

Impact of adherence on subcutaneous interferon beta-1a effectiveness administered by Rebismart[®] in patients with multiple sclerosis

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Background: Adherence to disease-modifying drugs (DMDs) is one of the key factors for achieving optimal clinical outcomes. Rebismart[®] is an injection device for subcutaneous administration of interferon beta-1a (INF β -1a) that is also able to monitor adherence objectively. The aim of this study was to describe adherence to INF β -1a using the said electronic autoinjection device and to explore the relationship between adherence and relapses in a Spanish cohort.

Methods: This is a retrospective observational study in which 110 Spanish patients self-administered INF β -1a subcutaneously using an electronic autoinjection device between June 2010 and June 2015. The primary end point was the percentage of adherence measured by Rebismart[®] to subcutaneous INF β -1a injections calculated as number of injections received in time period versus number of injections scheduled in time period. Other variables recorded were demographic and clinical data. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 19.0 software.

Results: Median adherence for the total study period was 96.5% (interquartile range [IQR]: 91.1–99.1). Similar values were observed during the first 6 months: 98.7% (IQR: 91.3–100), and the last 6 months: 97.6% (IQR: 91.1–99.8). Median duration of treatment was 979 days (IQR: 613.8–1,266.8). During the entire treatment period, 77.3% of patients were relapse free and mean annualized relapse rate was 0.14 (standard deviation: 0.33). Increased adherence was associated with better clinical outcomes, leading to lower relapse risk (odds ratio: 0.953; 95% confidence interval: 0.912–0.995). Specifically, every percentage unit increase in adherence resulted in a 4.7% decrease in relapse.

Conclusion: Patients with multiple sclerosis who self-injected INF β -1a with Rebismart[®] had excellent adherence, correlating with a high proportion of relapse-free patients and very low annualized relapse rate.

Keywords: adherence, multiple sclerosis, interferon beta-1a, autoinjector

Introduction

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic, inflammatory, and degenerative disease of the central nervous system with a heterogeneous clinical course. MS usually begins with an acute inflammatory demyelinating episode turning to relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS) characterized by discrete acute attacks of worsening neurological function (relapses), which are followed by partial or complete recovery (remission). Residual disability may accumulate over time, and many patients with RRMS develop secondary progressive MS, which is characterized by progressive neurological decline.¹ Although MS remains incurable, treatment with disease-modifying drugs (DMDs) can reduce the frequency of disease exacerbations and may delay disability progression.^{2,3} Subcutaneous interferon β -1a (INF β -1a) has been shown to be effective in improving all three key measures

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of efficacy (relapse rate, disability progression, and magnetic resonance imaging measures of disease) when administered at a dosage of 22–44 µg three times weekly.^{4,5}

Although treatment efficacy has been established, adherence to and persistence with pharmacotherapy in the long term remains one of the main challenges and is a key factor in predicting long-term outcomes. The World Health Organization defines adherence as the extent to which a person's behaviour corresponds with agreed recommendations from a healthcare provider and stresses the importance of good adherence.⁶ In MS, the need for long-term treatment and the frequently debilitating nature of the disease make treatment adherence particularly challenging. It has been reported that adherence to DMDs ranges from 61% to 97%,^{7–12} and poor adherence or treatment gaps are associated with a higher rate of relapse.^{9,13–17}

Adherence is difficult to assess, and methods for measuring it can be unreliable and highly subjective.¹⁸ The ideal method for measuring adherence should be sensitive and specific, allowing for a quantitative, continuous, reliable, and reproducible measure in different situations as quickly and economically as possible. Autoinjection devices offer these features and can improve the injection experience and increase patient satisfaction.^{19–21}

The aim of this study was to assess treatment adherence of Spanish patients with MS using Rebismart® for self-injection of subcutaneous INF β-1a and the association between adherence and the occurrence of MS relapses.

Materials and methods

Design and scope of the study

A retrospective observational study assessed all patients diagnosed with MS and treated with INF β-1a subcutaneously using the Rebismart® autoinjection device in Hospital Universitari i Politècnic La Fe since its marketing and approval in June 2010 until June 30, 2015. This device can electronically register administrations and can export and analyze records (date, time, fully, or partially administered dose) through the Mitra® (Merck Serono, Darmstadt, Germany) computer application.

