

The effectiveness of ocrelizumab in real-world patients with relapsing multiple sclerosis over 18 months – interim analysis of the CONFIDENCE study

Buttmann M¹, Meuth SG², Weber MS³, Dirks P⁴, Eggebrecht JC⁵, Hieke-Schulz S⁵, Leemhuis J⁵, Ziemssen T⁶

¹Caritas Krankenhaus, Bad Mergentheim, Germany; ²Department of Neurology, University Clinic Düsseldorf, Heinrich-Heine-University Düsseldorf, Germany; ³Institute of Neuropathology, Department of Neurology, University Medicine Göttingen, Germany; ⁴F. Hoffmann – La Roche AG, Basel, Switzerland; ⁵Roche Pharma AG, Grenzach-Wyhlen, Germany; ⁶Center of Clinical Neuroscience, Neurological Clinic, Carl Gustav Carus University Clinic, University of Technology, Dresden, Germany

KEY FINDINGS

- PATIENTS TREATED WITH OCRELIZUMAB HAD STABLE MEAN EDSS, AND HIGH PROPORTIONS OF PATIENTS REMAINED RELAPSE FREE THROUGHOUT 18 MONTHS
- EARLY-LINE TREATED PATIENTS RETAINED THE LOWEST MEAN EDSS SCORES



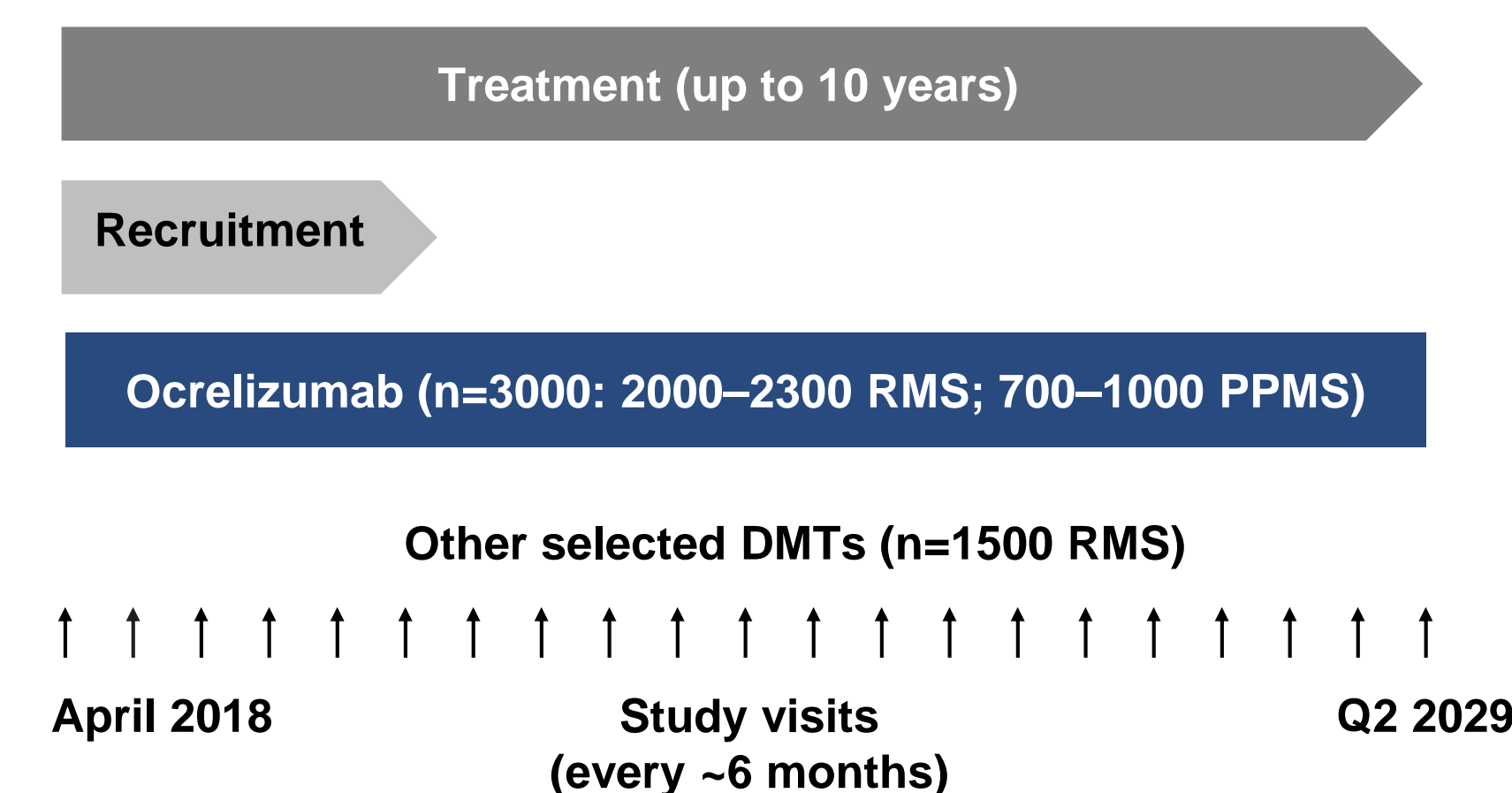
BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

