Severe Chronic Neutropenia International Registry (SCNIR / Registry)

July 14, 2023

Severe Chronic Neutropenia Registry

Neutrophils

- Fights infection.
- Bone marrow responds to infection speeding up production of neutrophils fighting infection.

Neutropenia

Condition when bone marrow does not produce enough neutrophils.

Severe Chronic Neutropenia

- Neutrophil level is consistently below 0.5x10⁹/L on a continuing basis or in cycles.
- Bone marrow production of new neutrophils is suppressed or slowed down.
 - Infection overwhelms neutrophils
 - Develop serious bacterial infection

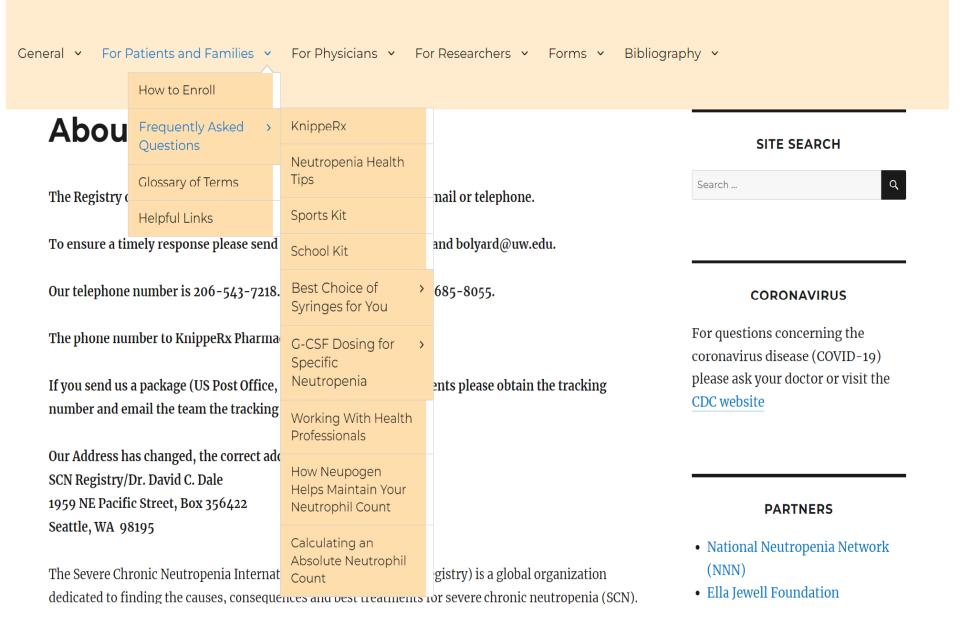
Severe Chronic Neutropenia

- Types of Severe Chronic Neutropenia (SCN)
 - Congenital Neutropenia
 - ➤ Generally low neutrophils; bone marrow morphology evaluation reveals left shifted or arrested marrow
 - Cyclic Neutropenia
 - ➤ Neutrophils cycle in a 21 day pattern; marrow is similar to congenital neutropenia to normal depending on cycle
 - Idiopathic Neutropenia
 - ➤ Generally low neutrophils; bone marrow morphology evaluation reveals near normal marrow
 - Autoimmune Neutropenia
 - ➤ Generally low neutrophils; bone marrow morphology evaluation reveals near normal marrow

