Age at loss of ambulation in STRIDE Registry and CINRG Natural History Study patients with DMD: a matched cohort analysis

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Poster #165

1. Background

Nonsense mutation Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) and ataluren

- Approximately 10–15% of patients with DMD have a nonsense mutation in the *DMD* gene (nmDMD), resulting in the generation of a premature stop codon in the dystrophin messenger RNA, which prevents translation of a full-length, functional dystrophin protein.[1,2]
- Ataluren promotes readthrough of the in-frame premature stop codon, enabling the production of full-length dystrophin.[3]
- Ataluren is indicated for the treatment of nmDMD in ambulatory patients aged 2 years and older[4] in the European Member States and Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Kazakhstan, Israel, Republic of Korea, Belarus, Russia and Brazil, and aged 5 years and older in Chile, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and Ukraine (under special state registration).[4] In Brazil, the indication is restricted to paediatric male patients.[5]
  - The presence of a nonsense mutation in the *DMD* gene should be determined by genetic testing[4] (see Summary of Product Characteristics for respective countries;[4] Instructions for Use – Russia[5]).

Studies and aim

- The **S**trategic **T**argeting of **R**egistries and **I**nternational **D**atabase of **E**xcellence (STRIDE; ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT02369731) is an ongoing, multicentre, observational registry providing real-world evidence on the use of ataluren in patients with nmDMD in routine clinical practice.
  - This study was requested by the Pharmacovigilance Risk Assessment Committee of the European Medicines Agency.
- The **C**ooperative **I**nternational **N**euromuscular **R**esearch **G**roup **D**uchenne **N**atural **H**istory **S**tudy (CINRG DNHS; ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT00468832) was a prospective, longitudinal study of a total of 440 patients with DMD receiving standard of care (SoC; corticosteroid or palliative therapies) who were followed up between 2006 and 2016 at 20 centres in nine countries.[6,7]
- We aimed to examine, as of the latest STRIDE data cut-off date of 31 January 2021, whether STRIDE patients with nmDMD receiving ataluren plus SoC experienced a difference in disease progression (as measured by loss of ambulation) compared with CINRG DNHS patients with DMD receiving SoC alone using propensity-score matched analyses.

2. Methods

Study design

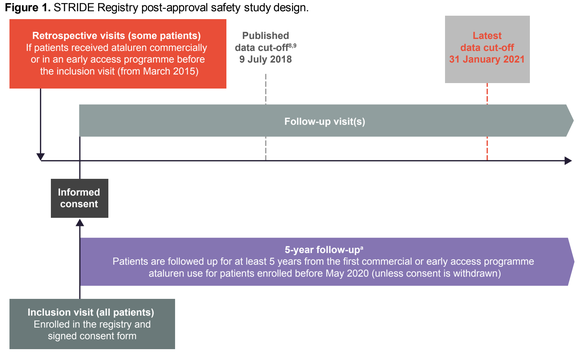
- The STRIDE Registry study design is shown in **Figure 1**.[8]
  - Patients are followed up for ≥ 5 years or until study withdrawal.
- Data from CINRG DNHS patients receiving SoC were used as a control to provide context for assessing the effects of ataluren plus SoC on patients in the STRIDE Registry.

Study populations

STRIDE Registry

- Patients were eligible if they received ataluren as a commercial supply or as part of an early access programme and provided written informed consent before participating in this study.[8,9]
- Patients were not eligible if they were receiving:
  - ataluren or placebo in an ongoing, blinded, randomized clinical trial
  - ataluren in any other ongoing clinical trial or early access programme that prevented participation in this study.[8,9]

Figure 1. STRIDE Registry post-approval safety study design.



[a]Patients enrolled after May 2020 will be followed up through March 2025.
STRIDE, Strategic Targeting of Registries and International Database of Excellence.
Adapted from Muntoni F *et al. J Comp Eff Res* 2019;8:1187–200.[8]

2. Methods (continued)

CINRG Duchenne Natural History Study

- Patients aged 2–28 years were included if they had a diagnosis of DMD.[6,7]
- Patients were excluded from the present analysis if they had participated in clinical trials of ataluren or received any other mutation-specific investigational drug for DMD, or if they had missing data.[9]

Statistical analysis

- Propensity score matching was performed to identify CINRG DNHS patients who were comparable to STRIDE patients in the following established predictors of disease progression:
  - age at onset of first symptoms
  - age at initiation of corticosteroid use
  - duration of deflazacort use
  - duration of other corticosteroid use.[7,9–11]
- Kaplan–Meier analyses estimated the distribution of age at loss of ambulation among STRIDE Registry patients and matched CINRG DNHS patients.[9]
- The hazard ratio (HR; STRIDE Registry:CINRG DNHS) and the corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using a Cox proportional hazard model stratified by durations of corticosteroid use, with study (i.e. the STRIDE Registry or the CINRG DNHS), age at first symptoms and age at first corticosteroid use as covariates.[9]

3. Results

STRIDE Registry patient disposition

- As of 31 January 2021, a total of 288 patients had been enrolled in STRIDE at 64 sites in 13 countries (**Figure 2**).
- Of these 288 patients who provided informed consent (screened population), 286 received at least one dose of ataluren and did not fail screening (as-treated population).
- Of the 286 patients in the as-treated population, 17 were excluded from the evaluable population (n = 269) for the following reasons: 4 were female, 10 had a frameshift mutation and 3 had missing or outstanding mutation data.
- Of these 269 patients, 241 with confirmed nmDMD were included in the effectiveness population (23 patients with missing data for age at loss of ambulation or age at first symptoms and 5 patients with an age at first symptoms equal to 0 years were excluded).