- As of December 2020, >200,000 patients with relapsing (RMS) or primary progressive multiple sclerosis (PPMS) have initiated treatment with ocrelizumab, a humanized monoclonal antibody selectively targeting CD20+ B-cells¹
- Large, observational studies provide effectiveness and safety data in real-world populations that better inform clinical treatment
- The present analysis aims to investigate the effectiveness of ocrelizumab in patients with RMS enrolled in the CONFIDENCE study who were treatment-naïve or those with prior MS-specific therapies, over the course of 18 months

1. <https://www.ocreilizumabinfo.global/en/homepage.html>

STUDY DESIGN

- CONFIDENCE (ML39632, EUPAS22951) is an ongoing non-interventional, post-authorization safety study enrolling patients newly treated with ocrelizumab or other selected DMTs in Germany
- CONFIDENCE evaluates the safety and effectiveness of ocrelizumab in a real-world setting



DMT, disease-modifying therapy; PPMS, primary progressive multiple sclerosis; RMS, relapsing MS

METHODS

- Patients with RMS treated with ocrelizumab who had ≥1 post-initiation assessment visit were included in this analysis
- Patients were assigned to subgroups according to the number of prior MS-specific therapies
- Effectiveness outcomes included mean Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS), EDSS change over time, and the proportion of patients who remained relapse free
- The data cutoff for this analysis was 14 October 2020
- Statistical analyses were exploratory and descriptive. Error is presented in standard deviation unless stated otherwise

Table 1. Baseline characteristics according to number of prior MS-specific therapies

	Treatment-naïve	1 prior therapy	2 prior therapies	≥3 prior therapies
n	244	375	366	525
Female	59.8%	62.9%	66.9%	72.8%
Age, mean years (SD)	40.3 (13.1)	40.5 (11.5)	42.3 (11.0)	43.4 (10.0)
Mean time since first MS symptoms, years (SD)	4.1 (5.9)	8.9 (9.1)	11.6 (7.3)	15.2 (7.8)
Mean time since MS diagnosis, years (SD)	2.1 (4.7)	6.4 (6.8)	9.8 (6.5)	13.6 (7.3)
Last MS-specific therapy prior to ocrelizumab, n (%)				
Fingolimod	-	35 (9.3)	113 (30.9)	152 (29.0)
Natalizumab	-	36 (9.6)	75 (20.5)	120 (22.9)
Dimethyl fumarate	-	80 (21.3)	51 (13.9)	60 (11.4)
Interferon or glatiramer acetate	-	144 (38.4)	44 (12.0)	60 (11.4)
Other	-	80 (21.3)	83 (22.7)	133 (25.3)
Relapses within 3 years prior to enrolment, mean (SD)	1.4 (0.9)	1.6 (1.5)	1.5 (1.4)	2.1 (2.1)
EDSS, mean (SD)	2.5 (1.5)	2.8 (1.7)	3.2 (1.8)	3.8 (1.9)

