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Real-world Experience with Cladribine in the MSBase Registry

H. Butzkueven^{1,2}, T. Spelman², S. Hodgkinson³, S. Eichau Madueño⁴, G. Izquierdo⁴, K. Buzzard⁵, O. Skibina⁵, A. Van der Walt¹, T. Kalincik^{6,7}, F. Grand-Maison⁸, P. McCombe⁹, E. Butler¹⁰, J. Prevost¹¹, V. Van Pesch¹², S. Ozakbas¹³, R. Macdonell¹⁴, J. Oh¹⁵, R. Alroughani¹⁶, J. Lechner-Scott¹⁷, P. Grammond¹⁸, J.L. Sanchez-Menoyo¹⁹, M. Terzi²⁰, P. Duquette²¹, A. Prat²¹, M. Girard²¹, G. Laureys²², L. Van Hijfte²² Merck: E. Verdun di Cantogno²³

¹Department of Neuroscience, Central Clinical School, Monash University; ²MSBase Foundation, Alfred Centre, 99 Commercial Road, Melbourne 3004; ³Dept of Neurology Liverpool Hospital, UNSW and Immune Tolerance Laboratory, Ingham Institute, Liverpool; ⁴University Hospital Virgen Macarena, Seville, Spain; ⁵Dept Neurosciences, Eastern Health Clinical School, Monash University, Box Hill Hospital; ⁶CORE, Department of Medicine, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia; ⁷MS Centre, Royal Melbourne Hospital, Melbourne, Australia; ⁸Neuro Rive-Sud, Greenfield Park, QC, Canada; ⁹University of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD, Australia; ¹⁰Monash Medical Centre, Melbourne, Australia; ¹¹CSSS Saint-Jérôme, Saint-Jerome, AB, Canada; ¹²Cliniques Universitaires Saint-Luc, Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium; ¹³Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey; ¹⁴Austin Health, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia; ¹⁵St Michael's Hospital, University of Toronto, Toronto, ON, Canada; ¹⁶Amiri Hospital, Qurtoba, Sharq, Kuwait; ¹⁷University Newcastle, Newcastle, NSW, Australia; ¹⁸CISSS Chaudière-Appalache, Lévis, AB, Canada; ¹⁹Hospital de Galdakao-Usansolo, Galdakao, Spain; ²⁰19 Mayis University, Kurupelit, Samsun, Turkey; ²¹CHUM MS Center and Université de Montreal, Montreal, QC, Canada; ²²Ghent University Hospital, Gent, Belgium; ²³Merck Healthcare KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany.

Introduction

Cladribine tablets are approved for relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) treatment in many jurisdictions. MSBase investigators are committed to characterising real-world longitudinal treatment outcomes using this registry data.

Aim

To describe cladribine treatment outcomes in the MSBase cohort. These include baseline characteristics at cladribine start, treatment pathways, discontinuation rate, and relapse outcomes.

Methods

We extracted from the MSBase registry data for all patients with a confirmed diagnosis of MS who were newly treated with cladribine tablets since 1/1/2018.

Descriptive statistics were used to analyse baseline patient characteristics recorded within 3 months of cladribine tablets initiation, including demographics, disease course and duration, prior disease modifying treatments (DMT), and EDSS. Relapse outcomes were described in patients with a minimum 6-month observation period, and discontinuation rates in all patients with at least one recorded follow-up visit.

Results

MSBase included a total of 782 patients treated with Cladribine, and 7 countries contributed at least 8 patients. Patients with relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS) accounted for 89% of the study population. The median age of cladribine tablet start was 43.8 years and median disease duration was 11.8 years. Median EDSS at cladribine initiation was 2 (IQR 1.5,4). 13.3% of all RRMS patients initiated cladribine as first line therapy.

Table 1. Demographics for Cladribine patients in the MSBase Registry.

Characteristic	RRMS (n=696)	SPMS (n=59)	PPMS (n=4)
Age (years), mean SD	43.76 (11.78)	57.4 (8.98)	64.16 (12.48)
Sex, n (%)			
Female	520 (74.7)	43 (72.9)	1 (25.0)
Male	176 (25.3)	16 (27.1)	3 (75.0)
Country, n (%)			
Australia	380 (54.6)	45 (10.2)	4 (100.00)
Belgium	35 (5.0)	1 (1.7)	0 (0.0)
Canada	99 (12.2)	10 (17.0)	0 (0.0)
Spain	95 (13.7)	2 (0.3)	0 (0.0)
Italy	8 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Kuwait	15 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Turkey	35 (5.0)	1 (1.7)	0 (0.0)
Other	29 (4.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

Table 2. Disease characteristics and treatment history of Cladribine patients in the MSBase Registry.

Characteristic	RRMS (n=696)	SPMS (n=59)	PPMS (n=4)
Disease duration from 1st symptoms, mean (SD), years	11.82 (5.96)	24.70 (8.55)	25.18 (14.38)
Disease duration from diagnosis, mean (SD), years	9.11 (5.11)	19.59 (6.72)	12.39 (2.37)
Baseline EDSS score, median (IQR)	2 (1.5,4)	6.5 (5.5,7)	6.25 (5,7.75)
Relapse rate, mean (SD)			
Past 12 months	0.41 (0.64)	0.34 (0.86)	0.00 (0.00)
Past 24 months	0.61 (0.85)	0.51 (1.25)	0.00 (0.00)

Table 4. Kaplan-Meier estimates for overall MSBase Cladribine-treated patient cohort.

