Long-Term Surveillance of Ocrelizumab-Treated Patients With Multiple Sclerosis (MANUSCRIPT Study)

First published: 28/02/2019

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Study Ongoing

Administrative details

EU PAS number

EUPAS28619

Study ID

31380

DARWIN EU® study

No

Study countries

- Australia
- Denmark
- France
- Germany

Italy

Sweden

Study description

This longitudinal observational study is part of the European Union (E.U.) risk management plan and is designed to further assess the long-term safety profile of ocrelizumab in the real world setting. The study will provide safety data for a 10-year period after ocrelizumab launch, specifically targeting the event rates of serious adverse events (overall and by multiple sclerosis [MS] type), including malignancy, serious infections, and drug-induced liver injury.

Study status

Ongoing

Research institutions and networks

Institutions

F. Hoffmann-La Roche

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Institution

Contact details

Study institution contact

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Study contact

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Primary lead investigator

Germano Ferreira

Primary lead investigator

Study timelines

Date when funding contract was signed
Actual: 01/06/2017

Study start date
Planned: 01/08/2019

Actual: 15/07/2019

Data analysis start date
Planned: 05/08/2028

Date of final study report
Planned: 04/08/2029

Sources of funding

- Pharmaceutical company and other private sector

More details on funding

F. Hoffmann-La Roche

Study protocol

Protocol BA39730 ocrelizumab Final v1_approved_Redacted.pdf (1.86 MB)

Protocol_-_BA39730_-_OCREVUS_-_v2_-_Global_-Published_1_Redacted.pdf (1.65 MB)

Prot BA39730 ocrelizumab v1, Published_Redacted.pdf (1.87 MB)

Regulatory

Was the study required by a regulatory body?

No

Is the study required by a Risk Management Plan (RMP)?

EU RMP category 3 (required)

Other study registration identification numbers and links

BA39730

Methodological aspects

Study type

Study type list

Study topic:

Human medicinal product

Study type:

Non-interventional study

Scope of the study:

Safety study (incl. comparative)

Data collection methods:

Secondary use of data

Study design:

This is a multi-source, multi-country, non-interventional, longitudinal cohort study based on secondary use of data captured for patients with MS in existing disease registries.

Main study objective:

The research question is to assess and characterize the long-term safety data from theuse of ocrelizumab in patients with MS (overall and by MS type).

Study Design

Non-interventional study design

Cohort

Study drug and medical condition

Medicinal product name

OCREVUS

Study drug International non-proprietary name (INN) or common name

OCRELIZUMAB

Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) code

(L04AG08) ocrelizumab

ocrelizumab

Medical condition to be studied

Multiple sclerosis

Population studied

Short description of the study population

This study will include patients with multiple sclerosis (MS) who have initiated treatment with ocrelizumab or another disease modifying therapy (DMT) during the study period, or patients with MS not on DMT therapy in routine clinical practice.

Age groups

- **Adult and elderly population (≥18 years)**
  - Adults (18 to < 65 years)
    - Adults (18 to < 46 years)
    - Adults (46 to < 65 years)
  - Elderly (≥ 65 years)
    - Adults (65 to < 75 years)
    - Adults (75 to < 85 years)
    - Adults (85 years and over)

Estimated number of subjects

8.500

Study design details

Comparators

1) Disease modifying therapy (DMT) comparator group:
Patients who have never received treatment with ocrelizumab (at any time in the complete available history) and must be newly treated with an approved DMT other than ocrelizumab during the study observational period.

2) Non-DMT comparator group:
Patients who have never received ocrelizumab or any other DMT within the complete history recorded within available medical records and during individual follow-up in the study observational period

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Outcomes

The primary objective is to estimate (overall and by MS type) the event rates of serious adverse events (SAEs), including malignancy, serious infections, and drug-induced liver injury, following ocrelizumab treatment in patients with MS.

Data analysis plan

The number of safety events and unadjusted incidence rates with 95% confidence intervals will be provided for each treatment group, ocrelizumab and other DMTs, for each data source. For malignancy and progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML), an ever-exposed model will be applied that includes all person-time observed since the first drug dose in the study until censorship. For all other SAEs, a time-on-drug approach will be used. For analyses of death, both approaches will be used. Comparison between ocrelizumab and other DMTs, at year 4, 6, 8, and end of the study, will be based

on a Cox proportional-hazards regression model adjusted for important covariates and probability of treatment with ocrelizumab.

Data management

Data sources

Data source(s)

The MSBase Registry

The Danish Multiple Sclerosis Registry

The Swedish Multiple Sclerosis Registry

Registro Italiano Sclerosi Multipla e Patologie Correlate (Italian Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders Register)

Data source(s), other

Multiple Sclerosis Documentation System 3D (MSDS3D) in Germany, The Big MS Data (BMSD) Group, a collaboration of MS registries from Denmark, France, Italy, Sweden, and the International registry MSBase

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Data sources (types)

Disease registry

Use of a Common Data Model (CDM)

CDM mapping

No

Data quality specifications

Check conformance

Unknown

Check completeness

Unknown

Check stability

Unknown

Check logical consistency

Unknown

Data characterisation

Data characterisation conducted

Unknown