Patients’ Reported Perceptions on Satisfaction with Immune Thrombocytopenia Treatments: Results from the ITP World Impact Survey (I-WiSh)

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Disclosures

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Introduction

ITP is an acquired autoimmune disorder characterized by thrombocytopenia (platelet count <100 × 10^9/L) in the absence of other causes or disorders\(^1,2\)

I-WISH explored the burden of ITP and its impact on fatigue and QoL using a global patient and physician sampling frame

This analysis reports patient and physician perceptions of both AEs and satisfaction with CSs, as well as with anti-CD20s and TPO-RAs

AE, adverse event; CS, corticosteroid; ITP, immune thrombocytopenia; I-WISH, ITP World Impact Survey; QoL, quality of life; TPO-RA, thrombopoietin receptor agonist.
Methods

I-WISh was an exploratory, cross-sectional 30-minute survey conducted in 13 countries between December 2017 and May 2018

1,507 patients with ITP

472 physicians

- Satisfaction with treatment was evaluated based on responses to specific statements. Responses were rated on a 7-point Likert scale to indicate the level of agreement or disagreement with a particular statement, eg:

  “Completely unsatisfied”,
  “Strongly disagree”, etc.

  “Completely satisfied”,
  “Strongly agree”, etc.

Scores of 5-7 indicated agreement unless stated otherwise.

ITP, immune thrombocytopenia; I-WISh, ITP World Impact Survey.

Poster presented at the 2020 ASH Annual Meeting & Exposition, held virtually on December 5-8, 2020
Results

Patient characteristics
- Mean patient age was 47 years and 65% of patients were female
- Symptom burden was reported by responders as:
  - “Low to moderate” (43%)
  - “High to very high” (39%)
  - “Unknown” (18%)

Seventy-six percent of physicians were generally satisfied with treatment options available for ITP (scores 5-7)

(A) Physician Satisfaction With Treatment Options for ITP (n = 472)

(B) Reasons for Therapy Change According to Physicians (n = 472)
Results: Some similarities and differences between the treatment side effects were reported by patients versus physicians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CSs</th>
<th>Anti-CD20s</th>
<th>TPO-RAs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The most common side effects reported by patients and physicians were:</td>
<td>For patients, the most commonly reported side effects (≥20% of patients) were:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- “Weight gain/increased appetite” (47% and 39%, respectively).</td>
<td>- Fatigue</td>
<td>- Fatigue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- “Changes in face shape/bloating/swelling” (37% and 24%, respectively)</td>
<td>- Headaches</td>
<td>- Difficulty sleeping</td>
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<tr>
<td>≥30% of patients also complained of abnormal hunger, fatigue, and anxiety and/or nervousness</td>
<td>- Dizziness</td>
<td>- Body aches and pains</td>
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<tr>
<td>≥20% of physicians noted trouble with blood glucose levels and osteoporosis as their main concerns</td>
<td>- Difficulty sleeping</td>
<td>- Headaches</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>- Bruising around injection site</td>
<td>- Insomnia, restlessness, and/or trouble sleeping</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Anxiety and/or nervousness</td>
<td>Physicians most frequently selected:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- “Thrombosis” (24%)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- “Fatigue” (22%)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- “Nausea/upset stomach/vomiting” (19%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CS, corticosteroid; ITP, immune thrombocytopenia; TPO-RA, thrombopoietin receptor agonist.
Results: More patients were satisfied with the effectiveness of TPO-RAs and anti-CD20s than of CSs

(A) Patient agreement with positive statements about the effectiveness of each treatment (scores 5–7)

(B) Patient agreement with negative statements about side effects, continuation or re-initiation and recommendation of treatment (scores 5–7)

*Disagreement scores with “would recommend to another patient” statement (scores ≤3) have been banded and displayed as an agreement with “would not recommend to another patient”, to allow a direct comparison with the other statements.

CS, corticosteroid; TPO-RA, thrombopoietin receptor agonist.
Results: A small gap exists between patient and physician perceptions of the patient–physician relationship

Patient and physician perspectives on the patient–physician relationship relating to side effects and treatment options

(A) Physician Agreement With Statements About Patients (n = 472)

(B) Patient Agreement With Statements About Physicians (n = 1,507)
Patients and physicians had some similarities and some differences in their perceptions of the most frequently associated side effects for all agents, including CSs.