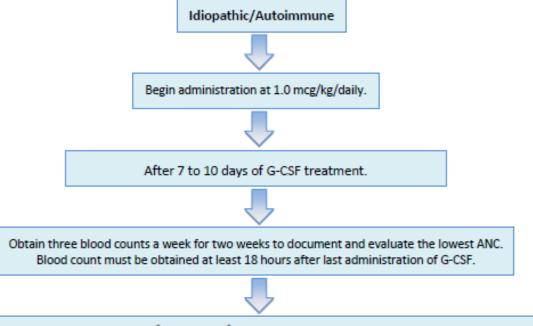
SCNIR

https://www.scnir-neutropenia.uw.edu

Severe Chronic Neutropenia International Registry



Flow Sheet for Autoimmune/Idiopathic



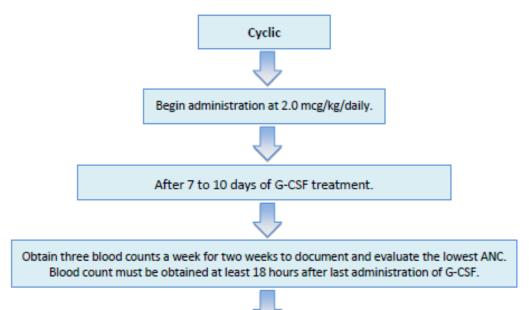
Goal: ANC averages between 1.0×10^9 /L to 1.5×10^9 /L and the patient shows clinical improvement, reduction or elimination of recurrent mouth sores, fevers or infections. If still having recurrent clinical symptoms, the dose should be increased by 1 mcg/kg/day in a stepwise fashion to increase the ANC and reduce or eliminate clinical symptoms.





Clinical symptoms improved and ANC goal achieved: Monitor ANC every week for two months and then monthly. Clinical symptoms unchanged or ANC to low or too high: increase or decrease the G-CSF dose and repeat CBCs to evaluate the clinical symptoms and ANC response.

Flow Sheet for Cyclic Dosing



Goal: ANC averages between $1.0 \times 10^9 / L$ to $1.5 \times 10^9 / L$ and the patient shows clinical improvement, reduction or elimination of recurrent mouth sores, fevers or infections. If still having recurrent clinical symptoms, the dose should be increased by 1 mcg/kg/day in a stepwise fashion to increase the ANC and reduce or eliminate clinical symptoms.

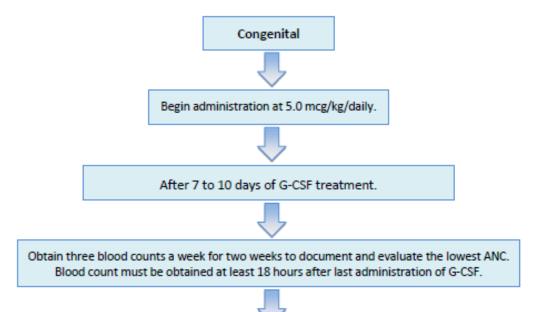


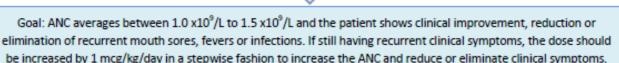
Clinical symptoms improved and ANC goal achieved: Monitor ANC every week for two months and then monthly.



Clinical symptoms unchanged or ANC to low or too high: increase or decrease the G-CSF dose and repeat CBCs to evaluate the clinical symptoms and ANC response.

Flow Sheet for Congenital Dosing



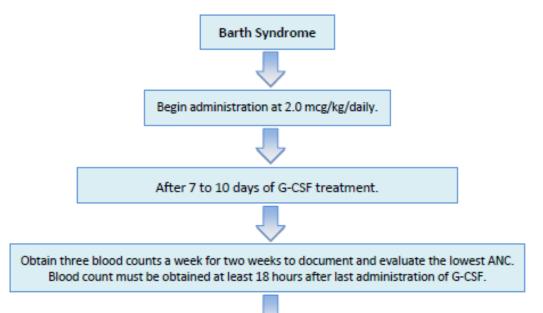




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Clinical symptoms improved and ANC goal achieved: Monitor ANC every week for two months and then monthly. Clinical symptoms unchanged or ANC to low or too high: increase or decrease the G-CSF dose and repeat CBCs to evaluate the clinical symptoms and ANC response.

Flow Sheet for Barth Dosing



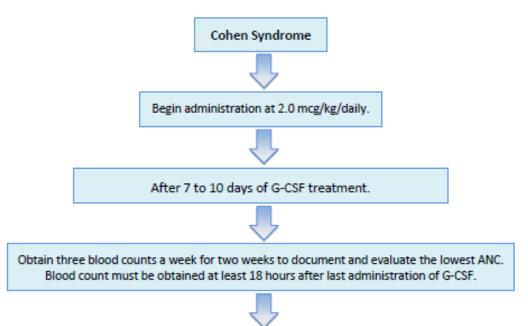
Goal: ANC averages between $1.0 \times 10^9 / L$ to $1.5 \times 10^9 / L$ and the patient shows clinical improvement, reduction or elimination of recurrent mouth sores, fevers or infections. If still having recurrent clinical symptoms, the dose should be increased by 1 mcg/kg/day in a stepwise fashion to increase the ANC and reduce or eliminate clinical symptoms.





