



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

Katja Akgün¹, Katrin Schuh², Inessa Schwab Sauerbeck², Tjalf Ziemssen¹

¹ Center of Clinical Neuroscience, Dresden, Germany

² Novartis Germany IMI, Nuremberg, Germany

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Background

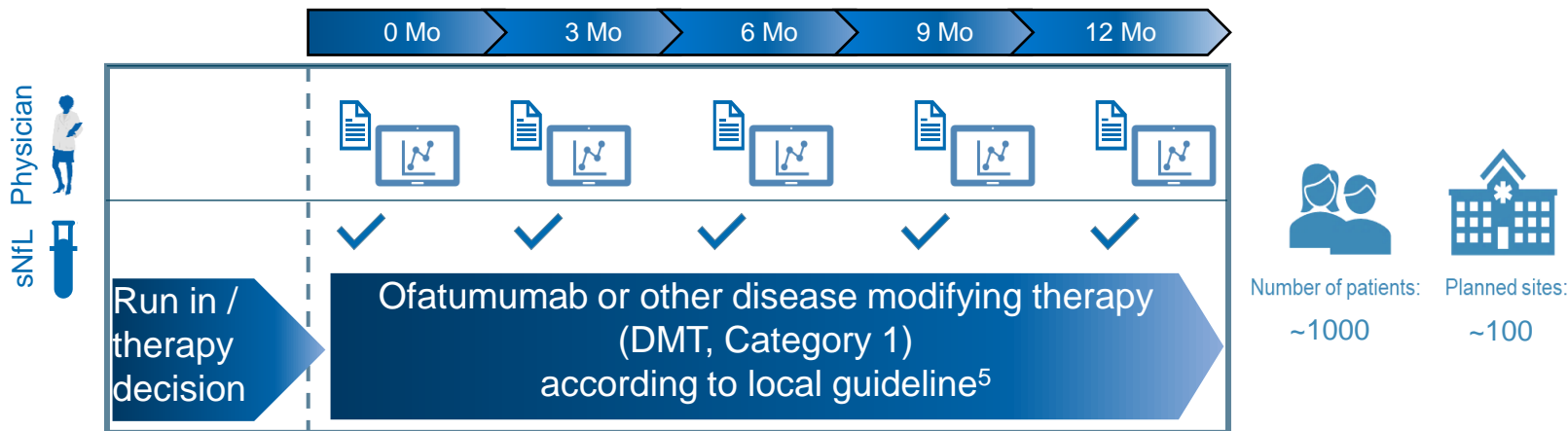
- Neuroaxonal damage leads to release of neurofilaments like neurofilament light chain (NfL)^{1,2,3}
- NfL can be measured in blood serum and cerebrospinal fluid^{1,2,3}
- Elevated blood serum NfL (sNfL) may indicate Relapsing Multiple Sclerosis (RMS) even as subclinical disease without symptoms⁴
- sNfL may be a prognostic biomarker for optimized decision-making regarding RMS-patients' therapy

