prophylaxis
Baseline (during the 6 months before the study)			
Patients, n	54	7	47
Days per week by intensity level, mean ± SD			
Strenuous	1.65 ± 1.75	2.57 ± 2.44	1.51 ± 1.61
Moderate	2.30 ± 1.70	2.57 ± 1.90	2.26 ± 1.69
Mild	2.74 ± 2.29	1.71 ± 2.06	2.89 ± 2.31
Study end			
Patients, n	34	3	31
Days per week by intensity level, mean ± SD			
Strenuous	2.35 ± 1.95	1.67 ± 0.58	2.42 ± 2.03
Moderate	2.50 ± 1.80	2.33 ± 0.58	2.52 ± 1.88
Mild	2.50 ± 2.29	0.33 ± 0.58	2.71 ± 2.28

Table 3 rAHF Infusions by Time from Most Recent Infusion Before Start of Physical Activity Based on NHF Activity Risk Level (eDiary Data)

	NHF Activity Risk Level					
	Total N = 54	1 (Low)	1.5 (Low to Moderate)	2 (Moderate)	2.5 (Moderate to High)	3 (High)
Infusion intervals included in analysis, n [†]	4980	3761	488	935	330	196
Time between infusion and start of activity, n (%)						
≤8 h	560 (11.2)	412 (11.0)	79 (16.2)	122 (13.0)	32 (9.7)	26 (13.3)
8–12 h	310 (6.2)	246 (6.5)	28 (5.7)	61 (6.5)	27 (8.2)	13 (6.6)
12–24 h	889 (17.9)	710 (18.9)	55 (11.3)	148 (15.8)	76 (23.0)	44 (22.4)
1–2 d	1382 (27.8)	1047 (27.8)	130 (26.6)	283 (30.3)	92 (27.9)	52 (26.5)
2–3 d	802 (16.1)	632 (16.8)	74 (15.2)	124 (13.3)	37 (11.2)	33 (16.8)
3–5 d	558 (11.2)	411 (10.9)	57 (11.7)	98 (10.5)	31 (9.4)	19 (9.7)
≥5 d	479 (9.6)	303 (8.1)	65 (13.3)	99 (10.6)	35 (10.6)	9 (4.6)

Notes: [†]eDiary recorded time of infusions but not activity time. It was assumed that the activity occurred in the morning at 6 AM, afternoon at 12 PM, and night at 6 PM.
Abbreviations: NHF, National Hemophilia Foundation; rAHF, antihemophilic factor (recombinant).

remaining 37 patients reported 185 bleeding episodes in total. Overall (n = 54), mean (SD) number of bleeds per person was 3.43 (5.06) for all bleeds, of which 1.52 (2.94) were reported by patients as spontaneous and 1.39 (2.11) as related to physical activity. For 31 patients receiving prophylaxis, there were 3.02 (4.72) bleeds per person (1.21 [2.41] reported by patients as spontaneous, and 1.26 [2.03]

reported as activity-related); for six patients receiving on-demand treatment, there were 6.14 (6.77) bleeds per person (3.57 [5.13] reported as spontaneous and 2.29 [2.63] reported as activity-related).

At study end, mean (SD) ABR for all bleeds was 8.14 (10.94) among patients with ≥5 months of data during the observation period. ABR for all bleeds was higher for

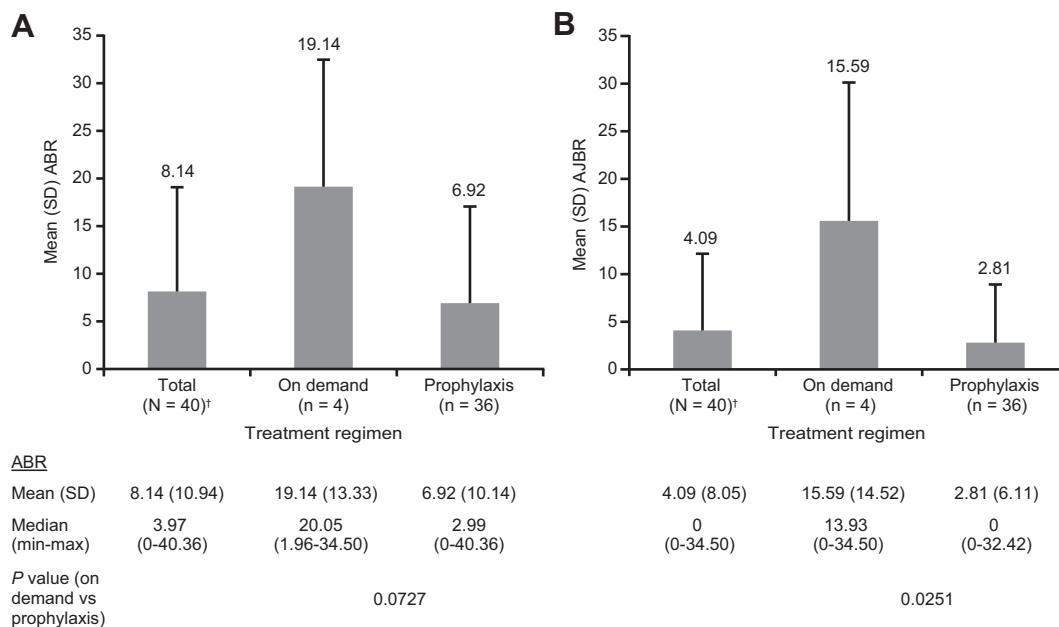


Figure 2 Annualized bleeding rates (ABR) at study end by treatment regimen. (A) All bleeds. (B) Joint bleeds. [†]Patients with ≥5 months of follow-up data.
Abbreviation: AJBR, annualized joint bleeding rate.

Table 4 Treatment Adherence to Prophylaxis

Parameter	Total	Age Group		p-value
		Age <18 y	Age ≥18 y	
Adherence to dose: Proportion of total prescribed dose administered				
Patients, n	43 [†]	19	24	
Mean ± SD	0.65 ± 0.31	0.55 ± 0.26	0.73 ± 0.33	0.0547
Adherence to schedule (gap between infusions): Proportion of planned infusion administered according to schedule within a 1-day window				
Patients, n	47	21	26	
Mean ± SD	0.48 ± 0.32	0.36 ± 0.27	0.57 ± 0.33	0.0351
Adherence to schedule (number of infusions): Proportion of planned infusions administered according to schedule within a 1-day window				
Patients, n	47	21	26	
Mean ± SD	0.64 ± 0.28	0.53 ± 0.21	0.73 ± 0.29	0.013

Note: [†]Five patients were not included due to missing data.

patients receiving on-demand therapy vs prophylaxis (Figure 2A). AJBR was 4.09 (8.05) overall, with a higher AJBR observed for patients receiving on-demand treatment vs prophylaxis (Figure 2B).

Safety

Overall, 10 AEs, of which 7 were SAEs, were reported in 7 patients (all on prophylaxis); none of these AEs or SAEs were considered related to rAHF. The proportion of patients experiencing AEs did not differ significantly between age groups (Table S4).

Treatment Adherence and rAHF Consumption

For dose adherence assessment, the mean (SD) proportion of total rAHF dose received vs dose prescribed was 0.65 (0.31). For schedule adherence, the mean (SD) proportion of infusions received on schedule vs infusions planned was 0.48 (0.32) based on gap between infusions and 0.64 (0.28) based on number of infusions (Table 4); 19.1% (9/47) of patients received 80–100% of the prescribed prophylactic rAHF dose and 19.1% (9/47) received 80–100% of planned infusions (based on gap between infusions). Individuals aged ≥18 years were more adherent to prophylactic rAHF than those aged <18 years, with statistically significant differences for schedule adherence but not dose adherence (Table 4).

