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Real-world effectiveness of ocrelizumab in patients with primary progressive multiple sclerosis grouped by EDSS at baseline – a CONFIDENCE study interim analysis

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Introduction:

CONFIDENCE (ML39632, EUPAS22951) is a German non-interventional, post-authorization safety study including patients with multiple sclerosis (MS) newly treated with ocrelizumab (OCR) or other disease-modifying therapies. This effectiveness analysis includes patients with primary progressive MS (PPMS) treated with OCR for up to two years.

Objectives/Aims:

To evaluate the effectiveness of OCR in subgroups of patients with PPMS divided by baseline Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) score (0–5.5 vs. >5.5–6.5).

Methods:

Data cut-off was 14/10/2022. In OCR-treated patients with PPMS, 1- and 2-year treatment success and confirmed disability improvement (CDI) were analyzed in subgroups divided by EDSS score (0–5.5 vs. >5.5–6.5) at baseline. Treatment success was defined as the proportion of patients with no clinical disease activity measured by relapse or disease progression (assessed by EDSS) and no treatment discontinuation due to adverse events or lack of therapeutic effectiveness.

Results:

Of 500 OCR-treated patients with PPMS included in this analysis, 299 had a baseline EDSS score of 0–5.5 (mean EDSS ± SD: 3.6±1.1) and 129 had EDSS >5.5–6.5 (6.2±0.2). In the EDSS subgroups of 0–5.5 and >5.5–6.5 the mean age was 50.0±10.3 and 55.6±7.8 years, respectively; 55.2% and 65.1% were female; patients were treated with OCR for 2.4±1.1 and 2.4±1.2 years; and time since first MS symptoms was 6.7±6.4 and 12.1±8.7 years. After 1 year, 84.3% of patients (225/267) of the EDSS 0–5.5 subgroup experienced treatment success, and 4.5% (12/267) experienced CDI; in the EDSS >5.5–6.5 subgroup, treatment success was achieved in 80.3% of patients (94/117), and 12.0% (14/117) had CDI. After 2 years, 66.2% of patients (141/213) of the EDSS 0–5.5 subgroup experienced treatment success, and 8.5% (18/213) experienced CDI; in the EDSS >5.5–6.5 subgroup, treatment success was achieved in 64.0% of patients (55/86), and 17.4% (15/86) had CDI.

Conclusion:

This descriptive analysis of patients with PPMS suggests sustained effectiveness of OCR treatment, with the majority of patients achieving treatment success over two years of follow-up, irrespective of EDSS at baseline.

Disclosures:

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