In the Multiple Sclerosis Unit, Hospital Universitari i Politècnic La Fe, patients under interferon treatment are followed up by scheduled visit every 3 months, in all cases with a complete blood analysis including a complete leukocyte count, liver enzymes, and thyroid hormones. On every visit, a questionnaire with a list of adverse events is given to all patients to follow up any adverse symptom, with a special emphasis on flu-like and dermatologic events.

Outcome measures

The primary end point was the percentage of adherence obtained during the study period using the Mitra application and calculated as number of injections administered divided by number of injections that should have been administered during that period and multiplied by 100. Similarly, adherence was also calculated for the first 6 months of treatment and the last 6 months of treatment.

The other variables collected were 1) demographic variables associated with the patient: sex and age; 2) characteristics of patients at initiation of treatment with INF β-1a: evolutionary form of MS, score on the Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS), years of disease progression, and age at onset of treatment, and treatment at diagnosis; and 3) treatment-related variables: pattern, spacing doses, duration of treatment, relapses during treatment, adverse effects, discontinuation of treatment, causes of discontinuation, and subsequent treatment.

The data were obtained by reviewing patients' electronic medical records (Orion Clinic®), the Outpatient Pharmaceutical Care Unit (UFPE in Spanish) computer application and the Mitra® program.

Statistical analysis

From the descriptive standpoint, quantitative variables were expressed as measures of central tendency and dispersion and qualitative variables as absolute and relative frequencies.

Possible associations were studied between adherence and sex, age, stage of disease, EDSS at baseline, time of disease progression, pattern, number of doses administered, days of exposure, and treatment discontinuation, using the Mann–Whitney *U*-test, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient, and simple linear regression test. To analyze the association between occurrence of relapses (yes/no) and the rest of the compiled variables, we used the chi-square test, Fischer's exact test, and multivariate analysis of binary logistic regression. The statistical program used was SPSS version 19.0.

Ethics

The local ethical review board of Hospital Universitari i Politècnic La Fe de Valencia approved the study protocol in accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki. Patient consent was not required to review their medical records.

Results

Demographic and clinical characteristics of patients

A total of 115 patients received INF β-1a with the Rebismart® electronic autoinjector device. Five patients were excluded

from the study because of insufficient data. Of the 110 patients analyzed, 73 were women (66.4%) with a mean age at baseline of 38.8 years (standard deviation [SD]: 9.3). At the start of treatment with Rebismart®, most patients (93.6%) had RRMS and their clinical status based on EDSS was 1.5 (0–4.5). Median disease progression, understood as the time from diagnosis to inclusion in the study (June 6, 2015), was 10 years (interquartile range [IQR]: 7.0–14.3).

Most patients (80.9%) received DMDs for MS (INF β -1a subcutaneously without the Rebismart® electronic autoinjection device or other DMDs) before initiating treatment with Rebismart as detailed in Table 1.

Treatment characteristics and adherence

The most commonly prescribed pattern of INF β -1a at the time of starting the administrations with Rebismart was 44 μ g/three times a week in 79.1% of patients. The median dose administered was 325.5 (IQR: 152.8–518.8), and the exposure time to Rebismart was 979 days (IQR: 613.8–1,266.8), as shown in Table 2. During the study period in 21.8% of patients, dose spacing was performed either due to adverse effects or due to clinical stability over a long period of time. Dosages resulting after the spacing were 44 μ g/week (n=12 patients), 22 μ g/three times a week (n=8), 22 μ g/two times a week (n=3), and 44 μ g/two times a week (n=1).

Table 1 Demographic and clinical characteristics of patients (n=110)

Characteristic	Patients
Sex (%)	
Male	33.6
Female	66.4
Age at start of treatment with Rebismart® (years)	
Median	38.8
Standard deviation	9.3
Evolutionary form of disease (%)	
RRMS	93.6
SPMS	6.4
EDSS at start of treatment (%)	
0–2	79.1
2.5–4	19.1
>4.5	1.8
Years since diagnosis	
Median	10
Interquartile range	7.0–14.3
Treatment prior to Rebismart (%)	
Interferon β -1a (Rebif®)	59.1
Interferon β -1b (Betaferon®)	6.4
Interferon β -1a (Avonex®)	8.2
Glatiramer acetate (Copaxone®)	4.5
Azathioprine (Imurel®)	0.9
Fingolimod (clinical trial)	1.8

Abbreviations: RRMS, relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis; SPMS, secondary progressive multiple sclerosis; EDSS, Expanded Disability Status Scale.

Table 2 Treatment characteristics and adherence (n=110)

Characteristic	Patients
Dose of INF β -1a at baseline (%)	
22 μ g/three times a week	7.3
44 μ g/week	10.9
44 μ g/two times a week	2.7
44 μ g/three times a week	79.1
Exposure period (days)	
Median	979
Interquartile range	613.8–1,266.8
Doses administered	
Median	325.5
Interquartile range	152.8–518.8
Total adherence (%)	
Median	96.5
Interquartile range	91.1–99.1
Adherence first 6 months of treatment (%)	
Median	98.7
Interquartile range	91.3–100.0
Adherence last 6 months of treatment (%)	
Median	97.6
Interquartile range	91.1–99.8

Abbreviations: INF β -1a, interferon beta-1a; wk, week.

The median treatment adherence was 96.5% (IQR: 91.1–99.1), rising slightly to 98.7% (IQR: 91.3–100.0), taking into account only the first 6 months of treatment. Because of the importance of persistence in treatment outcomes, we also analyzed the adherence during the last 6 months, obtaining a median of 97.6% (IQR: 91.1–99.8). In summary, there were no statistically significant differences between adherence at the different times. A total of 59.1% of patients (n=65) had adherence >95%, 17.3% (n=19) were adherent in a range of 90%–95%, 13.6% (n=15) in a range of 80%–90%, and only 10% (n=11) showed adherence <80%, as shown in Figure 1.

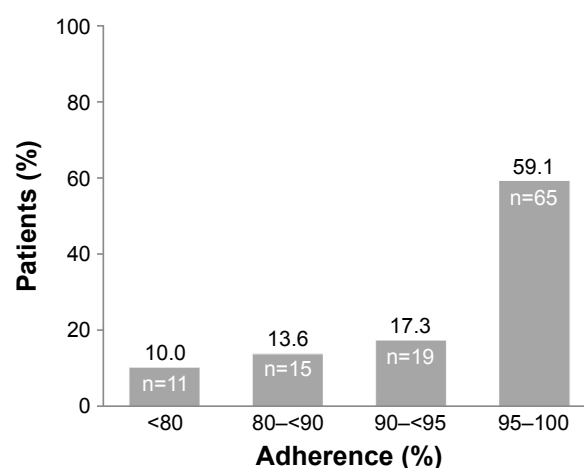


Figure 1 Distribution of patients according to level of adherence.

Note: Percentage of patients achieving different intervals adherence to treatment throughout the study period (n=110).

We also analyzed whether any of the demographic and clinical variables of patients was related to treatment adherence. No statistically significant differences in adherence were detected regarding sex ($P=0.992$), age ($r_s=0.183$, $P=0.055$), the stage of disease ($P=0.732$), baseline EDSS score ($r_s=0.014$, $P=0.886$), time of disease progression ($r_s=0.035$, $P=0.716$), or previous treatment ($P=0.496$).

By contrast, other significant adherence differences were found among various prescription patterns ($P=0.003$) with a higher median adherence at 44 µg/week (100%, IQR: 94.7–100.0), followed by 44 µg/three times a week (96.5%, IQR: 91.2–98.6), 44 µg/two times a week (91.5%, IQR: cannot be calculated because there are only three cases in this category), and finally 22 µg/three times a week (91.1%, IQR: 74.4–96.6). We also observed statistically significant, weak, and directly proportional linear correlations between adherence and the number of doses administered ($r_s=0.274$, $P=0.004$) and adherence and the number of days of exposure to Rebismart® ($r_s=0.287$, $P=0.002$). Finally, discontinuation of treatment was another variable that showed a statistically significant association with adherence ($P=0.002$), with lower median adherence (94.3%, IQR: 88.2–97.2) in those patients who discontinued treatment versus those who continued it (97.7%, IQR: 92.3–99.5).