Risk of Physical Activity-Related and Spontaneous Bleeds

According to data recorded in the eDiary, activity-related bleeding risk tended to increase commensurately with physical activities classified as higher risk (odds of activity-related bleeding for level 3 risk activity were 5 times that for no activity in those receiving prophylaxis; OR [95% CI] 5.06 [1.33–19.27], $p = 0.0173$; Table 5A). There was no significant correlation between bleeds recorded in the eDiary as activity-related and the time since last rAHF infusion.

Regression analysis of activity tracker data showed no significant relationship between odds of physical activity-related occurrence of bleeding with either physical activity type or time between last rAHF infusion and start of physical activity (Table 5B), although prolonging time from last rAHF infusion to start of physical activity from ≤24 to >24 hours was significantly associated with higher risk of bleeding reported by patients as spontaneous (OR range, 2.61–2.65; all $p < 0.05$; Table 6).

Discussion

This study was designed to elucidate the temporal relationship between physical activity levels, FVIII infusion timing, and occurrence of bleeding episodes in adolescents and adults with hemophilia A who were prescribed rAHF in the United States. As expected, a higher-risk physical activity correlated with greater probability of bleeding reported as physical activity-related. However, eDiary and activity

Table 5 Effect of Physical Activity and Time Since Last rAHF Infusion to Start of Activity on Risk of Bleeding Events Reported as Activity-Related by Patients with Hemophilia A Receiving Prophylactic rAHF: Logistic Regression Model Based on Data from the (A) eDiary and (B) Activity Tracker

A. eDiary data (N = 47)^{†,‡}			
Parameter	Odds ratio	95% CI	p-value
Model 1: Activity vs no activity			
Activity: Yes vs no	1.74	0.81–3.77	0.1571
Time since last infusion to activity start [§] :			
12–24 vs ≤12 h	1.17	0.53–2.59	0.6966
>24 vs ≤12 h	1.00	0.36–2.77	0.9928
Last infusion dose, IU/kg	1.00	0.98–1.02	0.9030
Model 2: Physical activity by risk level			
Activity level [¶]			
Risk levels 1 and 1.5 vs no activity	1.65	0.77–3.56	0.2006
Risk levels 2 and 2.5 vs no activity	1.92	0.83–4.44	0.1255
Risk levels 3 vs no activity	5.06	1.33–19.27	0.0173
Time since last infusion to activity start [§] :			
12–24 vs ≤12 h	1.13	0.51–2.51	0.7696
>24 vs ≤12 h	1.01	0.37–2.75	0.9892
Last infusion dose, IU/kg	1.00	0.97–1.02	0.8697
Model 3: Time spent on physical activities			
1–30 min of activity vs no activity	1.47	0.56–3.82	0.4331
31–60 min of activity vs no activity	1.95	0.71–5.36	0.1938
>60 min of activity vs no activity	2.92	0.94–9.14	0.0650
Time since last infusion to activity start [§] :			
12–24 vs ≤12 h	1.15	0.53–2.51	0.7265
>24 vs ≤12 h	1.02	0.37–2.77	0.9757
Last infusion dose, IU/kg	1.00	0.97–1.02	0.8794
Age	0.95	0.89–1.01	0.1152
Model 4: Time spent on the physical activity by risk level			
Every 30 min spent on activity risk levels 1 and 1.5	1.03	1.01–1.04	0.0043
Every 30 min spent on activity risk levels 2 and 2.5	1.05	0.93–1.18	0.4673
Every 30 min spent on activity risk level 3	1.23	1.18–1.29	<0.0001
Time since last infusion to activity start [§] :			
12–24 vs ≤12 h	1.20	0.55–2.62	0.6423
>24 vs ≤12 h	1.02	0.38–2.72	0.9648
Last infusion dose, IU/kg	1.00	0.97–1.02	0.8039
Age	0.96	0.91–1.01	0.1415
Model 5: Time spent on common physical activities			
Every 30 min spent on common activities			
Walking (risk level 1)	1.19	1.08–1.30	0.0002
Body sculpting (risk level 1.5)	1.61	1.00–2.59	0.0502
Running and jogging (risk level 2)	2.09	1.31–3.32	0.0019

(Continued)

Table 5 (Continued).