Clinical symptoms improved and ANC goal achieved: Monitor ANC every week for two months and then monthly. Clinical symptoms unchanged or ANC to low or too high: increase or decrease the G-CSF dose and repeat CBCs to evaluate the clinical symptoms and ANC response.

Flow Sheet for Cohen Dosing



Goal: ANC averages between $1.0 \times 10^9 / L$ to $1.5 \times 10^9 / L$ and the patient shows clinical improvement, reduction or elimination of recurrent mouth sores, fevers or infections. If still having recurrent clinical symptoms, the dose should be increased by 1 mcg/kg/day in a stepwise fashion to increase the ANC and reduce or eliminate clinical symptoms.





Clinical symptoms improved and ANC goal achieved: Monitor ANC every week for two months and then monthly.



Clinical symptoms unchanged or ANC to low or too high: increase or decrease the G-CSF dose and repeat CBCs to evaluate the clinical symptoms and ANC response.

Complete Blood Counts (CBCs or FBCs)

CBCs should be drawn just prior to the next shot or at least 16 hours from the last injection of Neupogen®. Using this method the CBC will show the lowest absolute neutrophil count the patient is experiencing.

Daily	Every Other Day Injections	Three Times a Week	Twice a Week
Injections		Injections	Injections
Just prior to next injection or 16 hours after last injection	Just prior to next injection or more than 36 hours after last injection	Just prior to next injection or more than 2 days since last injection	Just prior to next injection or more than three days since last injection

Sports Kit					
ltem	Purpose				
Bottled water	Clean cut or scrape				
Betadine or anti-bacterial hand cleaner	Clean cut or scrape				
Band-Aids (different sizes)	Cover cut or scrape				
Cold pack (that you can activate)	Reduce swelling				
Emergency numbers	To contact parents in case of serious injury				
Sun screen	Prevent sunburn				
Blister pads	Protect skin				
Neosporin	Antibacterial ointment for cut or scrape				
Consent for emergency treatment	Allows for immediate emergency treatment				
Insurance information	May be required for treatment				
Sc	hool Kit				
	School				
Emergency numbers to contact parents					
Allergy list (if any)					
Physician and telephone number					
Current medication list					
Consent for emergency treatment					
Insurance information					
Cla	assroom				
ltem	Purpose				
Tooth brush / floss	Remove food from under gums (popcorn)				
Betadine or anti-bacterial hand cleaner	Clean cut or scrape				
Band-Aids (different sizes)	Cover cut or scrape				
Cold pack (that you can activate)	Reduce swelling				
Sun screen	Prevent sunburn				
Blister pads	Protect skin				
Neosporin	Antibacterial ointment for cut or scrape				

Effective Communication Between Patient / Parents and Professionals Managing the Medical Maze

Name						Birthdate			
Existing Medical Condition	ıs								
Previous Physicians									
Name						Telephone	#		
Allergies or Sensitivities									
Medication, Food, Other		Specific Re	action						
Current Medications									
Name			Start Date		Dose				
History									
Date	Major Infections – Where – What type		re – What	Antibiotics	taken - Speci	fy	Hospitalized?		
							Yes	No	
							Yes	No	

Doctor Visit

Suggestions for questions

- •Labs obtain results and ask about implications
- •Medications should there be any changes
- Precautions to take
- •Medical status any changes
- •Treatments anything new

Questions for the Health Care Professional	Doctors Response / Parents Notes
1.	
2.	

Health Care Kit



Oral Care







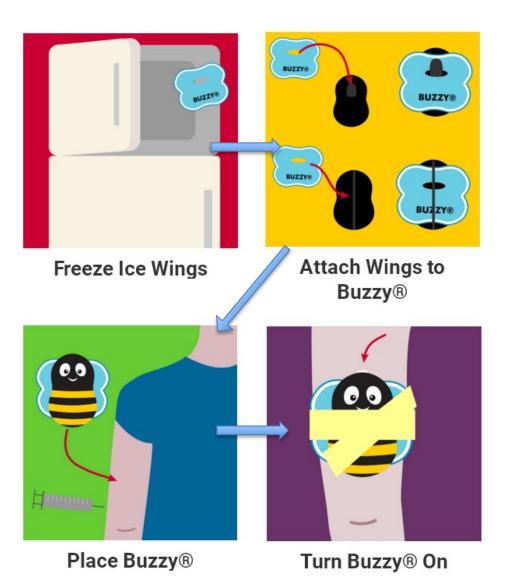


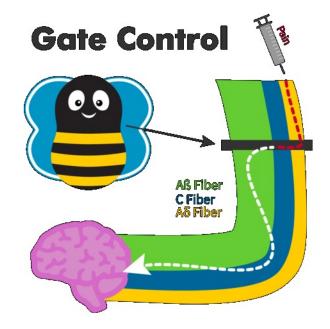






Buzzy





https://buzzyhelps.com/pages/buzzy-boot-camp

SCNIR Recommendation

- For Persons Who Do Not have Neutropenia
 - CBCs every year to evaluate for neutropenia

- For Persons Who have Neutropenia
 - CBCs twice a week for 2 weeks
 - Evaluate the severity of neutropenia-is it severe?
 - Is neutropenia intermittent or consistently severe?
 - Evidence of fevers and/or infections?
 - Work with your doctor to determine if G-CSF treatment is needed

SCNIR Recommendation

- Initiate G-CSF Treatment
 - CBCs once or twice a week, until dose response is achieved
 - The goal for the Absolute Neutrophil Count is about 1.5 to $2.5 \times 10^9/L$ (1500 to 2500)
- G-CSF Dose Check (until ANC goal is reached)
 - CBCs every 3 months, to evaluate dose response
- G-CSF Reconfirmation
 - CBCs twice a week for 2 weeks, once a year to reconfirm dose is adequate, to maintain ANC about 1.5 to 2.5 x 10⁹/L

G-CSF Products

Product	How is it Available	Dose
Neupogen	Single-dose vial Single-dose prefilled syringe	300 or 480 micrograms
Granix	Single-dose vial Single-dose prefilled syringe	300 or 480 micrograms
Zarzio	Single-dose prefilled syringe	300 or 480 micrograms
Nivestim	Single-dose vial Single-dose prefilled syringe	300 or 480 micrograms
Accofil	Single-dose prefilled syringe	300 or 480 micrograms

Amgen Foundation

The Amgen SupportPlus (previously Amgen360) assistances with out-of-pocket expenses

SCN Patients with:

Insurance

No insurance or limited insurance

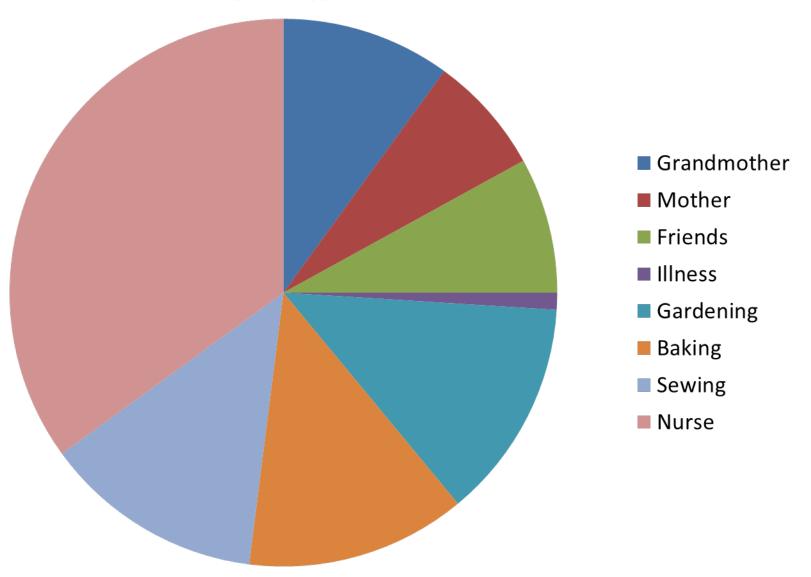
Government insurance (Medicaid, Medicare).

Call Amgen Support:

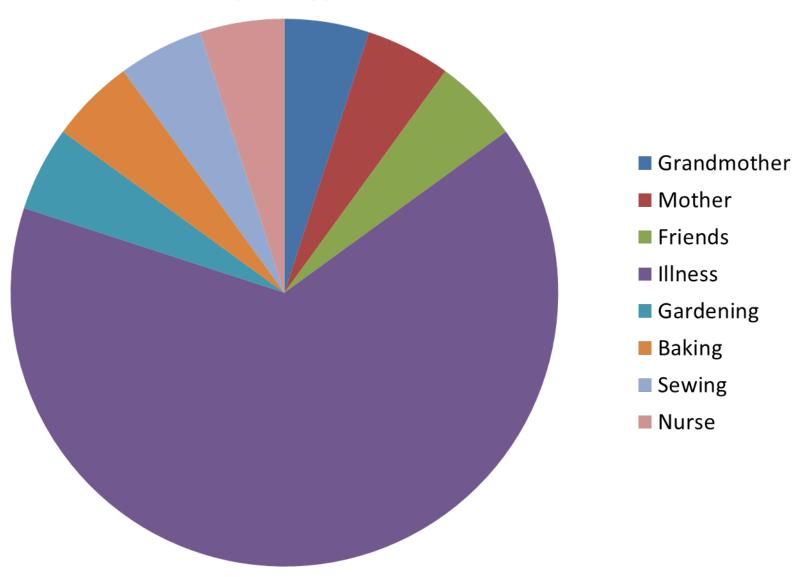
866-264-2778 and talk to the Nurse Partners

