

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

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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



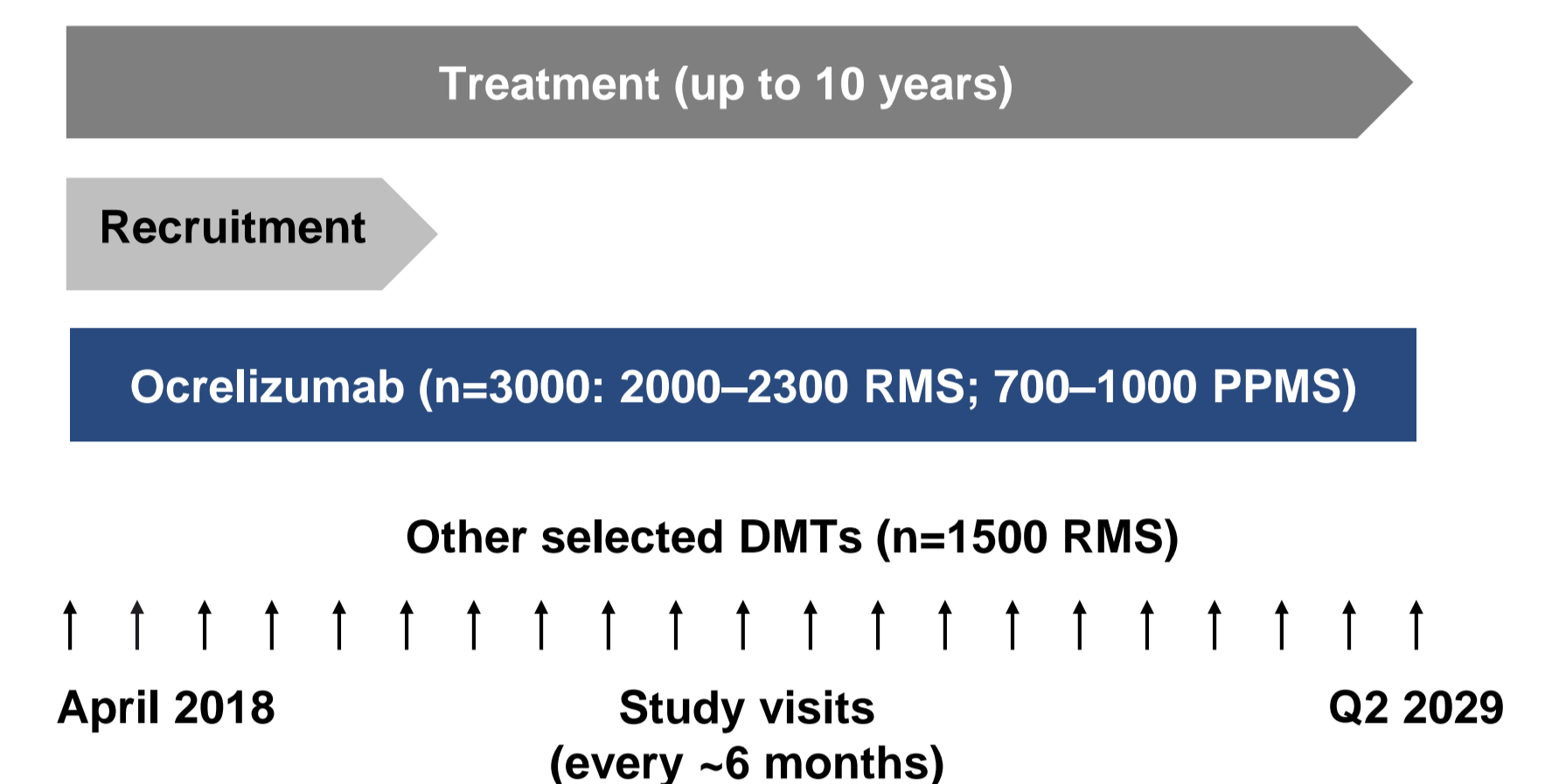
BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