Power lifting (risk level 3)	7.58	3.95–14.55	<0.0001
Other activities	1.02	1.00–1.04	0.0658
Time since last infusion to activity start [§] :			
12–24 vs ≤12 h	1.17	0.52–2.62	0.7055
>24 vs ≤12 h	1.01	0.36–2.86	0.9811
Last infusion dose, IU/kg	1.00	0.97–1.02	0.8205
Age	0.95	0.88–1.02	0.1243
B. Activity tracker data (N = 46)[†]			
Parameter	Odds ratio	95% CI	p-value
Model 1: Activity calories			
Activity calories: 1–1000 vs 0	2.75	0.70–10.88	0.1491
Activity calories: >1000 vs 0	3.00	0.77–11.68	0.1124
Time since last infusion to activity start ^{††} :	0.92	0.45–1.88	0.8148
>24 vs ≤24 h			
Last infusion dose, IU/kg	0.99	0.96–1.01	0.3102
Age	0.96	0.91–1.02	0.1848
Model 2: Steps performed			
Steps: 1–6000 vs 0	2.49	0.64–9.69	0.1891
Steps: >6000 vs 0	3.15	0.81–12.2	0.0975
Time since last infusion to activity start ^{††} :	0.92	0.45–1.88	0.8308
>24 vs ≤24 h			
Last infusion dose, IU/kg	0.99	0.96–1.01	0.2959
Age	0.96	0.91–1.02	0.1617
Model 3: Time spent on activities			
1–120 min of activity vs no activity	2.57	0.50–13.24	0.2584
121–240 min of activity vs no activity	2.25	0.67–7.62	0.1920
>240 min of activity vs no activity	3.48	0.89–13.63	0.0731
Time since last infusion to activity start ^{††} :	0.92	0.45–1.89	0.8206
>24 vs ≤24 h			
Last infusion dose, IU/kg	0.99	0.97–1.01	0.3022
Age	0.96	0.91–1.02	0.1608
Model 4: Time spent on the activity by risk level			
Every 30 min spent on lightly active activity	1.03	0.95–1.12	0.4279
Every 30 min spent on fairly active activity	1.06	0.90–1.26	0.4786
Every 30 min spent on very active activity	1.04	0.73–1.47	0.8360
Time since last infusion to activity start ^{††} :	0.91	0.45–1.87	0.8055
>24 vs ≤24 h			
Last infusion dose, IU/kg	0.99	0.97–1.01	0.3322
Age	0.96	0.91–1.01	0.1472

Notes: P-values of <0.05 indicate statistically significant associations. [†]Logistic regression models were used to evaluate the dynamic association between physical activity and time since last infusion on bleeding risk with time-varying activity level in the current cycle, time since last rAHF infusion to the beginning of the activity cycle, and age at baseline (fixed covariate). Generalized estimating equations were used to account for intra-person correlations. [‡]Among the 47 patients receiving prophylaxis, 22 experienced a total of 50 activity-related bleeding events that were included in this analysis. [§]Diary data did not record the exact timing of activities. Time since last rAHF infusion was estimated by dividing each day into four cycles (6 AM to 12 PM [morning], 12 PM to 6 PM [afternoon], 6 PM to sleep [evening], 12 AM to 6 AM [night]), with activities assumed to start at the beginning of a designated cycle. [¶]Risk levels rate from 1 (low) to 3 (high); see Table S1 for more details. ^{††}The activity tracker did not record the exact timing of activity but reported the number of activity minutes by risk level daily. Therefore, the data were structured by date for each patient.

Abbreviation: rAHF, antihemophilic factor (recombinant).

