

**Original data on inhibitor incidence in 248 PUPs with severe haemophilia A from the FranceCoag Network: first analysis of risk cofactors**

Jenny Goudemand<sup>1</sup>, Ségolène Donadel-Claeyssens<sup>2</sup>, Roselyne d'Oiron<sup>3</sup>, Céline Garnier<sup>4</sup>, Valérie Roussel-Robert<sup>5</sup>, Florence Suzan<sup>4</sup>, Christine Vinciguerra<sup>6</sup>, Thierry Calvez<sup>7</sup> for the FranceCoag Network<sup>8</sup>

Haemophilia Centres of <sup>1</sup> Lille, <sup>2</sup> Toulouse, <sup>3</sup> Paris-Kremlin Bicêtre, <sup>5</sup> Paris-Cochin;

<sup>4</sup> Coordinating Centre of FranceCoag Network, French Institute for Public Health Surveillance, St Maurice;

<sup>6</sup> Haematology Department, Lyon-Herriot; <sup>7</sup> Inserm U720, Paris, France; <sup>8</sup>

<http://www.francecoag.org>

A French prospective cohort of patients with haemophilia has been set up in France since 1994. All the haemophilia centres participate in this cohort identified as FranceCoag Network in 2003 and coordinated by the French Institute for Public Health Surveillance. In this cohort a subgroup of Previously Untreated Patients (PUPs) has been specially designed in order to study the inhibitor incidence in severe haemophilia A and the long term effect of prophylaxis regimen.

Inclusion of children is proposed to the parents as soon as the patient is registered in one of the 40 participating centres. Genetic risk cofactors of inhibitor are recorded: *F8* genotype, ethnicity and family history of inhibitor. A follow-up visit is requested every 3 months until 150 cumulative exposure days (CED). At each visit, results of all inhibitor screening assays and environmental risk cofactors are collected via an electronic form: date of first infusion, CED, type of products (and possible switches), prophylaxis, severe bleedings episodes and surgical procedures.

By October 2<sup>nd</sup> 2007, 248 PUPs have been included in the cohort. Sixteen % of the patients received a plasma-derived FVIII concentrate as initial treatment whereas 84% of them received a recombinant FVIII concentrate. As a whole 56 patients (23%) developed an inhibitor (>0.6 BU) including 20 with a high titer inhibitor (> 5 BU). In most of the case (94%) the inhibitor was detected before 50 CED. Preliminary data will be given for the inhibitor incidence according to the inhibitor risks taken into account.

Several prospective PUPs cohorts studies are currently in progress in different countries. The comparison of their results can help to (1) refine knowledge about inhibitor risk factors that could lead the clinicians to adapt the treatment regimen and (2) suggest physiopathological hypotheses opening new perspectives of research.