The AMASIA study: Real World Insights on Siponimod Treated Patients with Secondary Progressive Multiple Sclerosis in Germany

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BACKGROUND

Progressive motor dysfunction and cognitive decline are typical hallmarks of secondary progressive multiple sclerosis (SPMS). Siponimod, a selective sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor modulator, is approved for the treatment of active SPMS. The non-interventional AMASIA study will provide real-world evidence on the long-term effectiveness and safety of siponimod as well as its impact on quality of life.

OBJECTIVE

Characterization of the siponimod patient profile and treatment benefits for SPMS patients in clinical routine.

METHODS

Siponimod treated SPMS patients will be followed over 3 years. Every 6 months, disability progression and cognitive changes are evaluated by the expanded disability status scale (EDSS) and the symbol digit modalities test (SDMT). Questionnaires from the perspective of patients, physicians, and relatives on disability progression, cognitive worsening and quality of life are documented.

RESULTS

A previous interim analysis including 435 patients with active SPMS presents an average AMASIA patient of 54.6 years, an EDSS of 5.3 and a SDMT score of 39.2 when starting Siponimod. Prior to siponimod, 47.9 % of the patients had received baseline disease-modifying therapies (DMT). Treatment satisfaction with siponimod as measured with the treatment satisfaction questionnaire (TSQM-9) remained high after six months of treatment. Here, we expand the previous analysis and present a patient population of ca. 530

patients with baseline and ca. 190 patients with 12-month follow-up data, including patient-reported outcome questionnaires on disability progression, cognitive worsening, and quality of life.

CONCLUSIONS

AMASIA encompasses a large cohort of active SPMS patients and will enable a comparison of clinical trial data to the actual treatment context in clinical practice.