Website https://www.amgensupportplus.com/patient/neupogen

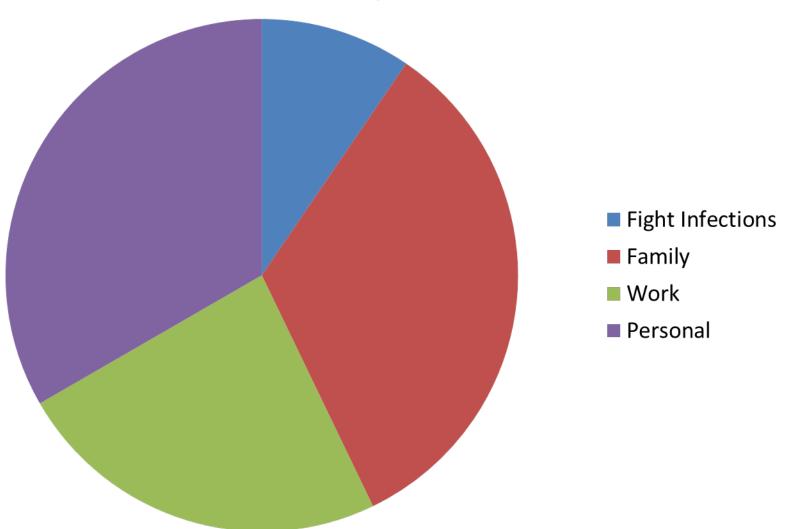
My Energy Utilization



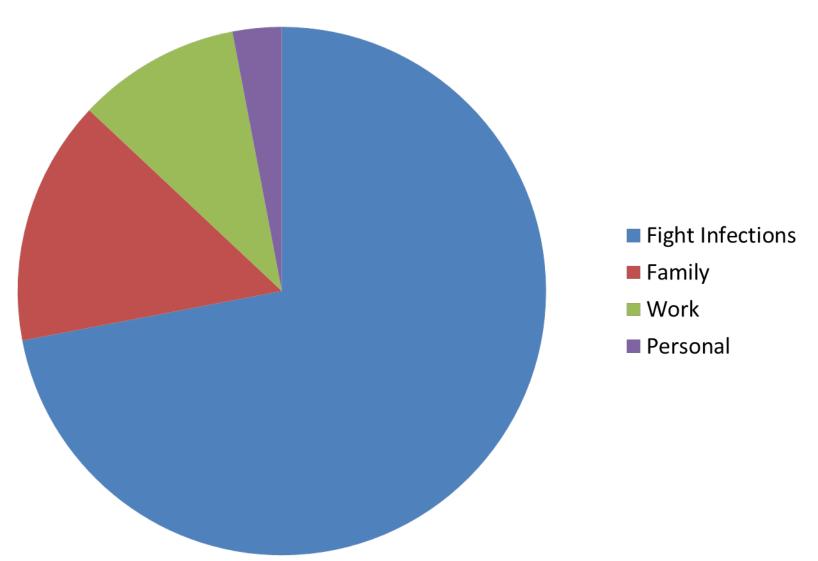
My Energy Utilization With Covid



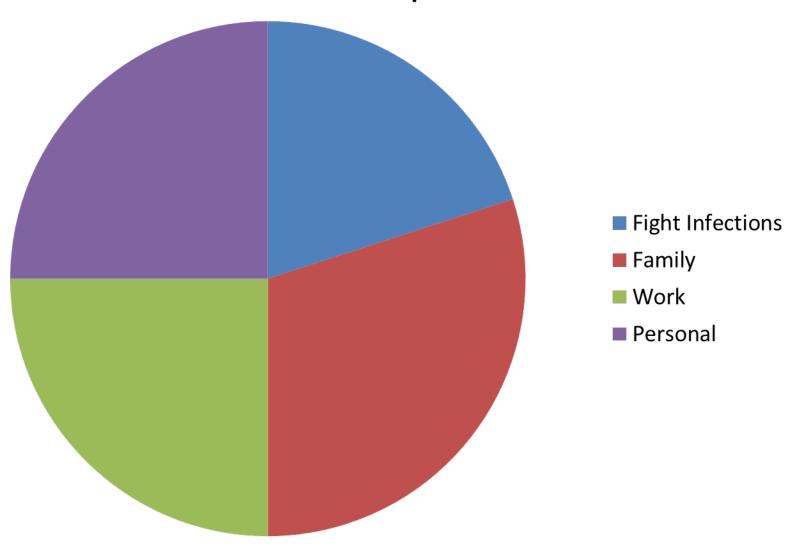
Energy Utilization Normal Neutrophil Counts

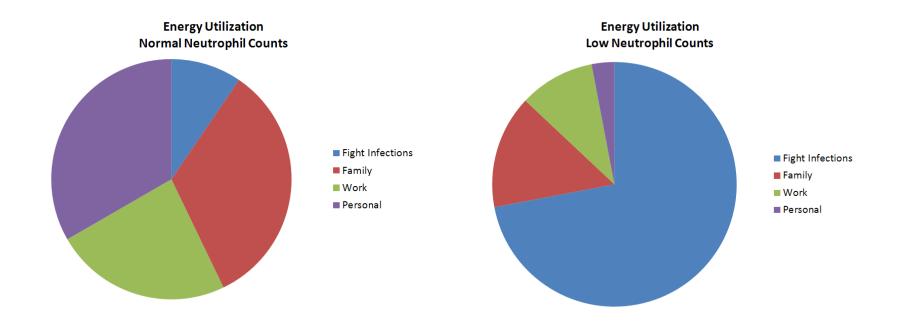


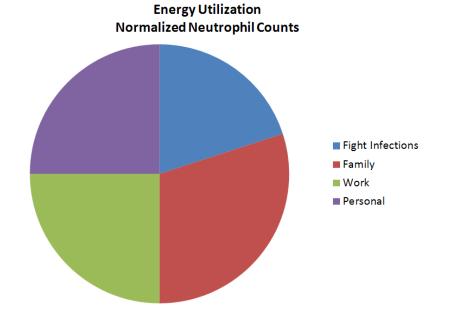
Energy Utilization Low Neutrophil Counts



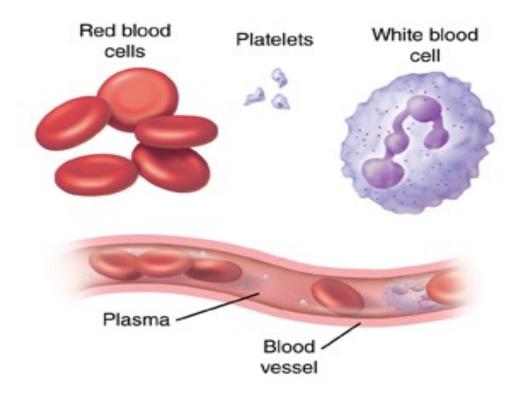
Energy Utilization Normalized Neutrophil Counts