Kaplan-Meier estimates (overall cohort)	Proportion free from discontinuation or relapse (95% CI)	
Cohort duration (person-years)	12 months (453)	24 months (612)
Cladribine persistence	0.97 (0.94, 0.98)	0.91 (0.86, 0.94)
Freedom from first relapse	0.89 (0.86, 0.92)	0.85 (0.80, 0.89)

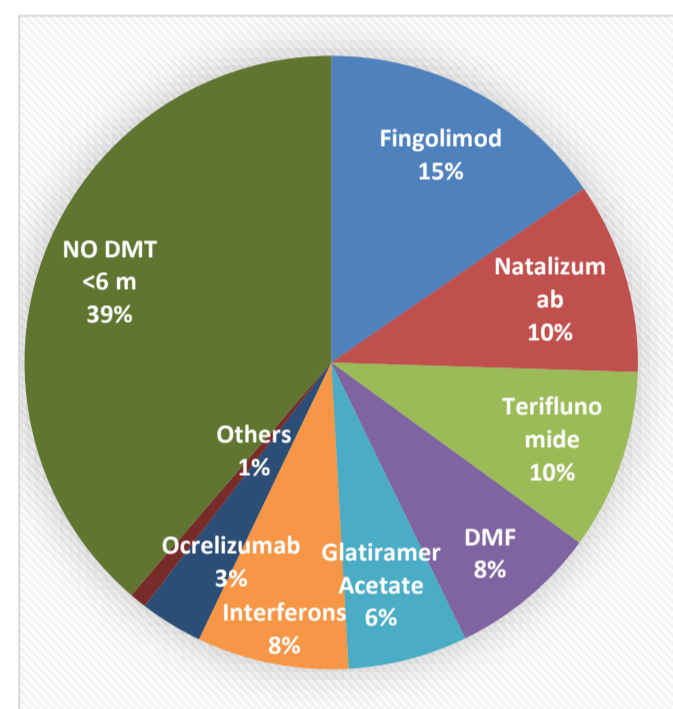
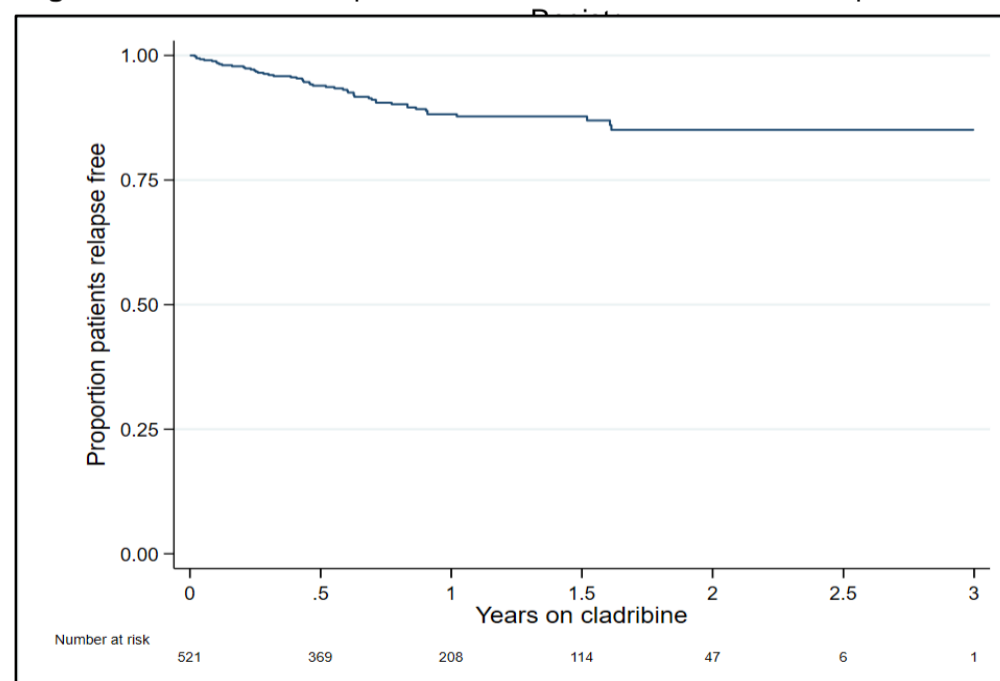


Figure 1: Immediate prior DMT in RRMS cohort with switch gap <6 months

Total n of recorded relapses	ARR	95% Confidence interval
72	0.11	(0.09, 0.14)

Table 3. Annualised relapse rate for Cladribine-treated RRMS patients.

Figure 2. Time to first relapse event for RRMS Cladribine-treated patients in the MSBase



Conclusion

The growing MSBase real-world cohort increasingly informs cladribine treatment outcomes in the real world. The most common switches to cladribine are from other high-efficacy DMTs such as Fingolimod or Natalizumab. The annualised relapse rate on treatment is 0.11, consistent with and extending clinical trial data. The observed discontinuation rate over 24 months is 9%, which is consistent with low treatment failure rates. Future analyses will address relapse freedom over longer time periods and describe rates of disability worsening and improvement.

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