- 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

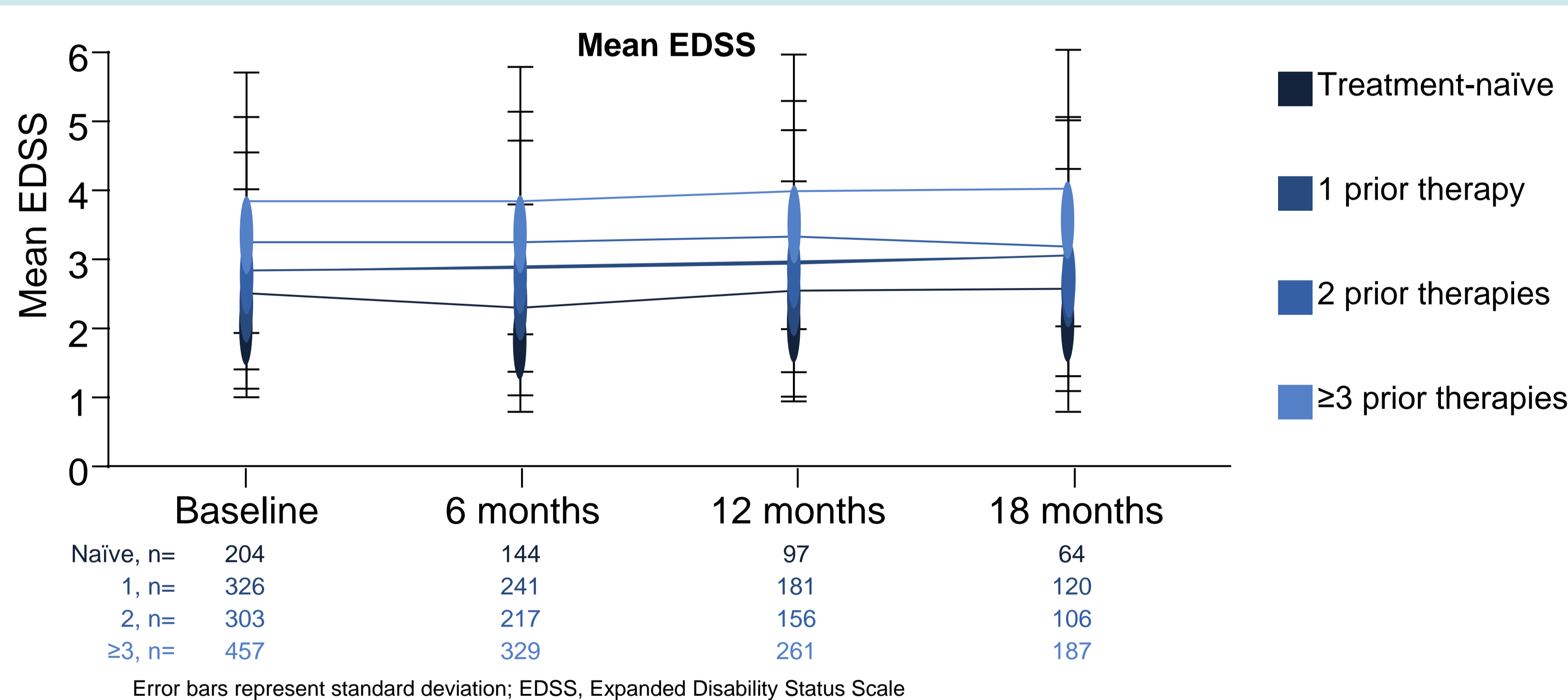
- Patients with RMS treated with ocrelizumab who had ≥1 post-initiation assessment visit were included in this analysis
- Patients were assigned to subgroups according to the number of prior MS-specific therapies
- Effectiveness outcomes included mean Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS), EDSS change 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



Mean EDSS (SD) and mean change (SD) over 18 months

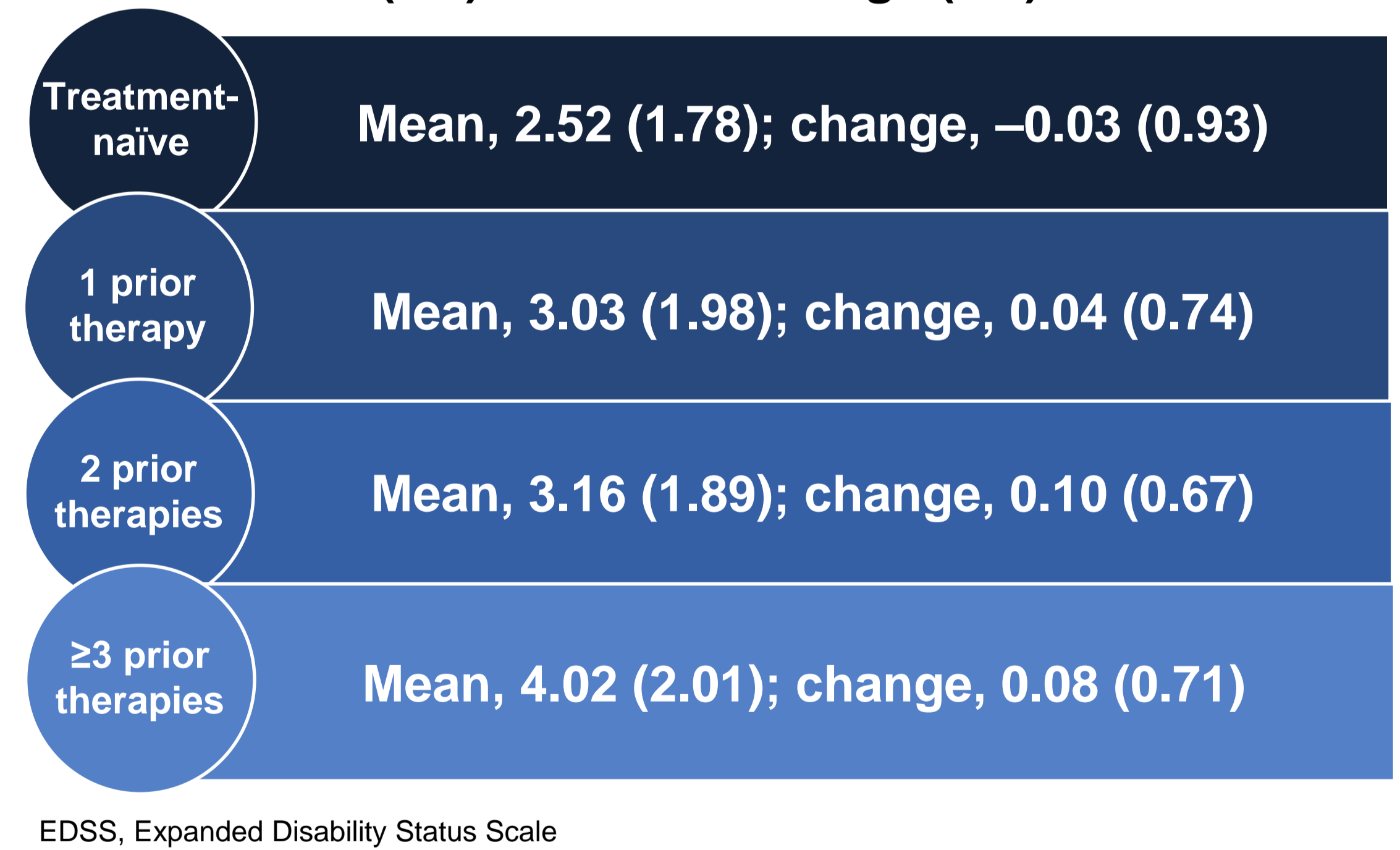
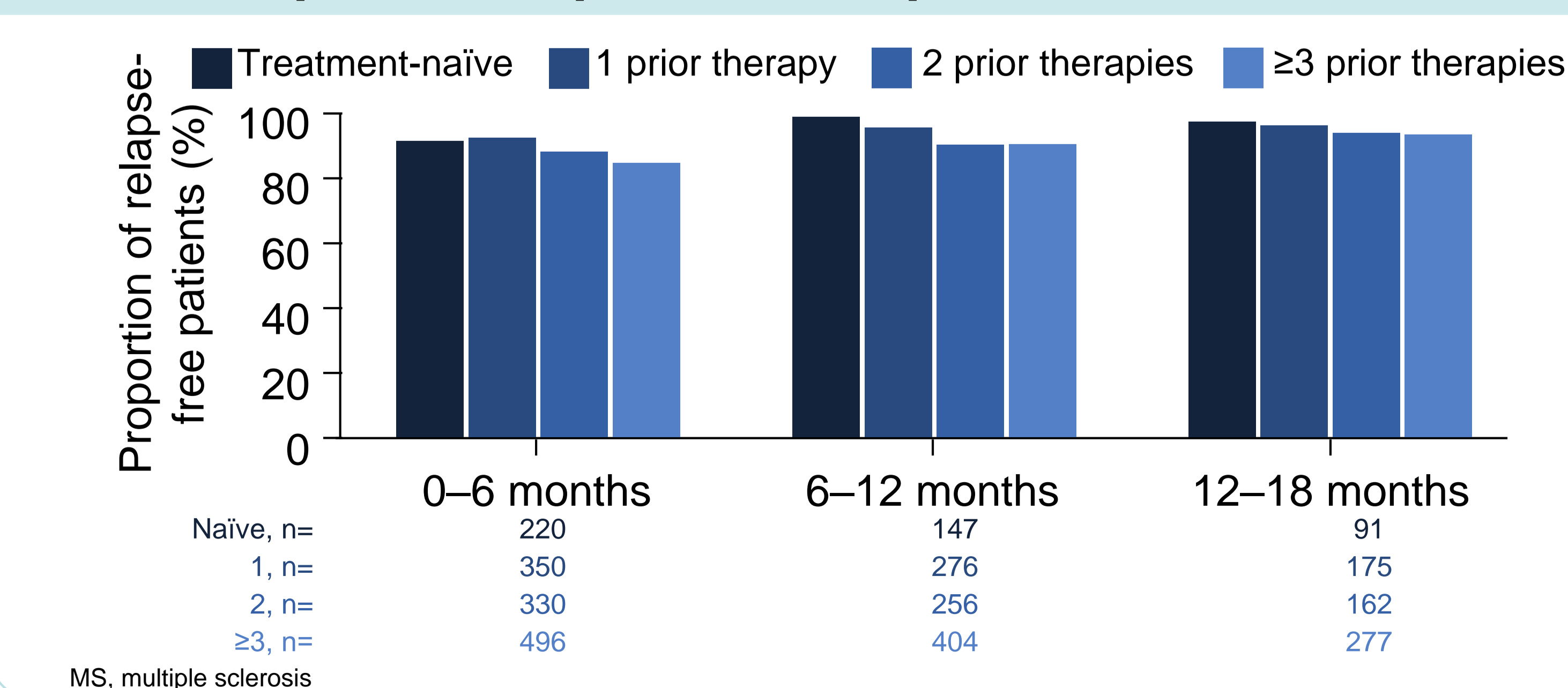


