ForPatients
by Roche

Von Willebrand disease (VWD)

A study to look at how safe and well emicizumab treatment works to prevent bleeds for people living with Von Willebrand disease and understand what happens to it in the body and the effects it has

A Study to Assess the Efficacy and Safety of Emicizumab in Participants With Type 3 Von Willebrand Disease

Trial Status	Trial Runs In	Trial Identifier
Recruiting	9 Countries	NCT06998524 2024-515622-80-00 WP45338

The information is taken directly from public registry websites such as ClinicalTrials.gov, EuClinicalTrials.eu, ISRCTN.com, etc., and has not been edited.

Official Title:

A Phase III, Multicenter, Open-Label Study to Evaluate the Efficacy, Safety, Pharmacokinetics, and Pharmacodynamics of Emicizumab Prophylaxis in Patients With Type 3 Von Willebrand Disease

Trial Summary:

This is a Phase III, multicenter, open-label clinical study designed to evaluate the efficacy, safety, pharmacokinetics, and pharmacodynamics of emicizumab prophylaxis in participants aged 2 years and above, who have been diagnosed with Type 3 von Willebrand disease (VWD). Participants on prior standard of care (SOC) on-demand therapy will be assessed via a randomized comparison (Arm A - emicizumab prophylaxis and Arm B - continuation of SOC on-demand therapy), while participants on prior SOC prophylactic therapy (Arm C - emicizumab prophylaxis) will be assessed via intra-participant analysis with data obtained from the preceding non-interventional study (NIS), WP45335 (NCT06883240).

Hoffmann-La Roche	Phase 3
Sponsor	Phase

NCT06998524 2024-515622-80-00 WP45338
Trial Identifiers

Eligibility Criteria:

Gender	Age	Healthy Volunteers

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All	#2 Years	No

1. Why is this study needed?

People with Von Willebrand disease (VWD) have blood that does not clot as well as it should. This means that they may bleed more easily. There are 3 types of VWD, with Type 3 VWD being the rarest and most severe. Symptoms include easy bruising, nose bleeds, bleeding gums, heavy menstrual periods, and prolonged bleeding from small cuts or after dental work, childbirth, or surgery. People with more severe symptoms can experience bleeding in organs, joints and muscles, causing pain, swelling, and stiffness.

Treatment options are available to help with blood clotting and prevent bleeds. Preventative treatments often require a drip into a vein (an ‘infusion’) 1 to 3 times a week, which can impact a person's quality of life. Treatment can also be given to manage bleeds when they happen - known as ‘on demand’ therapy.

This study is testing a medicine called emicizumab. It is being developed to prevent bleeds caused by type 3 VWD. Emicizumab is an experimental medicine. This means health authorities (like the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and European Medicines Agency) have not approved emicizumab for the treatment of VWD. Emicizumab is approved for treating another blood-clotting disorder called ‘haemophilia A’.

This study aims to test how safe emicizumab is, how well it works to prevent bleeds in people with Type 3 VWD, and to understand what happens to emicizumab once it is in the body and the effects it has on the body.

2. Who can take part in the study?

People of at least 2 years of age with Type 3 VWD can take part in the study if they have either:

- Been receiving on-demand therapy for no more than once a week in the 6 months before joining the study, are not currently being given any standard treatment to prevent bleeds, and have had at least 2 bleeds that required on-demand therapy in the past 6 months
- Been taking standard treatment to prevent bleeds for at least 6 months as part of Study WP45335

People may not be able to take part in this study if they have previously been given certain medicines within a certain time frame before the study, including emicizumab, or if they have certain other medical conditions, such as another bleeding disorder, liver disease or autoimmune disease. People who are pregnant, or currently breastfeeding cannot take part in the study.

3. How does this study work?

People will be screened to check if they are able to participate in the study. The screening period will take place from 1 month before the start of treatment.

People who join this study who are currently on standard on-demand therapy will be placed randomly into 1 of 2 groups. They will be given either:

- Group A - emicizumab as an injection under the skin every week for the first 4 weeks, then every 2 weeks
- Group B - standard on-demand therapy given according to approval or local guidelines

These participants will have a 2 in 3 chance of being placed in Group A and a 1 in 3 chance of being placed in Group B.