 **NeofiLos is an ongoing program in Germany aiming to assess utility of sNfL measurements in clinical routine**

[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

NeofiLos project

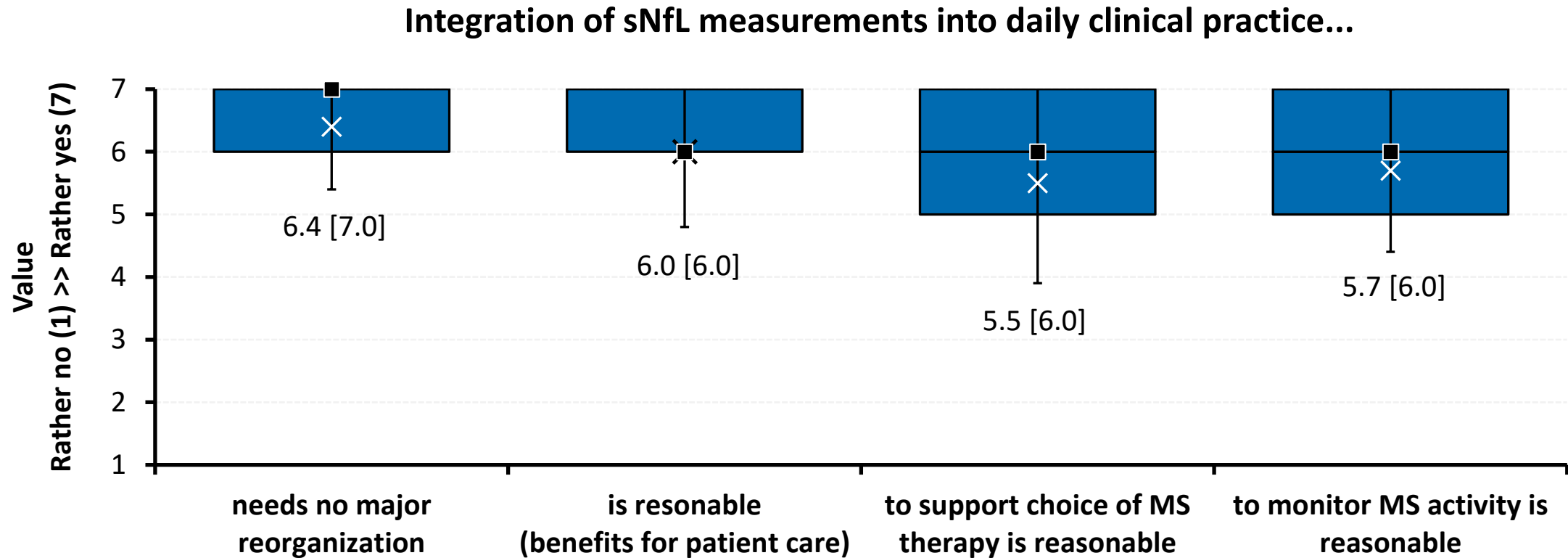
- Project run at 84 active sites in Germany
- ~1000 patients being documented treated with Ofatumumab or other disease modifying therapies (DMTs)
- Aim is to assess the clinical utility and implementation into clinical routine
- Assessments by completing questionnaires regarding aspects like therapy choice and switch or suitability of sNfL as a biomarker



- First interim evaluation includes 622 patients (up to 419 questionnaires)

[5] Hemmer B. et al. S2k-Leitlinie. 2023; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Neurologie, Leitlinien für Diagnostik und Therapie in der Neurologie. Online: www.dgn.org/leitlinien (23.01.2024)

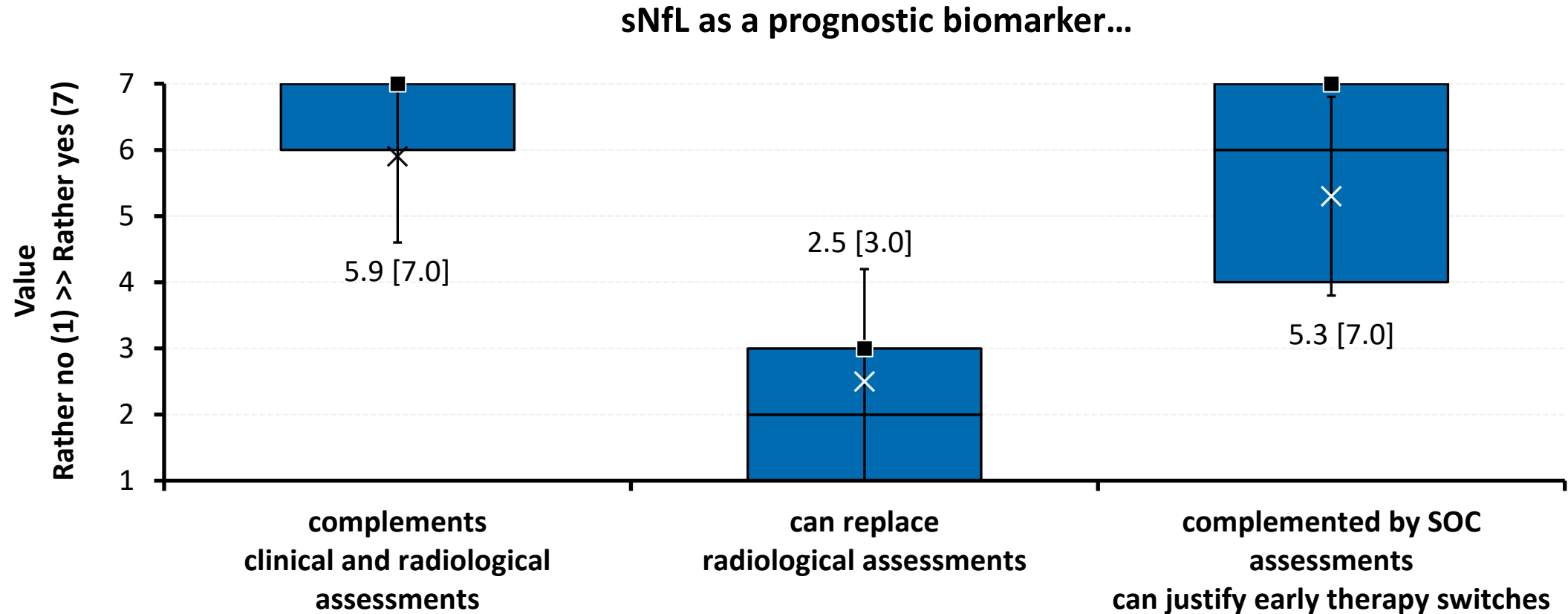
Majority of physicians supports implementation of sNfL in clinical routine