Figure 2. Proportion of relapse-free patients according to number of prior MS-specific therapies



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:

SGM receives honoraria for lecturing, and travel expenses for attending meetings from Almirall, Amicus Therapeutics Germany, Bayer Health Care, Biogen, Celgene, Diamed, Genzyme, MedDay Pharmaceuticals, Merck Serono, Novartis, Novo Nordisk, ONO Pharma, Roche, Sanofi-Aventis, Chugai Pharma, QuintilesIMS and Teva. His research is funded by the German Ministry for Education and Research (BMBWF), Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung (BfR), Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG), Else Kröner-Fresenius Foundation, Gemeinsamer Bundesausschuss (G-BA), German Academic Exchange Service, Hertie Foundation, Interdisciplinary Center for Clinical Studies (IZKF) Münster, German Foundation Neurology, and Alexion, Almirall, Amicus Therapeutics Germany, Biogen, Diamed, Fresenius Medical Care, Genzyme, HERZ Burgdorf, Merck Serono, Novartis, ONO Pharma, Roche, and Teva. MB receives honoraria for lecturing, consulting and/or travel expenses for attending meetings from Bayer, Biogen, Boehringer, Celgene, Coloplast, Daiichi-Sankyo, Das Fortbildungskolleg, Merck, Novartis, Roche, Sanofi and Teva. MSW receives research support from the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG, WE 3647/9-1), from Novartis, TEVA, Biogen-Idex, Roche, Merck and the ProFutura Program of the Universitätsmedizin Göttingen and serves as an editor for PLoS One. He received travel funding and/or speaker honoraria from Biogen-Idex, Merck Serono, Novartis, Roche, TEVA, Bayer and Genzyme. PD, JSE and JL are employees of Roche Pharma AG and shareholders of F. Hoffmann-La Roche AG. SHS is an employee of Roche Pharma AG. TZ reports grants and personal fees from Biogen, Roche, Merck, TEVA, and Almirall, grants, personal fees and non-financial support from Genzyme and Novartis and personal fees from Bayer, BAT, Celgene and Gilead.

This poster was previously presented at 31st Congress of the European Committee for Treatment and Research in Multiple Sclerosis (ECTRIMS) October 13-15, 2021

Sponsored by Roche Pharma AG; writing and editorial assistance provided by Ashfield MedComms GmbH.