Table 6 Effect of Physical Activity and Time Since Last rAHF Infusion to Start of Activity on the Risk of Bleeding Events Reported as Spontaneous by Patients with Hemophilia A Receiving Prophylactic rAHF: Logistic Regression Model (Activity Tracker Data; N = 46)^{†,‡}

Parameter	Odds Ratio	95% CI	p-value
Model 1: Activity calories			
Activity calories: 1–1000 vs 0	2.43	1.01–5.87	0.0484
Activity calories: >1000 vs 0	2.25	0.90–5.62	0.0840
Time since last infusion to activity start [§] : >24 vs ≤24 h	2.65	1.05–6.67	0.0386
Last infusion dose, IU/kg	0.98	0.95–1.00	0.0644
Age	0.99	0.96–1.02	0.4659
Model 2: Steps performed			
Steps: 1–6000 vs 0	2.76	1.15–6.62	0.0225
Steps: >6000 vs 0	1.97	0.82–4.72	0.1299
Time since last infusion to activity start [§] : >24 vs ≤24 h	2.65	1.05–6.62	0.0399
Last infusion dose, IU/kg	0.98	0.95–1.00	0.0607
Age	0.99	0.96–1.02	0.5006
Model 3: Time spent on activities			
1–120 min of activity vs no activity	2.68	1.06–6.75	0.0368
121–240 min of activity vs no activity	2.28	0.92–5.64	0.0760
>240 min of activity vs no activity	2.19	0.88–5.47	0.0921
Time since last infusion to activity start [§] : >24 vs ≤24 h	2.65	1.04–6.72	0.0409
Last infusion dose, IU/kg	0.98	0.95–1.00	0.0595
Age	0.99	0.96–1.02	0.4855
Model 4: Time spent on the activity by risk level			
Every 30 min spent on lightly active activity	1.01	0.94–1.09	0.8197
Every 30 min spent on fairly active activity	1.02	0.80–1.22	0.8308
Every 30 min spent on very active activity	0.92	0.68–1.25	0.5969
Time since last infusion to activity start [§] : >24 vs ≤24 h	2.61	1.02–6.69	0.0452
Last infusion dose, IU/kg	0.98	0.95–1.00	0.0594
Age	0.99	0.96–1.02	0.4492

Notes: P-values of <0.05 indicate statistically significant associations. [†]Logistic regression models were used to evaluate the dynamic association between activity and time since last infusion on bleeding risk with time-varying activity level in the current cycle, time since last rAHF infusion to the beginning of the activity cycle, and age at baseline (fixed covariate). Generalized estimating equations were used to account for intra-person correlations. [‡]Among the 46 patients in the analysis, 19 had a total of 57 bleeds reported as spontaneous. [§]Activity tracker data did not record the exact timing of activity, but reported the number of activity minutes by risk level daily. Therefore, the data were structured by date for each individual.

Abbreviation: rAHF, antihemophilic factor (recombinant).

tracker data did not show that a longer time between last rAHF infusion and start of physical activity (≤24 vs > 24 hours) was associated with significantly greater risk of occurrence of bleeding reported by patients as physical activity-related. Although most patients infused before physical activity, nearly 65% of infusions occurred >24 hours (35.3% ≤24 hours) before initiating physical activity. rAHF infusion was timed more closely to physical activity and occurred more frequently among patients engaging in higher-

risk activities, although 60% of infusion intervals for level 2.5–3 activities exceeded 24 hours. Together, these findings suggest that less than half of patients adjusted rAHF infusion timing for higher-risk physical activities.

The study cohort presented in this analysis represented a generally healthy population with hemophilia A, with a number of pre-study bleeding episodes comparable with that of prophylactically treated patients with severe hemophilia A in the United States.¹⁵ Time since last infusion was not

significantly associated with an increased risk of activity-related bleeds, and this may be partially explained by patient-reported categorization of bleeding types as “any”, “spontaneous”, “activity-related”, or “other”. Some patients may have had difficulty identifying an occurrence of bleeding as physical activity-related vs spontaneous. Therefore, “activity-related” occurrence of bleeding may have been under-reported.

