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Real-World Persistence and Adherence to Ofatumumab Vs Ocrelizumab in Patients with Multiple Sclerosis

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Abstract Text:

Background: B-cell monoclonal antibodies (MAB) are currently the preferred treatments for multiple sclerosis (MS). Ofatumumab (OMB) and ocrelizumab (OCR) are two B-cell MABs with different routes of administration and dosing schedules (OMB: self-administered subcutaneously once-monthly; OCR: biannual infusion). Real-world (RW) data comparing persistence and adherence to OMB vs OCR are needed, as these factors impact therapeutic success and patient quality of life.

Objectives: To compare 18- and 24-month (mo) persistence and adherence to OMB vs OCR in RW setting.

Methods: A retrospective cohort study was conducted using Optum® Clinformatics® claims data (8/2019-5/2023). The sample included adults with ≥ 1 inpatient or ≥ 2 outpatient MS diagnoses ≥ 30 days apart; ≥ 1 OMB or OCR claim; and continuous enrollment (CE) ≥ 1 year (yr) before and ≥ 2 yrs after first OMB or OCR claim (index date). Patients treated with OMB were matched 1:1 on propensity score to patients treated with OCR (matched OMB and OCR cohorts). Persistence was defined as the number of days from index date until treatment discontinuation, where discontinuation was defined as a gap ≥ 60 days of index therapy or switch to another disease-modifying therapy (DMT). Persistence was assessed using Kaplan-Meier approach. Adherence was estimated based on proportion of days covered (PDC) and was defined as PDC ≥ 0.8 .

Results: Of 498 patients in the study sample (mean age [range]: 50 yrs [20-80]; female: 72%; commercially insured: 53%), 102 and 396 were treated with OMB and OCR, respectively. The matched cohorts included 98 each and were balanced with respect to demographic and disease characteristics. Persistence and adherence to OMB and OCR were comparable in matched cohorts. Specifically, the proportions of patients persistent at 18 and 24 mo post-index in the matched OMB vs OCR cohorts were 69% vs 70% ($p=1.00$) and 63% vs 59% ($p=0.62$), respectively. Likewise, the proportions of patients adherent at 18 and 24 mo post-index were 77% vs 74% ($p=0.74$) and 71% vs 67% ($p=0.54$), respectively. Similar patterns were observed in sensitivity analyses that had less restrictive CE requirements post-index and that required ≥ 2 OMB claims or ≥ 2 OCR infusions 13-21 days apart for cohort eligibility.

Conclusions: OMB demonstrated similar persistence and adherence over 24 mo to the less frequently administered biannual infusible OCR in patients with MS, supporting its utility as a convenient monthly self-injectable DMT.

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Yes

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