Ofatumumab in patients with relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis who previously received another disease-modifying therapy

Objective:
Prospective real-world evidence data from ofatumumab patients who switched from another disease-modifying-treatment (DMT) are still lacking. The KAIROS study will address this data gap and describe patient populations switching to ofatumumab depending on the reason for therapy switch. In addition, clinical parameters including EDSS, MRI and relapses are collected.

Background:
Ofatumumab is a fully humanized subcutaneous anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody selectively depleting $CD20^+$ B- and T-cells. Ofatumumab demonstrated a significant reduction in inflammatory activity, lower annualized relapse rates and a reduction in disability progression in patients with relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) compared to teriflunomide in the pivotal studies ASCLEPIOS I and II (Hauser et al., NEJM, 2020).

Method:
KAIROS is a prospective, multicenter, non-interventional study including around 300 patients at 40 study centers in Germany. Patients who received prior treatment with an EU approved DMT for MS are eligible for enrollment. Primary data are collected via questionnaires and an electronic case report form (eCRF) over a treatment period of one year.

Results:
Here, we present the data of the second interim analysis, which includes the basic characteristics of all 300 patients. Patient populations are described depending on the reason for treatment switch including a comprehensive assessment of switch reasons. Around 45% of patients in the analysis set switched to ofatumumab due to insufficient efficacy of the prior therapy. However, patient choice, safety concerns with their prior treatment or intolerance of the prior therapy are also important factors for switching to ofatumumab.

Conclusions:
The data collection provides important insights about the use of ofatumumab in clinical routine and characterizes therapy switch reasons. The data expand the findings from interventional clinical trials and help to understand the motivation and rational of health care professionals and patients for switching to a high-efficacy subcutaneous RMS treatment.

Felix Bischof[1], Marie Groth[2] and Josef Redolfi[2]

[1]Studienzentrum Dr. Bischof GmbH, Konrad-Zuse-Straße 14, 71034 Böblingen, Germany
[2]Novartis Pharma Vertriebs GmbH, Roonstr. 25, 90429 Nuremberg, Germany