First Assessment of sNfL integration in everyday clinical practice – lessons from NeofiLos

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INTRODUCTION

Neuroaxonal damage results in release of neurofilaments such as neurofilament light chain (NfL) with elevated NfL potentially indicating RMS disease activity[1][2][3]. Elevated levels may reveal "subclinical" disease before lesions or clinical symptoms appear[4]. Measuring sNfL may help elucidate subclinical disease activity potentially contributing to optimized decision making. NeofiLos enables office-based centers to access serum NfL (sNfL) testing aiming to investigate utility and practical embedding of serial measurements into everyday clinical practice in Germany.

METHODS

NeofiLos is an ongoing prospective data collection at ~80 office-based neurologists assessing utility of sNfL from physician's perspective in RMS patients treated with ofatumumab or other disease modifying therapies. sNfL will be measured at baseline followed by quarterly interval up to 5x per patient. Values embedded into scientific context using patient demographics are reported to neurologists evaluating value and assessing implementation of sNfL into clinical routine setting.

RESULTS

These interim results will depict the assessment of integrating sNfL measurements into everyday clinical practice over time by highlighting challenges, possibilities and further needs. At baseline, physicians stated that sNfL-testing can be integrated into their daily practice routine without major restructuring (Median6.6; 7-point-Lickert-scale, SD1.1, n=61). Furthermore, data will show details on accessibility and reimbursement as prerequisites for implementation in daily practice.

CONCLUSION

This sNfL pilot project in clinical routine setting is highlighting the importance of sNfL as additional parameter for optimal MS patient management gathering insights into translation of sNfL-testings into clinical practice. Thus, NeofiLos is a highly valuable source for defining actual gaps and optimizing future patient care.

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[1] Thebault S et al. *Mult Scler*. 2022;28(10):1491-1497.
[2] Dietmann AS et al. *J Neurol.* 2023;270(3):1416-1429.
[3] Kuhle J et al. *Mult Scler.* 2020;26(13):1691-1699.
[4] Akgün K et al. *Neurol Neuroimmunol Neuroinflamm*. 2019;6(3):e555.