



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

Waleed Ghanima,^{1,a} James B. Bussel,² Drew Provan,³ Alexandra Kruse,⁴ Caroline Kruse,⁴ Yoshiaki Tomiyama,⁵ Ming Hou,⁶ Cristina Santoro,⁷ Serge Laborde,⁸ Mervyn Morgan,⁹ Barbara Lovrencic,¹⁰ Tom Bailey,¹¹ Jens Haenig,¹² Nichola Cooper¹³

¹Department of Medicine, Østfold Hospital Trust, Kalnes, Norway; ²Division of Hematology/Oncology, Weill Cornell Medical College, New York, NY, United States; ³Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, London, United Kingdom; ⁴Platelet Disorder Support Association, Cleveland, OH, United States; ⁵Osaka University Hospital, Osaka, Japan; ⁶Department of Hematology, Qilu Hospital of Shandong University, Jinan, China; ⁷Hematology, University Hospital Policlinico Umberto I, Rome, Italy; ⁸O'Cyto, Saint Loubès, France; ⁹ITP Support Association, Bolnhurst, United Kingdom; ¹⁰Italian Association for Immune Thrombocytopenic Purpura, Caprino Veronese, Italy; ¹¹Adelphi Real World, Bollington, United Kingdom; ¹²Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland; ¹³Hammersmith Hospital, Imperial College London, London, United Kingdom

^aPresenting author

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Disclosures

- **WG** reports honoraria for speaking engagements and participation in advisory boards from Amgen, Novartis, Pfizer, and Principia, and also received research grants from Bayer, Bristol Myers Squibb, and Pfizer. **JBB** reports consultancy fees from Rigel, Principia, Regeneron, 3SBios, Dova, Momenta, Rallybio, Amgen, Novartis, Argenx, UCB, CSL Behring, and Shionogi. **DP** received research grants and honoraria from Novartis and Amgen, and consultancy fees from UCB, MedImmune, and ONO Pharmaceutical. **CK** reports that PDSA received payment for recruiting patients to I-WISh and for promoting I-WISh on the globalitp.org website, grant and consultancy fees outside the submitted work from Novartis, grant and honorarium from Amgen, grant and consultancy fees from Pfizer and UCB, and grants from Argenx, Principia, Rigel, and CSL Behring. **YT** reports consultancy fees and honoraria from Novartis, honoraria from Kyowa Kirin, and consultancy fees from Sysmex. **CS** reports honoraria for participating in speakers' bureaus and advisory boards for Novartis, