

Adherence Rates of Sphingosine-1-Phosphate Receptor Modulators in Patients with Multiple Sclerosis

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Background

- Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic, autoimmune, inflammatory disease of the central nervous system
- While there is no cure for MS, oral disease-modifying therapies (DMTs) such as sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor modulators (S1PRMs) offer a practical route of administration, higher efficacy, and better tolerability

Objective

 To assess if patients prescribed S1PRMs demonstrate higher adherence than those prescribed other oral therapies (OOTs)

Methods

- This is a retrospective cohort study of Commercial fully insured and Medicare patients from a large national healthcare payor in the United States
- Adult, MS patients prescribed S1PRMs or OOTs from 4/15/21 to 4/15/23 were included
- Patients were excluded if they switched between medication classes, were prescribed cladribine, or had less than 6 months of eligibility
- Medication adherence was calculated using the proportion of days covered (PDC), defined as the sum of days covered by medication/number of eligible days in period
- Optimal adherence was defined as PDC ≥ 0.8
- We conducted a secondary analysis of only newly initiated patients, which
 were identified as having no prescription claims in the 6 months prior to
 their initial medication fill in the study period
- We used student's t and chi-square tests to assess for differences between groups
- P-values less than 0.05 were significant.

Results

- A total of 1,420 patients were included with 528 (37.2%) prescribed an S1PRM
- The average age of the cohort was 47.9 (standard deviation (SD) 11.0) years; 74% (1,053) identified as female
- There were no significant differences in age or gender between those prescribed S1PRMs vs. OOTs (both p>0.05)
- Patients prescribed OOTs were more likely to be newly started on the medication (21.5% vs. 15%; p = 0.003) compared to those prescribed S1PRMs
- There were no significant differences in PDC (98.8% vs. 98.6%; p=0.284) and adherence (88.3% vs. 86.4%; p =0.363) between patients prescribed S1PRMs and OOTs
- In the secondary analysis of newly initiated patients, results were similar to the primary analysis
- PDCs (98.5% vs. 99.2%, p=0.808) and adherence (91.1% vs. 87.5%, p=0.519) were not significantly different between S1PRM and OOT cohorts in secondary analysis

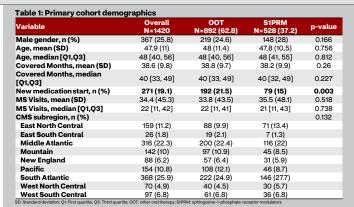


Table 2: Primary cohort adherence results								
Adherence Metric	Overall	OOT	S1PRM	p-value				
Days with medication coverage, mean (SD)	377.4 (210.8)	366.5 (211.6)	395.8 (208.1)	0.011				
Days with medication coverage, median [Q1,Q3]	363.5 [210, 570.3]	338.5 [199, 561.3]	393.5 [228, 589]	0.01				
Eligible coverage days, mean (SD)	411.6 (219)	401.5 (219.7)	428.6 (217)	0.024				
Eligible coverage days, median [Q1,Q3]	422 [235, 621]	402 [224.5, 615]	459.5 [246.8, 630.5]	0.028				
PDC, mean (SD)	0.922 (0.135)	0.918 (0.143)	0.930 (0.120)	0.076				
PDC, median [Q1,Q3]	0.987 [0.903,1.0]	0.986 [0.899,1.0]	0.989 [0.912,1.0]	0.284				
Adherent, n (%)	1237 (87.1)	771 (86.4)	466 (88.3)	0.363				
SD: Standard deviation; Q1: First quartile; Q3: Third quartile; OOT: other oral therapy; S1PRM: sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor modulators ;PDC: proportion of days								

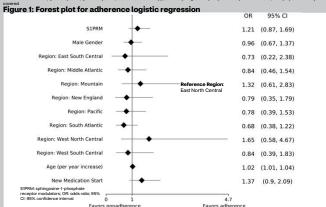


Figure 2: Distributions of days covered stratified by new users and medication class

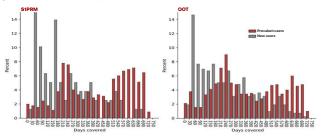


Table 3: Secondary analysis cohort demographics

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Variable	Overall N=271	OOT N=192 (70.8)	S1PRM N=79 (29.2)	p-value		
Male gender, n (%)	70 (25.8)	50 (26)	20 (25.3)	1		
Age, mean (SD)	44.3 (11.9)	43.6 (12.1)	45.9 (11.3)	0.137		
Age, median [Q1,Q3]	44 [36, 52]	43 [35, 51]	46 [37.5, 55]	0.102		
Covered Months, mean (SD)	37.1 (10.3)	37.4 (10.5)	36.5 (9.8)	0.523		
Covered Months, median [Q1,Q3]	39 [29, 48.5]	40 [29, 49]	37 [28.5, 45]	0.393		
MS Visits, mean (SD)	44.2 (48.5)	44.6 (45.7)	43.3 (55.2)	0.853		
MS Visits, median [Q1,Q3]	32 [15.5, 55]	35 [17, 57.8]	26 [12.5, 52]	0.196		
CMS subregion, n (%)				0.093		
East North Central	26 (9.6)	20 (10.4)	6 (7.6)			
East South Central	7 (2.6)	6 (3.1)	1 (1.3)			
Middle Atlantic	62 (22.9)	41 (21.4)	21 (26.6)			
Mountain	23 (8.5)	18 (9.4)	5 (6.3)			
New England	13 (4.8)	10 (5.2)	3 (3.8)			
Pacific	38 (14)	31 (16.1)	7 (8.9)			
South Atlantic	72 (26.6)	45 (23.4)	27 (34.2)			
West North Central	13 (4.8)	6 (3.1)	7 (8.9)			
West South Central	17 (6.3)	15 (7.8)	2 (2.5)			

Table 4: Secondary analysis adherence result

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Adherence Metric	Overall	OOT	S1PRM	p-value				
Days with medication coverage, mean (SD)	230.3 (177.9)	233.2 (182.8)	223.1 (166.4)	0.658				
Days with medication coverage, median [Q1,Q3]	181 [81.5, 352.5]	185 [70.3, 359.8]	176 [89, 327]	0.969				
Eligible coverage days, mean (SD)	254.6 (191.5)	258.3 (194.5)	245.8 (184.8)	0.62				
Eligible coverage days, median [Q1,Q3]	211 [84.5, 390]	216.5 [78.3, 402.8]	196 [89, 368.5]	0.817				
PDC, mean (SD)	0.924 (0.137)	0.919 (0.145)	0.937 (0.116)	0.269				
PDC, median [Q1,Q3]	0.990 [0.912,1.0]	0.992 [0.906,1.0]	0.985 [0.923,1.0]	0.808				
Adherent, n (%)	240 (88.6)	168 (87.5)	72 (91.1)	0.519				
SD: Standard deviation; Q1: First quartile; Q3: Third quartile; O	OT: other oral therapy; S1PRM:	sphingosine-1-phosphate rece	ptor modulators; PDC: proport	ion of days				

dard deviation: O1; First quartile: O3; Third quartile: OOT; other oral therapy; S1PRM; sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor modulator

Conclusions

- No differences in PDC and adherence between patients prescribed S1PRMs and OOTs were found
- Adherence rates were high overall
- Findings were consistent in newly initiated patients