As most of the patients (79.1%) included in this study had a posology of 44 µg/three times a week, we also analyzed the same demographic and clinical variables to determine whether adherence was affected. Similar results were obtained when we compared either sex ($P=0.854$), age ($r_s=0.204$, $P=0.058$), stage of disease ($P=0.682$), baseline EDSS score ($r_s=0.009$, $P=0.935$), time of disease of progression ($r_s=0.034$, $P=0.757$), and previous treatment ($P=0.714$). Moreover, the same significant adherence differences were obtained when we analyzed the number of doses administered ($r_s=0.408$, $P=0.000$), number of exposure days to Rebismart® ($r_s=0.291$, $P=0.006$), and discontinuation of treatment ($P=0.008$).

Effectiveness of treatment

A total of 22.7% ($n=25$) of patients experienced a relapse during treatment with INF β-1a, with 2 being the maximum number of relapses in three patients. The average annual rate of relapses in our study cohort was 0.14 (SD: 0.33).

Binary logistic regression was used to analyze whether any of the variables collected was related to the occurrence of relapses. The only statistically significant relationships observed were with age at diagnosis ($P=0.004$), age at start of treatment ($P=0.004$), adherence in the first 6 months of treatment ($P=0.010$), and total adherence ($P=0.027$). In terms

of age at diagnosis and early treatment, younger patients were those who were most likely to present a relapse during treatment. Regarding adherence, the data support the conclusion that adherent patients were less likely to develop a relapse (odds ratio [OR]: 0.953; 95% confidence interval [95% CI]: 0.912–0.995). Specifically, for each percentage unit increase in adherence, the likelihood of a relapse decreased by 4.7%. In addition, there was also a statistically significant weak and inversely proportional linear correlation between adherence and the annual relapse rate ($r_s=-0.244$, $P=0.018$).

Safety profile

The most common side effects were flu-like syndrome (35.5%) and skin manifestations such as erythema (33.6%) and nodules (12.7%), as shown in Table 3. Most patients (60%) had adverse effects that were mild, with 18.2% (20 of 110) requiring a decrease in dose and 10.9% (12 of 110) discontinuation of treatment. Specifically, in these 12 patients, adverse effects responsible for the interruption of INF β-1a were nontolerance of flu-like syndrome ($n=6$), persistent hypertransaminasemia ($n=4$), leukopenia ($n=1$), and generalized urticarial lesions ($n=1$).

Suspensions of treatment

A total of 38.2% ($n=42$) of patients in treatment discontinued due to disease progression or relapse (11.8%), side effects (10.9%), pregnancy (8.2%), or change to oral treatments (7.3%). Of the 42 patients who discontinued treatment, 9 did so early (<6 months of treatment) due to adverse effects ($n=4$), relapses ($n=3$), and pregnancy ($n=2$).

A total of 78.6% ($n=33$) of patients who discontinued INF β-1a switched to other treatments: teriflunomide ($n=10$), glatiramer acetate ($n=7$), fingolimod ($n=7$), dimethyl fumarate in clinical trial ($n=3$), natalizumab ($n=2$), siponimod in clinical trial ($n=2$), Betaferon® ($n=1$), or cyclophosphamide ($n=1$).

Table 3 Adverse reactions reported in patients

Adverse event	n (%)
Influenza-like illness	39 (35.5)
Injection site erythema	37 (33.6)
Nodules	14 (12.7)
Lipoatrophy	8 (7.3)
Injection site pain	7 (6.4)
Liver function test abnormal	6 (5.5)
Leukopenia	4 (3.6)
Depression	2 (1.8)
Abscess	2 (1.8)
Skin rash	1 (0.9)
Urticaria	1 (0.9)

Note: Percentages are based on the total number of patients ($n=110$).