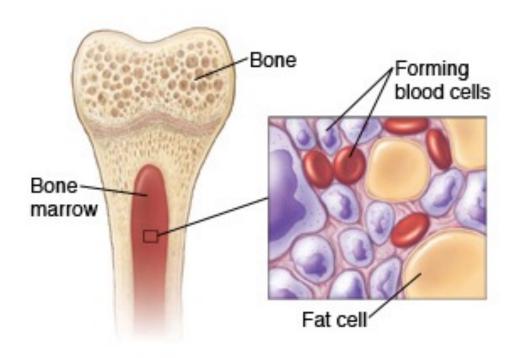




Understanding Blood Components

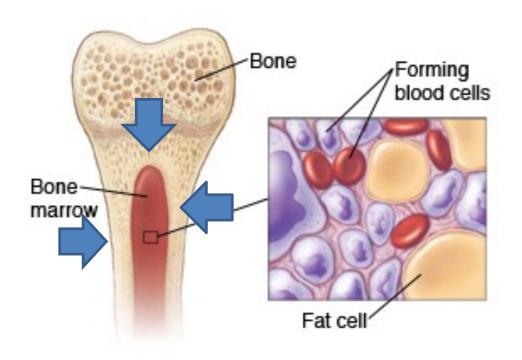


Neutrophils Made in the Bone Marrow



http://www.uofmchildrenshospital.org/healthlibrary/Article/40309

Bone Pain



Bone pain in rhGCSF Recipients (1995) SG Romanick-Schmiedel, AA Bolyard, DC Dale, VJ Gauthier

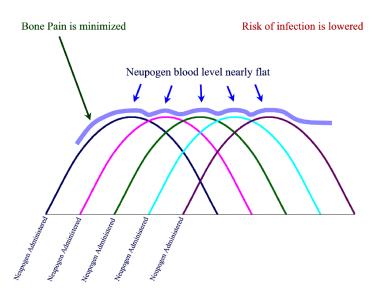
- 20 patients
- G-CSF administration for 1-8 years
- Typical Pain
 - Generally lower back, sternal area or femur
 - Described as throbbing or pressure
 - Varies in intensity
 - May last hours or days
 - Coincides with dramatic increase in neutrophil count
 - Resolving as the neutrophil count falls

Strategies to Reduce Bone Pain

More frequent G-CSF dosing

Naumagan Eyamy Day

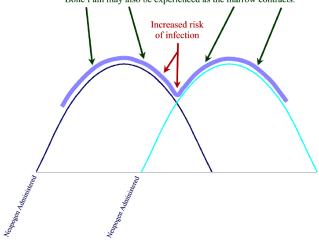




Neupogen Every Four Days

After Neupogen administration Bone Pain may be experienced as the marrow expands and is remodeled.

Bone Pain may also be experienced as the marrow contracts.



- Lowest G-CSF dose possible, does a smaller dose help?
 - Keep records
 - Monitor ANC and Bone Pain

Fatigue is Real

- Common in people with neutropenia, treated or not with Neupogen
- Strategies
 - Ask for help
 - Family negotiate family obligations
 - Friends
 - Physician SSI (disability) or FMLA paperwork
 - Work do you need a flexible work schedule
 - Define when most tired
 - Morning
 - Evening
 - Is there a time you can rest?
 - Review goals, Reduce stress
 - What has to be done now
 - What can wait to be done
 - What can removed from the list

Depression is Real

- Common with chronic illness
- Strategies
 - Seek support
 - Friends
 - Family
 - Counseling
 - Find your Joy in Life
 - Books
 - Cooking
 - Crafts
 - Exercise
 - Gardening
 - Music

Know your G-CSF dose in micrograms

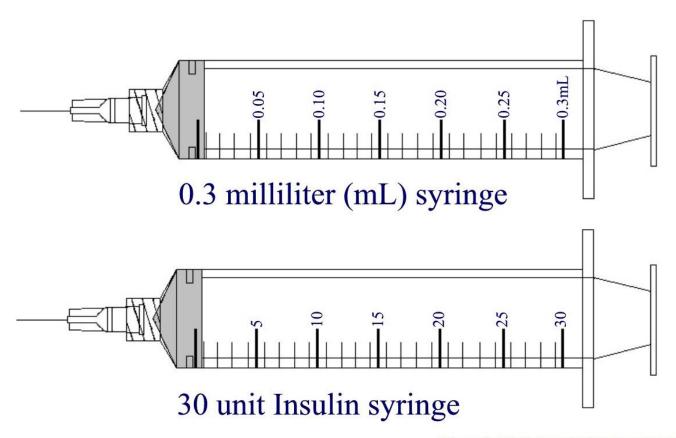
Communicate the dose of G-CSF to health care practitioners

- How often is G-CSF administered
 - Daily
 - Every Other Day
 - Every Third Day
 - Other
- Dose of G-CSF in micrograms per injection
 - 0.1 milliliter (ml) = 30 micrograms
 - 10 units = 30 micrograms