The study design did not mandate for exact timing of physical activities to be recorded; activity time was reported in the eDiary as morning, afternoon, and night (the statistical approach to these data was using 6-hour cycles), and assumed all activities occurred before bleeding onset. While this methodology may accurately reflect the sequence of physical activity and physical activity-related occurrence of joint bleeding episodes, it may not for other bleeding types (ie, spontaneous, any, and other). The 6-hour cycles may therefore have been too imprecise to robustly explore the relationship between timing of rAHF infusion and physical activity and bleed risk. Further, patient entries were retrospective and based on memory, thus subject to recall bias.¹⁶ In addition, activity tracker data may have been skewed towards including physically active patients and those interested in tracking physical activity. The results may therefore not be indicative of causal relationships and the findings should be interpreted with caution. Further, it may suggest that the National Hemophilia Foundation “Playing it safe” activity listing could predict high-risk activities inaccurately.

Analysis by physical activity level as a group meant that data were not skewed by individual patient physical activity levels. Nevertheless, further research on patient physical activity in relation to FVIII treatment patterns is warranted, preferably with inclusion of pharmacokinetic data so that correlations between FVIII levels and physical activity can be investigated. The small sample size of regression models for the physical activity level group would likely reduce their ability to control for confounding risk factors such as bleeding history.

Although joint health data were collected at baseline, they were not included in the regression analysis because of small sample size; therefore the study could not assess whether patients with more joint disease at baseline were at higher risk of injury-related and reported spontaneous bleeding. Lastly, only one-third of patients were $\geq 60\%$ compliant with both eDiary and activity tracker data entry.

ABRs for all bleeds in this study were similar to bleeding rates from other real-world settings,^{17,18}

although somewhat higher than rates reported at year 3 of rAHF treatment in the observational AHEAD study,¹⁹ and after ≥ 5 years of rAHF treatment in the AHEAD study.²⁰ This may be explained by suboptimal prophylaxis adherence compared with other studies.¹⁸ Hemophilia A treatment adherence rates vary across studies due in part to lack of standardized estimation methods²¹ and barriers to prophylaxis adherence in a real-world setting.²² In the current study, adolescents exhibited worse adherence than adults, which is consistent with findings from elsewhere.²³ We observed a small number of reported AEs or SAEs, none of which were considered related to rAHF.

Conclusions

The findings of this study did not demonstrate that a longer time between last rAHF infusion and physical activity start was associated with risk of occurrence of bleeding reported by patients as physical activity-related. Further studies designed to address the limitations herein described are needed to confirm the association between physical activity level, timing of infusions, and the occurrence of bleeding in patients with hemophilia A.

Data Accessibility

The datasets, including the redacted study protocol, redacted statistical analysis plan, and individual participant data supporting the results reported in this paper, will be made available within 3 months from initial request to researchers who provide a methodologically sound proposal. The data will be provided after its de-identification, in compliance with applicable privacy laws, data protection, and requirements for consent and anonymization. Data requests should follow the process described in the Data Sharing section on <https://clinicaltrials.takeda.com/> and <https://vivli.org/ourmember/takeda/>.

Additionally, Friedrich Maritsch (friedrich.maritsch@takeda.com) can be contacted regarding data-sharing information.

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Author Contributions

All authors contributed to the study concept and design. BAK, DVQ, LR, MR, VCR, SLC, and ALD were clinical trial investigators, and were involved in the execution of the study and acquisition of data. All authors participated in interpreting the data and critically reviewing the paper. All authors read and approved all versions of the paper before submission, including the final manuscript before submission, and agreed on the journal to which the paper was submitted. All authors take responsibility and are accountable for the contents of the paper.

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a Takeda stock owner. MW is an employee of Shire International GmbH, a Takeda company, and a Takeda stock owner. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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