Discussion

Treatment adherence is a key factor for ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of DMDs in MS patients. The literature describes a wide range of adherence to DMDs that fundamentally depends on the measurement method used and the duration of the observation periods. The highest adherences described were obtained in patients who administered INF β -1a with the electronic Rebismart[®] autoinjector device, reaching 97% in the study by Bayas et al,¹² 95% in Moccia et al,²² or 92.6% in a very recently published article by Fernández et al.²³ These data are consistent with those obtained in this study, in which the median adherence to INF β -1a was 96.5%. The high percentage of compliance of the group of patients included in this study could be due to some particular Rebismart[®] characteristics. First, new electronic injection devices have been developed with the purpose to overcome specific problems associated with the injection (needle phobias, anxiety, pain at the injection site, reduced manual dexterity, and visual or cognitive impairment). When compared with manual injections, autoinjectors have been demonstrated to improve the injection tolerability and thus the satisfaction of the subject.¹⁹ Second, Rebismart[®] incorporates a software that records injection details, providing the physician with objective data to monitor patient's adherence and helping patients to avoid missed injections.¹² With this device, patients can experience what is known as the "Hawthorne effect", in which patients change their behavior when they feel observed or monitored.²⁴ In this case, the patients knew that the Rebismart[®] device was recording all doses, and the data were reviewed by the Department of Neurology and Hospital Pharmacy. In addition, patients were informed of the instruction dated July 8, 2013, from the Department of Health of the Valencia Health Agency stating that it was mandatory that the patient bring the autoinjector device each time they come to the hospital pharmacy to pick up medication in order to facilitate monitoring of compliance in each dispensation.

Hence, the high adherence rates obtained with this device (provided free of charge by the pharmaceutical industry) help to make it an cost-effective device, since increased adherence was associated with a decrease in health care resources use, such as MS-related hospitalizations and emergency department visits. Lizán et al²⁵ estimated that this reduction in resource use led to a patient/year total cost reduction (excluding treatment cost) of up to 22%.

Among the most common reasons for failure in MS patients treated with interferon injections was forgetfulness.^{26,27} In this regard, the adherence of our patients was inversely correlated

with the reduction in the frequency of injections. Patients with a prescribed weekly regimen were more adherent to treatment than those who had to inject several times a week, as described by Devonshire et al.²⁷ Therefore, it seems obvious that the availability of pegylated interferons of which the dosage is fortnightly could potentially improve adherence in our cohort of patients. Moreover, the presence of adverse effects is another common cause of lack of adherence. The analysis of our patients showed 82.73% of patients with adverse effects, the majority being mild, favoring no dose losses, and finding no statistically significant differences between adherence of patients with and without adverse reactions. This high number of side effects is consistent with the work by Fernández et al,⁸ which reported that the majority of patients (77.5%) showed adverse effects, mainly cutaneous. However, some studies have found that events related to the injection site, anxiety about having to inject the drug or needle phobia, led patients to skip doses or even interrupt their treatment.^{27,28} For this reason, interventions aimed at facilitating self-injection and oral therapies may improve adherence in these patients.²⁷

Treatment with INF β -1a was effective, and 77.3% of the study population did not present any relapse during the course of using the drug, with median treatment duration of 979 days. These data are similar to those obtained by Bayas et al,¹² describing 79.5% of patients free of relapses for 12 months and much higher than the reported rates of 66.8% at 48 weeks and 53.3% at 96 weeks with the same formulation of IFN β -1a administered manually or using an autoinjector, respectively.^{29,30} Our annual relapse rate was half of that obtained by Bayas et al¹² after a follow-up of 12 months or even less if the patient stopped treatment with INF β -1a early.

In our study, the occurrence of relapses was correlated with adherence to INF- β 1a, with adherent patients less likely to develop a relapse. These findings are consistent with two previous retrospective studies. Oleen-Burkey et al¹⁶ found that with increasing adherence (measured as medication possession ratio [MPR]) to glatiramer acetate decreased the odds of a relapse. Steinberg et al¹³ compared the relapses of interferon-adherent patients (MPR >85%) with nonadherent patients and found an inversely proportional relationship between adherence and relapses. In the same vein but with a prospective study, Cohen et al³¹ showed that patients treated with interferon or glatiramer acetate with adherence rates ≥ 0.9 were more likely to be free of relapses than patients with adherence rates ≤ 0.5 .

In summary, adherence data captured objectively by the autoinjector, avoiding errors or recording oversights by the

patient, allow us to have a high reliability of reported adherence and to characterize our population. We have managed to correlate high compliance with a high proportion of relapse-free patients and with very low relapse rates.

Limitations

Adherence to DMDs in MS is associated with better financial and health outcomes as a result of reduced risk of relapses, visits to emergency rooms, hospital admissions, and medical costs in general.^{14,15,32} In our study, we have reviewed only the presence/absence of relapses as far as health outcomes are concerned, and most of these were resolved with megadoses of corticosteroids in a neurologist's office or outpatient clinic without hospitalization. Quantification of the costs associated with medication to treat relapses and the use of other hospital resources have not been assessed.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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