Neupogen (G-CSF) @ 300 micrograms per milliliter concentration

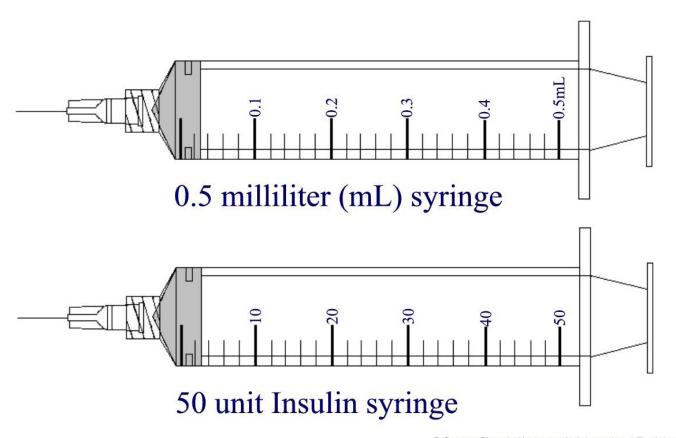
Micrograms (mcg)	Milliliter (ml) syringe	to a discount of the
	ivilliliter (IIII) syrilige	Insulin syringe
3 micrograms	0.01 milliliters	1 unit
6 micrograms	0.02 milliliters	2 units
9 micrograms	0.03 milliliters	3 units
12 micrograms	0.04 milliliters	4 units
15 micrograms	0.05 milliliters	5 units
18 micrograms	0.06 milliliters	6 units
21 micrograms	0.07 milliliters	7 units
24 micrograms	0.08 milliliters	8 units
27 micrograms	0.09 milliliters	9 units
30 micrograms	0.10 milliliters	10 units
45 micrograms	0.15 milliliters	15 units
60 micrograms	0.20 milliliters	20 units
90 micrograms	0.30 milliliters	30 units
120 micrograms	0.40 milliliters	40 units
150 micrograms	0.50 milliliters	50 units
180 micrograms	0.60 milliliters	60 units
	0.00 : : :+	90 units
240 micrograms	0.80 milliliters	80 units

Syringes



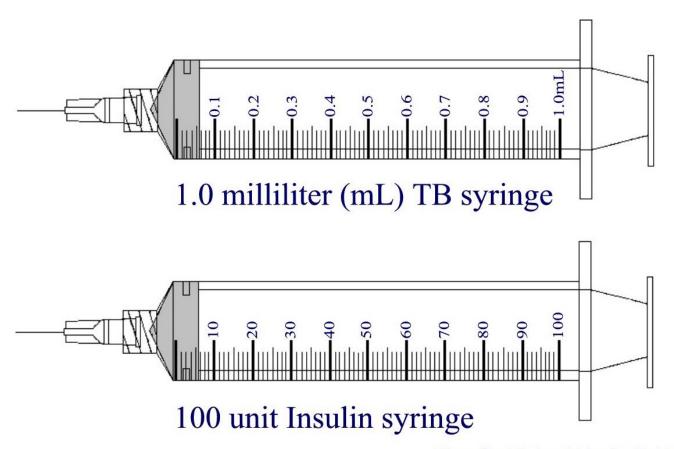
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Syringes



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Syringes



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How to determine your dose of G-CSF in Micrograms

Which syringe do you use

Insulin syringe	Micrograms (mcg)
1 unit	3 micrograms
2 units	6 micrograms
3 units	9 micrograms
4 units	12 micrograms
5 units	15 micrograms
6 units	18 micrograms
7 units	21 micrograms
8 units	24 micrograms
9 units	27 micrograms
10 units	30 micrograms

Milliliter (ml) syringe	Micrograms (mcg)
0.01 milliliters	3 micrograms
0.02 milliliters	6 micrograms
0.03 milliliters	9 micrograms
0.04 milliliters	12 micrograms
0.05 milliliters	15 micrograms
0.06 milliliters	18 micrograms
0.07 milliliters	21 micrograms
0.08 milliliters	24 micrograms
0.09 milliliters	27 micrograms
0.10 milliliters	30 micrograms

Take Aways

Review Information located on the Website

Know your G-CSF dose in micrograms

 Keep information in a binder for doctor appointments or when you travel

Contact Amgen SupportPlus