[PTL 3] WO 2006/109592
[PTL 4] WO 2012/067176
[PTL 5] WO 2015/194233

[Non-Patent Literature]

[0008]

[NPL 1] Blood 58, 1-13 (1981)
[NPL 2] Nature 312, 330-337 (1984)
[NPL 3] Nature 312, 337-342 (1984)
[NPL 4] Biochim.Biophys.Acta 871, 268-278 (1986)
[NPL 5] Nature Medicine 18, 1570-1574(2012)
[NPL 6] PLOS ONE 8, 1-13(2013)
[NPL 7] J Thromb Haemost. 12, 206-213(2014)
[NPL 8] Blood 127(13), 1633-1641(2016)
[NPL 9] N Engl J Med. 374(21), 2044-2053(2016)
[NPL 10] XXV Congress of the International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis, Toronto, Canada, June 20-25, 2015. Abstr AS017.
[NPL 11] Japanese Journal of Thrombosis and Hemostasis 28(6), 715-747 (2017)
[NPL 12] Blood 124(20), 3165-3171 (2014)
[NPL 13] Am J Case Rep. 20, 1046-1048 (2019)
[NPL 14] Res Pract Thromb Haemost. 3(3), 420-423 (2019)

[Summary]

[0008a]

In one aspect, the present disclosure provides a use of emicizumab in the manufacture of a pharmaceutical composition for treating acquired hemophilia A and/or reducing the incidence of acquired hemophilia A, wherein emicizumab is to be administered at an antibody dose of 6 mg/kg body weight on Day 1, at an antibody dose of 3 mg/kg body weight on Day 2, and at an antibody dose of 1.5 mg/kg bodyweight weekly from Day 8, wherein the weekly administration from Day 8 is to be repeated one or more times, wherein the administration on Day 1, the administration on Day 2, and the weekly administration from Day 8 are each to be performed subcutaneously.

[Technical Problem]

[0009]

This disclosure was made in view of such circumstances, and one of the objectives is to provide optimal emicizumab administration regimens for the treatment of acquired hemophilia A.

[Solution to Problem]

[0010]

The inventors of the present disclosure conducted diligent research to achieve the above objective and succeeded in discovering more effective administration regimens of pharmaceutical compositions comprising emicizumab for the prevention and/or treatment of acquired hemophilia A. More specifically, the present inventors discovered that by administering emicizumab for at least two consecutive days (daily loading administration), an effective plasma emicizumab concentration can be obtained at an early stage after the start of administration, and that after approximately one week and thereafter following the initial

[CLAIMS]

1. Use of emicizumab in the manufacture of a pharmaceutical composition for treating acquired hemophilia A and/or reducing the incidence of acquired hemophilia A, wherein emicizumab is to be administered at an antibody dose of 6 mg/kg body weight on Day 1, at an antibody dose of 3 mg/kg body weight on Day 2, and at an antibody dose of 1.5 mg/kg body weight weekly from Day 8, wherein the weekly administration from Day 8 is to be repeated one or more times, wherein the administration on Day 1, the administration on Day 2, and the weekly administration from Day 8 are each to be performed subcutaneously.

2. The use of claim 1, wherein the administration on Day 1, the administration on Day 2, and the weekly administration from Day 8 are each to be performed in a single dose.

3. The use of claim 1 or 2, wherein the pharmaceutical composition is to be administered at the same time as the administration of an immunosuppressive drug, in parallel with the administration of an immunosuppressive drug, before the administration of an immunosuppressive drug, or after the administration of an immunosuppressive drug.

4. The use of claim 3, wherein the immunosuppressive drug is a steroid drug.