EDSS, Expanded Disability Status Scale; SD, standard deviation

Figure 1. Mean EDSS according to number of prior MS-specific therapies and mean change over 18 months

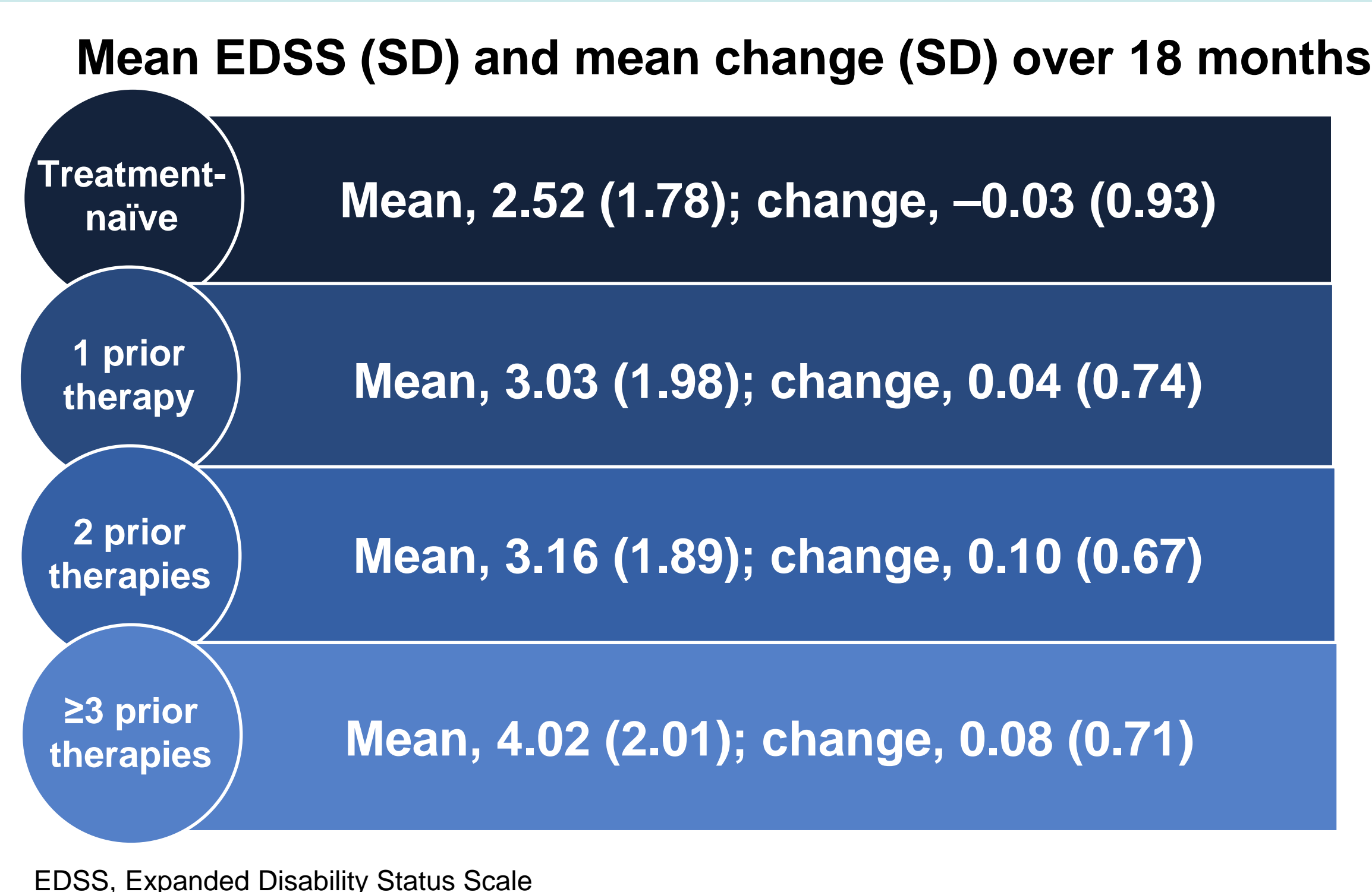
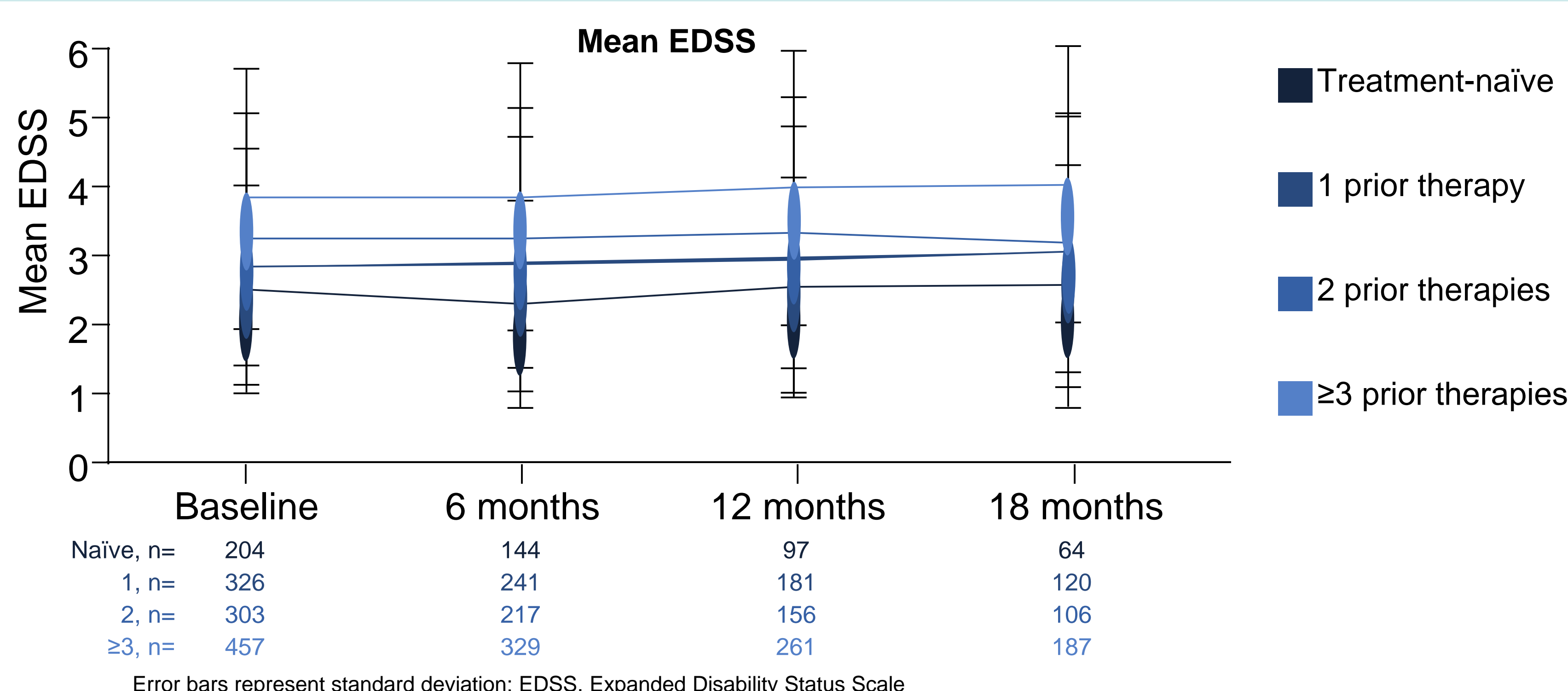
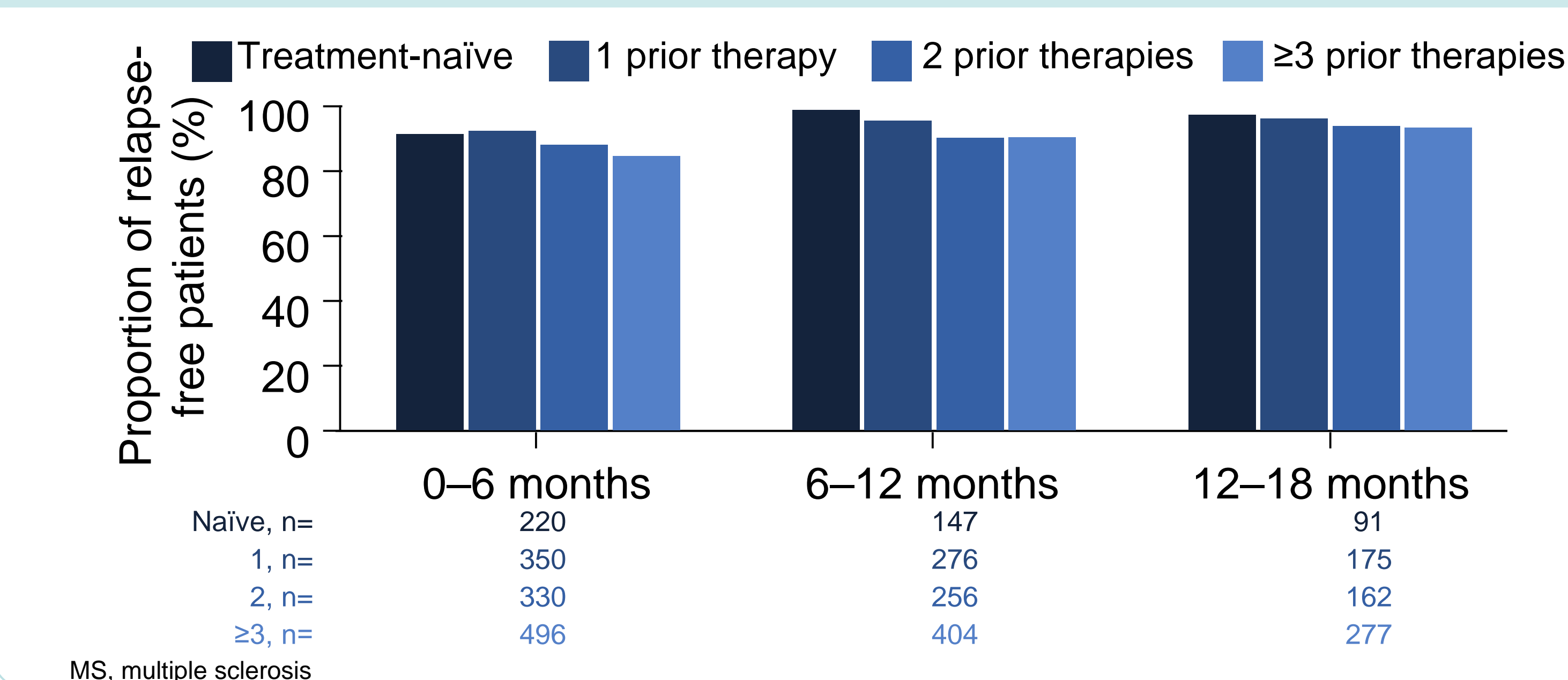


Figure 2. Proportion of relapse-free patients according to number of prior MS-specific therapies



CONCLUSIONS

- Baseline characteristics such as mean age, time since first MS symptoms and EDSS score increased with number of prior MS-specific therapies
- Patients treated with ocrelizumab at an early line retained the lowest degree of physical impairment as shown by the EDSS score and had the highest proportions remaining relapse free
- This interim analysis of the CONFIDENCE study indicates the effectiveness of ocrelizumab in a real-world population

DISCLOSURES:

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