Real world experience with Ocrelizumab in patients with primary progressive multiple sclerosis: Insights from the German NeuroTransData registry

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Background

Primary progressive multiple sclerosis (PPMS) is characterized by a gradual worsening of neurological disability from disease onset and affects about 10-15% of patients diagnosed with MS. Ocrelizumab (OCR), a B-cell-selective monoclonal antibody, is the only treatment for patients with PPMS approved by the EMA in January 2018.

Objectives

In a real-world setting, to describe 1) characteristics of PPMS outpatients enrolled in the German NeuroTransData (NTD) registry along with characteristics of OCR-treated PPMS patients, and 2) initial clinical experience with OCR therapy, including adherence and persistence.

Methods

Real-world data analysis using the NTD registry, a network of 66 neurology outpatient services across Germany. All adult patients included were diagnosed with PPMS by a neurologist following clinical practices. Baseline characteristics recorded from the most recent visit prior to 01.01.2021 or initiation of OCR therapy were analyzed. Initial experience with OCR was explored in patients on OCR treatment for ≥1 year. Persistence on OCR therapy was examined as a time-to-discontinuation free function; adherence was assessed using median time intervals between infusions.

Results

The analysis included 460 PPMS patients of which 82 were treated with OCR. The OCR treated patients were younger (mean age 51.5, SD 10.03 vs. 62.29, SD 11.35), had a shorter time from first PPMS symptoms (mean 8.69 years, SD 7.84 vs. 18.74, SD 10.98), and similar EDSS levels; (mean 4.44, SD 1.84 vs. 4.99, SD 2.13) compared to the overall PPMS cohort. The mean exposure time to OCR was 1.50 years (SD 0.73). During the observation period, no significant change in EDSS was noted. The KM estimate of OCR treatment persistence at 12 and 24 months was 98.4 % and 91.2 % respectively and administration of infusions followed the recommended schedule (median time interval between infusions 2-8: 5.82-6.32 months)

Conclusion

This study provides first insights into a German outpatient real-world cohort of PPMS patients treated with OCR. EDSS at initiation was very similar to the Oratorio RCT population[1] (mean 4.7, SD 1.2). Critical factors for achieving therapeutic goals e.g. persistence and adherence to recommended dose regimes were high. Longer observation times are needed to further expand real-world experience of OCR therapy on disability outcomes.

1Montalban X, Hauser L, Kappos L, et al. Ocrelizumab versus Placebo in Primary Progressive Multiple Sclerosis. NEJM 2017; 376:209-220

Disclosures