Everyone from Study WP45335 who joins this study will be given:

- Group C - emicizumab as an injection under the skin every week for the first 4 weeks, then every 2 weeks

After 6 months of treatment, participants may be invited to join an extension of this study and be given emicizumab for about 2 more years. Participants from Groups A or C who were given emicizumab treatment already, must have benefited from it to take part in the extension study.

This is an open-label study. This means everyone involved, including the participant and the study doctor, will know the study treatment the participant has been given.

During this study, the study doctor will see participants regularly. They will see how well the treatment is working and any unwanted effects participants may have. Participants will have a follow-up visit 6 months after their final dose of emicizumab or 1 week after their final dose of standard on-demand therapy (if they do not start emicizumab treatment), during which the study doctor will check on the participant’s wellbeing. Total time of participation in the study will be about 2 and a half years. Participants have the right to stop study treatment and leave the study at any time, if they wish to do so.

4. What are the main results measured in this study?

The main results measured in the study to assess if the medicine has worked are the number of bleeds people have (not including menstrual bleeds), that require a treatment.

Other key results measured in the study include:

- The number of all bleeds people have (whether a treatment is given or not)

- The number of joint bleeds that require treatment
- The number of bleeds, requiring a treatment, that do not have a clear cause
- The number and seriousness of any unwanted effects
- How emicizumab gets to different parts of the body, and how the body changes and gets rid of it
- How emicizumab affects the body's natural defence (immune system)

5. Are there any risks or benefits in taking part in this study?

Taking part in the study may or may not make participants feel better. But the information collected in the study can help other people with similar health conditions in the future.

It may not be fully known at the time of the study how safe and how well the study treatment works. The study involves some risks to the participant. But these risks are generally not greater than those related to routine medical care or the natural progression of the health condition. People interested in taking part will be informed about the risks and benefits, as well as any additional procedures or tests they may need to undergo. All details of the study will be described in an informed consent document. This includes information about possible effects.

Risks associated with emicizumab

Participants may have unwanted effects of the drugs used in this study. These unwanted effects can be mild to severe, even life-threatening, and vary from person to person. During this study, participants will have regular check-ups to see if there are any unwanted effects.

Participants will be told about the known unwanted effects of emicizumab and possible unwanted effects based on human and laboratory studies or knowledge of similar medicines. Known unwanted effects include pain or discomfort in the head, joint pain and a reaction on the skin where it has been pricked with a needle to give a treatment.

Emicizumab will be given as an injection under the skin. Known unwanted effects include redness, swelling or rash on the skin where it has been pricked with a needle to give a treatment.

The study medicine(s) may be harmful to an unborn baby. Women and men must take precautions to avoid exposing an unborn baby to the study treatment.

Inclusion Criteria:

- Confirmed diagnosis of Type 3 von Willebrand disease (VWD), based on medical records
- Preexisting medical record verifying the status of von Willebrand factor (VWF) inhibitor (positive or negative, including titer if available)
- Adequate hematologic, hepatic, and renal function

- For participants of childbearing potential: agreement to remain abstinent or adhere to the contraception requirements

Additional Inclusion Criteria for Arms A and B:

- Documented previous use of on-demand therapy with intermittent (less than once a week) on-demand SOC therapy for VWD
- Having #2 treated bleeds (except menstrual bleeds) with factor concentrate within 24 weeks prior to enrollment

Additional Inclusion Criteria for Arm C:

- Documented and confirmed previous use of SOC prophylactic therapy for VWD (1-3 times weekly, as per prescribed dose) as described in the eligibility of Study WP45335
- Have completed all study requirements as defined in the WP45335 protocol for at least 24 weeks

Exclusion Criteria:

- Inherited or acquired bleeding disorder other than Congenital Type 3 VWD
- History of gastrointestinal bleeding within 18 months prior to enrollment, or any previous diagnosis of angiodysplasia
- History of intracranial hemorrhage
- Previous or current treatment for thromboembolic disease or signs of thromboembolic disease
- Other conditions (e.g., certain autoimmune diseases) that may increase risk of bleeding or thrombosis
- History of clinically significant hypersensitivity associated with monoclonal antibody therapies or components of the emicizumab injection
- Use of systemic immunomodulators (e.g., interferon) at enrollment or planned use during the study, with the exception of anti-retroviral therapy