- Patients most commonly reported “weight gain/increased appetite” and “changes in face shape/bloating/swelling” with CS treatment, and “fatigue” and “headaches” or “body aches/pains” with anti-CD20s and TPO-RAs.

Patient satisfaction with CSs was lower than with anti-CD20s and TPO-RAs.

There is a small gap between patient and physician perceptions of the patient–physician relationship.

This suggests that optimizing patient communication with the physician beyond the initial encounter only requires moderate improvements to be very beneficial to both.

Recommendations such as those in the 2019 ASH Guidelines for ITP and 2019 International Consensus report support substantially earlier transitioning from CSs to second-line treatment options.¹,²

This strategy would reduce the side effects associated with CSs, thereby improving QoL for patients with ITP.

ASH, American Society of Hematology; CS, corticosteroid; ITP, immune thrombocytopenia; QoL, quality of life; TPO-RA, thrombopoietin receptor agonist.

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• This poster is an encore presentation and data were first presented at the 25th Congress of the European Hematology Association (EHA), Virtual Congress, June 11-14, 2020.

• Other I-WISh survey results are reported at ASH 2020 – please see posters 1760 and 2668.

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Results: Some similarities and differences between the treatment side effects were reported by patients versus physicians (1/2)

Figure 1 (A) Top 10 Commonly Reported Side Effects With CS Use According to Patients (n = 382)

- Weight gain/increased appetite: 47
- Changes in face shape, bloating, swelling: 37
- Abnormal hunger: 36
- Fatigue: 35
- Anxiety and/or nervousness: 33
- Anger and/or irritability: 28
- Difficulty sleeping: 26
- Insomnia: 26
- Generalized weakness: 26
- Acne: 24

Figure 1 (B) Top 10 Commonly Reported Side Effects With CS Use According to Physicians (n = 472)

- Weight gain/increased appetite: 39
- Changes in face shape, bloating, swelling: 24
- Trouble with blood glucose levels: 22
- Osteoporosis: 20
- Acne: 18
- Abnormal hunger: 17
- High blood pressure: 16
- Increased infections: 14
- Insomnia: 14
- Anxiety and/or nervousness: 13

Figure 2 (A) Top 10 Commonly Reported Side Effects With Anti-CD20 Use According to Patients (n = 76)

- Fatigue: 46
- Headaches: 24
- Dizziness: 22
- Difficulty sleeping: 21
- Bruising around injection site: 21
- Anxiety and/or nervousness: 20
- Hot flushes and/or sweating: 18
- Fever: 18
- Body aches and pains: 15
- Nausea, upset stomach, vomiting: 17

Figure 2 (B) Top 10 Commonly Reported Side Effects With Anti-CD20 Use According to Physicians (n = 472)

- Infusion reactions during the infusion: 41
- Increased infections: 32
- Fever: 26
- Chills: 23
- Fatigue: 19
- Skin rash: 14
- Body aches and pains: 11
- Headaches: 10
- Generalized weakness: 9
- Bruising around injection site: 8

CS, corticosteroid.
Results: Some similarities and differences between the treatment side effects were reported by patients versus physicians (2/2)

(A) Top 10 Commonly Reported Side Effects With TPO-RA Use According to Patients (n = 245)*

- Fatigue: 37%
- Difficulty sleeping: 26%
- Body aches and pains: 23%
- Headaches: 22%
- Insomnia, restlessness, and/or trouble sleeping: 20%
- Anxiety and/or nervousness: 19%
- Back aches and pains: 17%
- Depression: 15%
- Diarrhea: 15%
- Generalized weakness: 15%

(B) Top 10 Commonly Reported Side Effects With TPO-RA Use According to Physicians (n = 472)

- Thrombosis: 24%
- Fatigue: 22%
- Nausea, upset stomach, vomiting: 19%
- Headaches: 18%
- Body aches and pains: 16%
- Generalized weakness: 10%
- Bruising around injection site: 10%
- Skin rash: 10%
- Diarrhea: 9%
- Back aches and pains: 7%

*a"None" was reported by 23% of patients. TPO-RA, thrombopoietin receptor agonist.