

BACKGROUND

- Ofatumumab, a fully human anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody, is self-administered through subcutaneous injection monthly at home. Ofatumumab demonstrated superior efficacy versus teriflunomide with a favorable safety profile in the Phase 3 ASCLEPIOS I/II trials in relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) patients². Based on these results, the FDA recently approved ofatumumab for relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS). EMA approval is expected by Q2 2021.
- In Germany, treatment of MS is not restricted to specialized centers. Thus, the evaluation of ofatumumab, especially by office-based neurologists, is highly relevant.

OBJECTIVE

- TROPOS is designed to assess the neurologists' opinion on ofatumumab as a potential first-line multiple sclerosis (MS) treatment administered at home.

METHODS

- TROPOS is an online-based survey consisting of 31 questions. Between August 2020 and April 2021, the survey is expected to collect data from 100 neurologists without treatment experience of ofatumumab in MS patients. Key aspects cover the decision criteria for first-line therapy and evaluation of ofatumumab as a first-line treatment for MS patients.

RESULTS

- As of January, 2021 54 surveys were received from the inquired sites and included in the analysis.
- Half (50%) of the sites, participating in the TROPOS survey were specialized centers, with 29.6% of these centers having a certification.
- First results of the survey indicate a positive attitude towards early use of high-efficacy therapies (90%) in patients with MS based on data by He et al, Lancet Neurology 2020 (Figure 1).
- All physicians see a benefit for an early use of high-efficacy treatment at least for patients with high activity (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Awareness and rating of data of He et al. (2020)¹

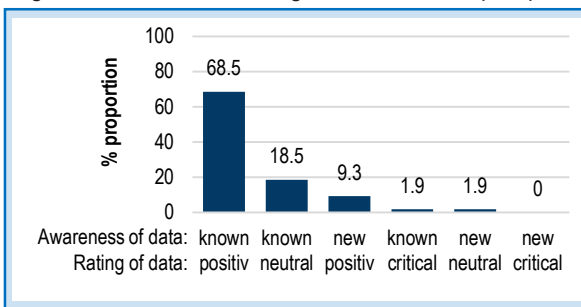
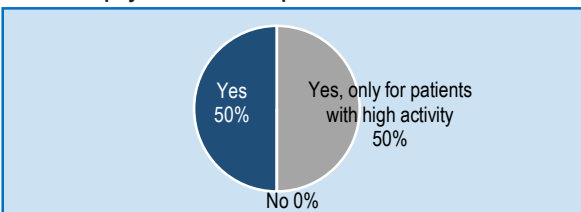
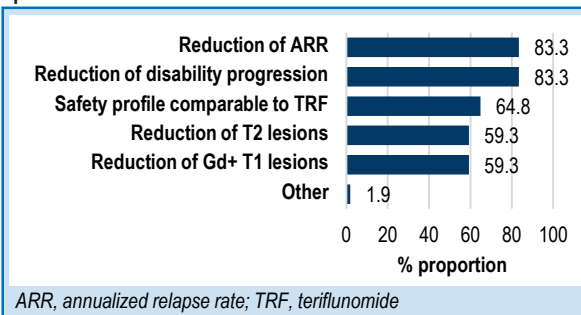


Figure 2. Benefit for early use of high-efficacy therapies based on physicians' own experience



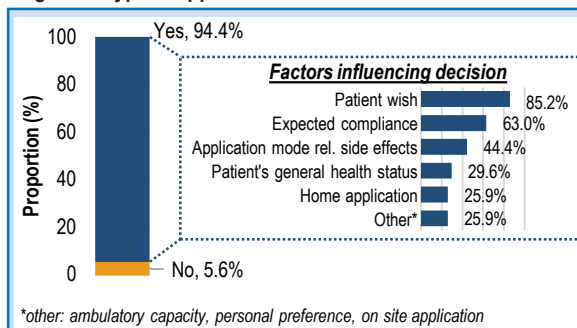
- Most physicians stated that relapse activity and MRI lesions have a high impact on the choice of a first line therapy.
- Accordingly, the reduction of relapses is considered the most relevant study outcome of ASCLEPIOS I and II² (83.3%) (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Relevance of ASCLEPIOS outcome for clinical practice



- The administration type of a MS-therapy has a great influence on treatment decision (94.4%). Patient wish is rated the main factor influencing the choice of administration type (85.2%) (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Type of application influences treatment decision



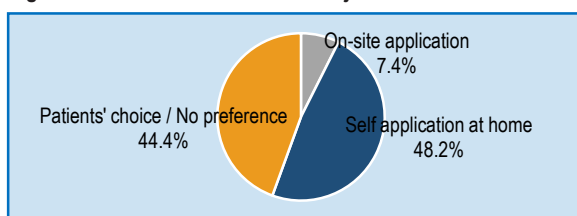
- The majority of physicians value self-administration at home (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Perception on monthly subcutaneous administration at home compared to other MS therapies



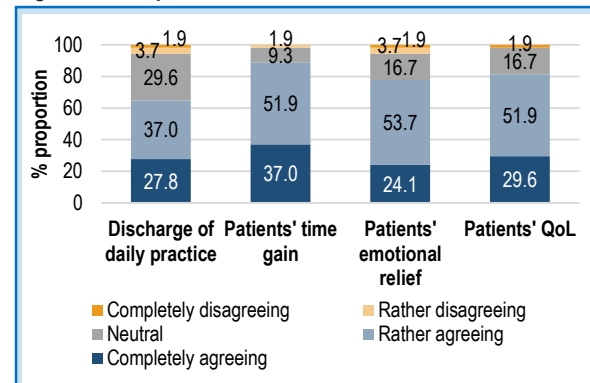
- About 48% of the physicians prefer self-administrations at home and about 44% comply with patients' choice (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Preferred location where injection is administered



- The majority of physicians agrees that subcutaneous self-administration would discharge their own daily practice and be beneficial for the patient in terms of time gain, emotional relief and quality of life (QoL) (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Perception of subcutaneous self-administration



CONCLUSION

- TROPOS provides insights into current MS patient management and reveals unmet needs of MS-treating neurologists in Germany. It shows ofatumumab's potential as a first-line treatment and emphasizes the importance of innovative MS therapies, especially for treatment-naïve patients.

REFERENCES

- He, A., Merkel, B., Brown, J. W. L., Zhovits Ryerson, L., Kister, I., Malpas, C. B., ... Kalinck, T. (2020). Timing of high-efficacy therapy for multiple sclerosis: a retrospective observational cohort study. *Lancet Neurol*, 19(4), 307-316.
- Hauser SL, Bar-Or A, Cohen JA, Comi G, Correale J, ... Kappos L; ASCLEPIOS I and ASCLEPIOS II Trial Groups. Ofatumumab versus Teriflunomide in Multiple Sclerosis. *N Engl J Med*. 2020 Aug 6;383(6):546-557.

DISCLOSURE

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