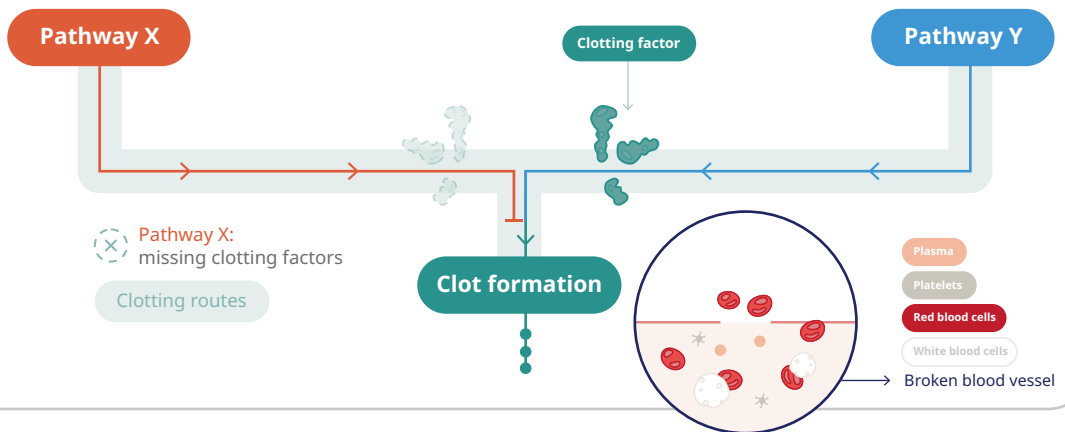


Finding a new route to help blood clot in hemophilia: How anti-TFPI therapies work

Anti-tissue factor pathway inhibitor (anti-TFPI) therapies are a class of drugs that support the body in preventing bleeding in people with hemophilia A and B. These work by helping the body make greater use of a different clotting route (**pathway Y**) when one clotting route (**pathway X**) is affected by hemophilia.

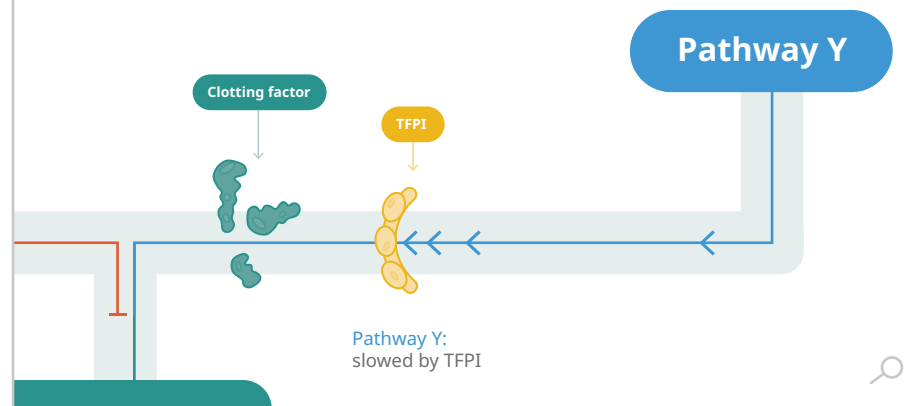
1. Before treatment:

The body has two clotting routes that both support clot formation – **pathway X** and **pathway Y**. In hemophilia A and B, **pathway X** is affected by **missing clotting factors**. This makes it harder for the body to **form a blood clot**.



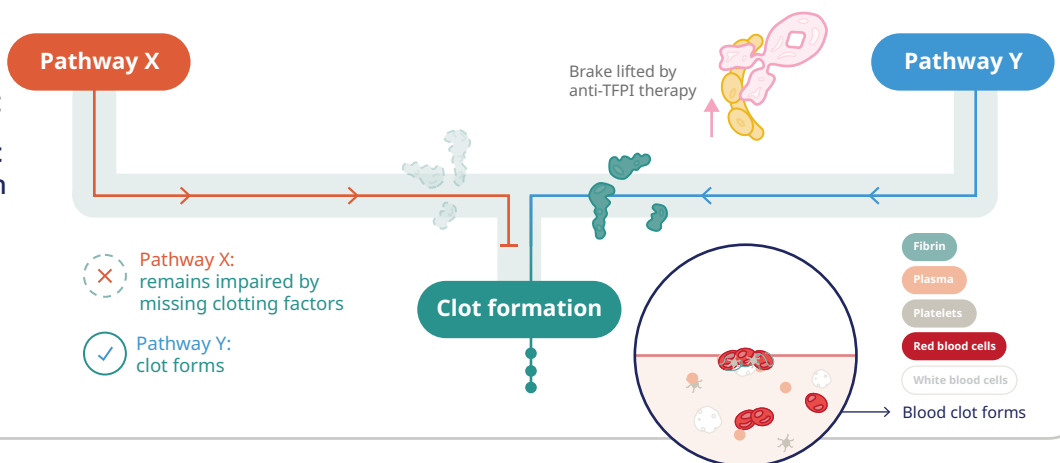
2. The role of TFPI:

Pathway Y starts the clotting process, but is short-lived. **Tissue factor pathway inhibitor (TFPI)** is a protein that acts as a **natural brake** on **pathway Y**. So, in patients with hemophilia in whom pathway X is also affected, the body cannot form a strong clot when needed.



3. With anti-TFPI therapies:

Anti-TFPI therapies help to **lift this brake** on **pathway Y**, which strengthens pathway Y and helps compensate for the impaired clotting pathway X, even in the absence of missing clotting factors.



This resource is intended to support discussions between patients and healthcare professionals to help explain how these treatments work. If you want to learn more about how anti-TFPIs work, ask your doctor to explain their mechanism of action.

Srivastava A et al. Haemophilia 2020;26(Suppl 6):1–158; Chowdary P. Int J Hematol 2020;111:42–50; Butterfield JSS et al. Mol Ther 2020;28:997–1015.

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