Ofatumumab, interferon ß1 and glatiramer acetate as first-line treatment in everyday practice: the AIOLOS study

Introduction:
The AIOLOS study ("A non-interventional study evaluating injectable treatments [ofatumumab, glatiramer acetate and interferon β1] in patients with relapsing multiple sclerosis") aims to evaluate ofatumumab, interferon ß1 [IFN-ß1] or glatiramer acetate [GA] in treatment-naïve RMS patients with mild/moderate disease activity in everyday clinical practice.

Methods: This is a prospective, open label, multicenter, non-interventional study conducted in Germany expected to enroll 800 RMS-patients into one of two treatment arms: ofatumumab or standard of care first-line therapy (IFN-ß1 or GA). In order to ensure a comparable patient population in both study arms, only patients without a highly active course of the disease are observed in this study. The primary objective of this study is the retention rate of the two treatment arms after 24 months.

Results: Here we present for the first time interim effectiveness data, patient-reported outcomes (e.g. quality of life, treatment satisfaction, convenience), tolerability and safety data. The interim analysis includes data of the patients enrolled to date.

Conclusions: This interim analysis shows that the combination of clinical parameters and patient self-reported outcomes, including quality of life and socioeconomics, allows for a more detailed insight into the RMS patient population treated with different self-administered first-line therapies in clinical practice. Thus, the data from the AIOLOS study could contribute to a better understanding of RMS management in the medical community in Germany.

Gereon Nelles[1], Bert Wagner[2], Stephan Richter[2], Andreas Kowalik[3] and Carola Wagner[4]

[1]Neuromed-Campus, Werthmannstr. 1c, 50935 Cologne, Germany
[2]mind mvz GmbH, Charlottenstraße 14, 70182 Stuttgart, Germany
[3]Kriegsbergstr. 60, 70174 Stuttgart, Germany
[4]Novartis Pharma Vertriebs GmbH, Roonstr. 25, 90429 Nuremberg, Germany