Data show baseline-evaluations of 409 questionnaires of 61 physicians. Answers given from 1 ('rather no') to 7 ('rather yes').

Mean values are indicated by 'x' and median values by '■'. Data labels denote mean [median].

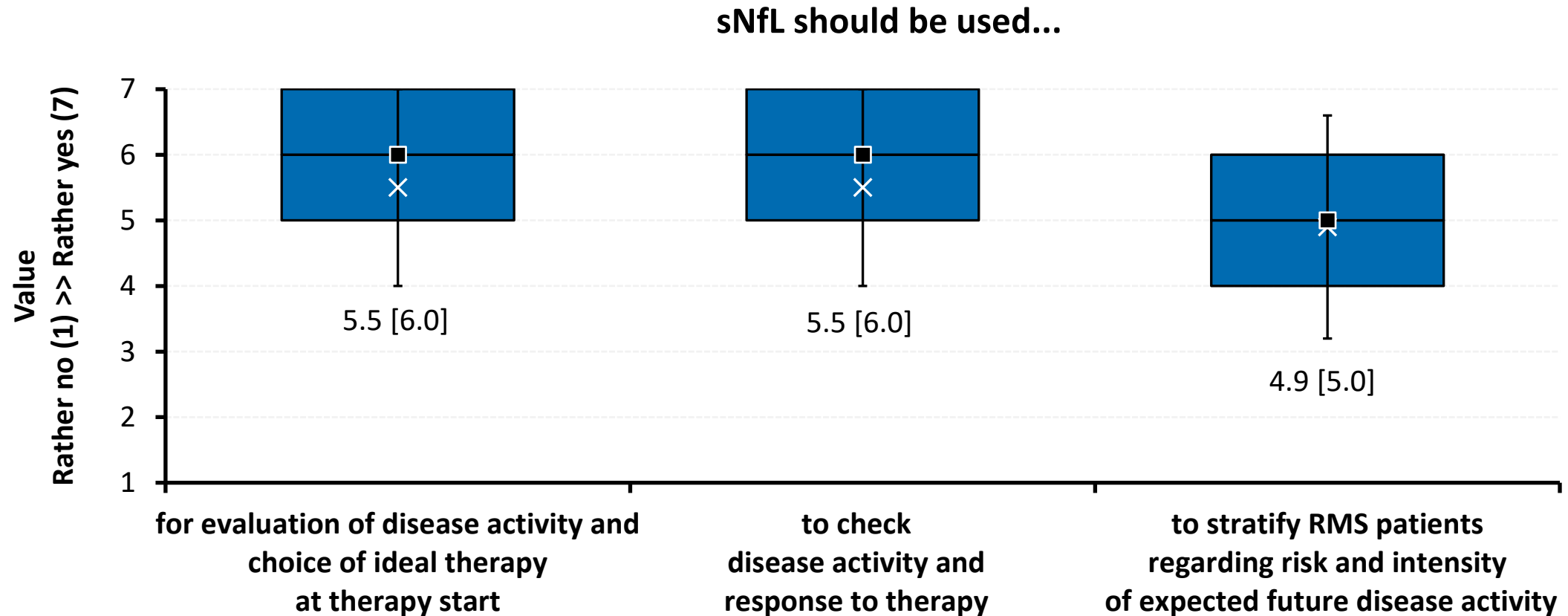
Majority of physicians reported that sNfL should be used next to SOC assessments



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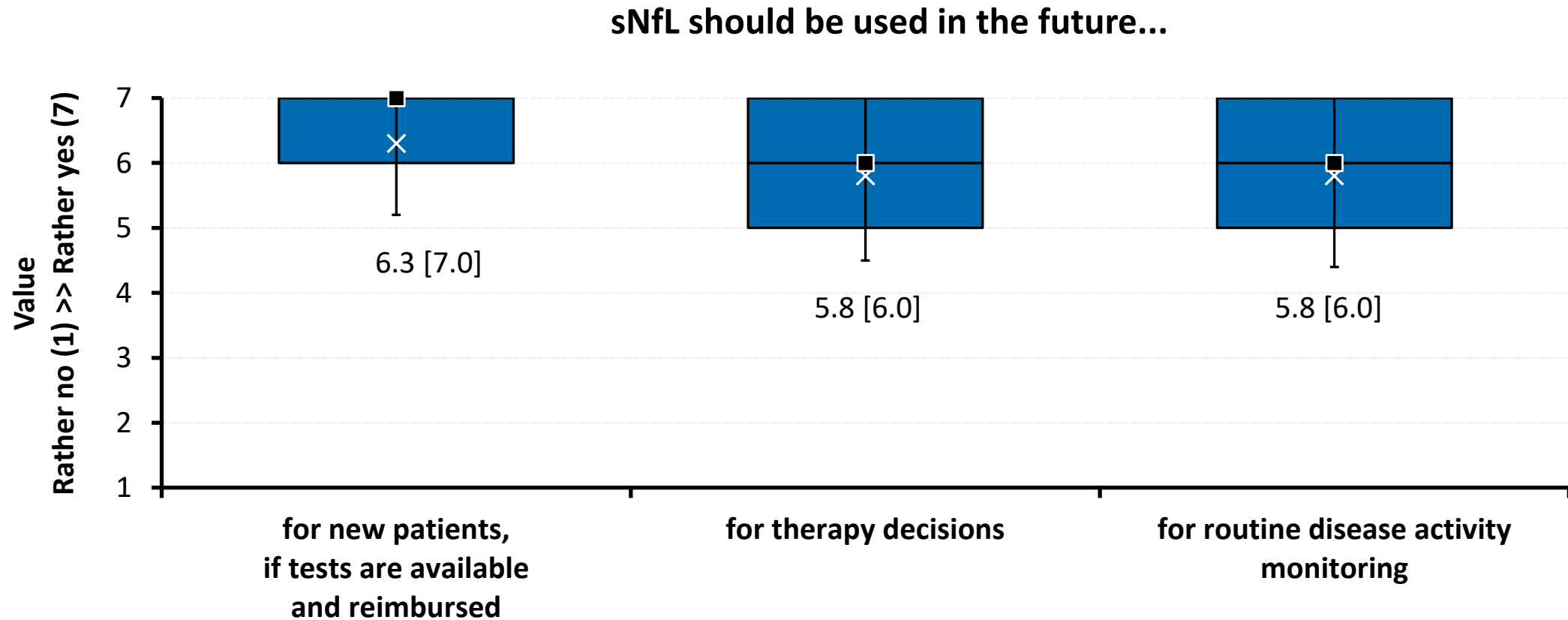
Majority of physicians reported that sNfL should be used for evaluation of disease activity



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Mean values are indicated by 'x' and median values by '■'. Data labels denote mean [median].

Majority of physicians reported that sNfL should be used for new patients in the future



Data show baseline-evaluations of 409 questionnaires of 61 physicians. Answers given from 1 ('rather no') to 7 ('rather yes').

Mean values are indicated by 'x' and median values by '■'. Data labels denote mean [median].

Conclusions

- The project gives insights into translation of sNfL-testing into clinical practice
- The interim evaluation showed
 - the importance and added benefit of sNfL as an additional parameter for optimal MS patient management
 - the need for disease activity measurement throughout the entire patient journey
 - that sNfL is a valid biomarker with the ability to detect subclinical disease activity with prognostic potential
 - that sNfL testing enables treatment decisions to be made earlier and with greater confidence at an individual level
 - that, although participating physicians had no experience with sNfL testing before the project, the majority indicated that they would act on or be alerted by elevated sNfL level.

NeofiLos is a highly valuable source for defining actual gaps and optimizing future patient care