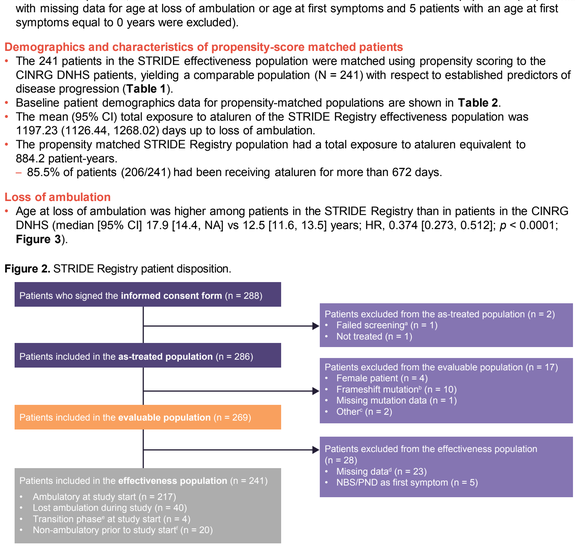
Demographics and characteristics of propensity-score matched patients

- The 241 patients in the STRIDE effectiveness population were matched using propensity scoring to the CINRG DNHS patients, yielding a comparable population (N = 241) with respect to established predictors of disease progression (**Table 1**).
- Baseline patient demographics data for propensity-matched populations are shown in **Table 2**.
- The mean (95% CI) total exposure to ataluren of the STRIDE Registry effectiveness population was 1197.23 (1126.44, 1268.02) days up to loss of ambulation.
- The propensity matched STRIDE Registry population had a total exposure to ataluren equivalent to 884.2 patient-years.
  - 85.5% of patients (206/241) had been receiving ataluren for more than 672 days.

Loss of ambulation

- Age at loss of ambulation was higher among patients in the STRIDE Registry than in patients in the CINRG DNHS (median [95% CI] 17.9 [14.4, NA] vs 12.5 [11.6, 13.5] years; HR, 0.374 [0.273, 0.512]; $p < 0.0001$; **Figure 3**).

Figure 2. STRIDE Registry patient disposition.



[a]Screening failure due to a frameshift mutation; [b]Ataluren is not indicated in these patients; ataluren is indicated for the treatment of ambulatory patients with DMD resulting from a nonsense mutation in the dystrophin gene. Patients who do not have a nonsense mutation should not receive ataluren; [c]Critical queries, such as those regarding mutation data, are still outstanding; [d]Data were missing for age at loss of ambulation or age at first symptoms; [e]Patients were in the transition phase if they completed the first 10-meter walk/run test in ≥ 30 seconds; [f]Non-ambulatory patients were defined as such if using a wheelchair full-time or bedridden; patients who were non-ambulatory "prior to study start" were all ambulatory at ataluren initiation in previous clinical trials.
DMD, Duchenne muscular dystrophy; NBS, newborn screening; PND, prenatal diagnosis; STRIDE, Strategic Targeting of Registries and International Database of Excellence.

3. Results (continued)

Table 1. Demographics and characteristics of patients in the STRIDE Registry and CINRG DNHS before and after propensity score matching.

Characteristics	Unmatched population		Propensity-score matched population	
	STRIDE (N = 241)	CINRG DNHS (N = 398)	STRIDE (N = 241)	CINRG DNHS (N = 241)
Age at first symptoms, years				
Mean (SD)	2.74 (1.66)	3.23 (1.68)	2.74 (1.66)	2.78 (1.50)
Median	2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00
Minimum, maximum	0.10, 8.00	0.08, 8.00	0.10, 8.00	0.08, 8.00
p value	0.0004		0.8187	
Age at first corticosteroid use (excluding treatment-naive patients),[a] years	n = 212	n = 315	n = 212	n = 212
Mean (SD)	6.61 (2.16)	6.74 (2.05)	6.61 (2.16)	6.41 (2.01)
Median	6.18	6.57	6.18	6.22
Minimum, maximum	2.93, 15.31	1.99, 14.25	2.93, 15.31	1.99, 13.89
p value	0.4832		0.3111	
Deflazacort duration,[b] n (%)				
< 1 month	124 (51.5)	234 (58.8)	124 (51.5)	120 (49.8)
≥ 1 to < 12 months	12 (5.0)	20 (5.0)	12 (5.0)	12 (5.0)
≥ 12 months	105 (43.6)	144 (36.2)	105 (43.6)	109 (45.2)
p value	0.1697		0.9322	
Other corticosteroid duration,[b] n (%)				
< 1 month	128 (53.1)	204 (51.3)	128 (53.1)	123 (51.0)
≥ 1 to < 12 months	13 (5.4)	35 (8.8)	13 (5.4)	14 (5.8)
≥ 12 months	100 (41.5)	159 (39.9)	100 (41.5)	104 (43.2)
p value	0.2869		0.8980	

[a]Treatment-naive patients were excluded to calculate the true age at first corticosteroid use; [b]Corticosteroid duration is calculated from the date at which corticosteroid use was started and the loss of ambulation/censor date.
CINRG DNHS, Cooperative International Neuromuscular Research Group Duchenne Natural History Study; SD, standard deviation; STRIDE, Strategic Targeting of Registries and International Database of Excellence.

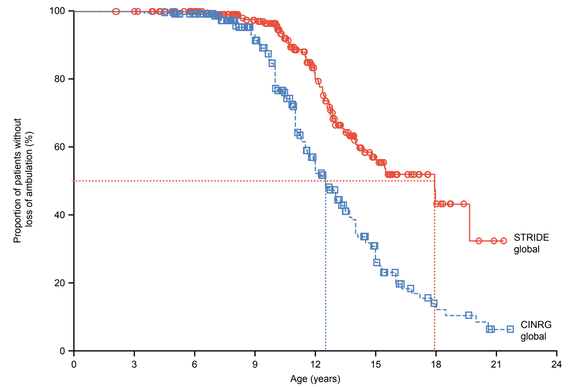
Table 2. Baseline demographics and characteristics of patients in the STRIDE Registry and CINRG DNHS effectiveness population.

Assessment	STRIDE N = 241	CINRG DNHS N = 241
Age at first assessment, years	9.05 (3.71)	10.18 (5.50)
Age at last assessment, years	12.20 (4.21)	14.65 (6.50)
Any corticosteroid duration, n (%)		
< 1 month	31 (12.9)	32 (13.3)
≥ 1 to < 12 months	18 (7.5)	17 (7.1)
≥ 12 months	192 (79.7)	192 (79.7)
Lifetime corticosteroid use, n (%)		
< 1 month	28 (11.6)	30 (12.4)
≥ 1 to < 12 months	18 (7.5)	14 (5.8)
≥ 12 months	195 (80.9)	197 (81.7)
Weight, kg	n = 200 29.6 (12.9)	33.3 (19.3)
Height, cm	n = 173 121.8 (16.0)	n = 171 115.8 (12.7)
BMI, kg/m²	n = 172 19.0 (4.5)	n = 171 17.9 (3.7)

All data are mean (SD) unless otherwise specified.
BMI, body mass index; CINRG DNHS, Cooperative International Neuromuscular Research Group Duchenne Natural History Study; SD, standard deviation; STRIDE, Strategic Targeting of Registries and International Database of Excellence.

3. Results (continued)

Figure 3. Age at loss of ambulation[a] for propensity-score matched patients from the STRIDE Registry and CINRG DNHS.



Number of patients[b]									
STRIDE global	241	240	221	184	100	36	10	1	0
CINRG global	241	241	229	171	82	32	8	1	0

Assessment	STRIDE (SoC + ataluren) N = 241	CINRG (SoC) N = 241
Patients, n (%)		
Assessed	241	241
Who lost ambulation	60 (24.9)	127 (52.7)
Censored	181 (75.1)	114 (47.3)
Age at loss of ambulation,[a] years		
Median (95% CI)	**17.9** (14.4, NA)	**12.5** (11.6, 13.5)
Minimum, maximum[c]	2.1[+], 21.4[+]	3.5, 21.7[+]
***p* value[d]**	**< 0.0001**	
HR (95% CI)[a]	**0.374** (0.273, 0.512)	

[a]Loss of ambulation was defined as full-time wheelchair use; [b]Number of patients at risk of losing ambulation; [c]'+' indicates a censored observation; [d]*p* value is from a log-rank test stratified by deflazacort and other corticosteroid usage durations; [e]HR is from stratified (by durations of deflazacort and other corticosteroid use) Cox regression with study (STRIDE Registry or CINRG DNHS), age at first symptoms and age at first corticosteroid use as covariates. HR is STRIDE Registry:CINRG DNHS.
Patients were censored when they left the study (e.g. were lost to follow-up, withdrew consent) before loss of ambulation had occurred, or when the patient had not yet lost ambulation by the date of data cut-off.
CI, confidence interval; CINRG DNHS, Cooperative International Neuromuscular Research Group Duchenne Natural History Study; HR, hazard ratio; NA, not available; SoC, standard of care; STRIDE, Strategic Targeting of Registries and International Database of Excellence.

4. CONCLUSIONS

- Patients receiving ataluren plus SoC (STRIDE Registry) showed a delay in the median age at loss of ambulation of 5.4 years compared with patients receiving SoC alone (CINRG DNHS).
- These data demonstrate that treatment with ataluren plus SoC slows disease progression in patients with nmDMD in routine clinical practice.
- Future comparisons of data from the STRIDE Registry at a later cut-off date with natural history data will provide further real-world insights into the long-term effectiveness of ataluren for the treatment of patients with nmDMD.

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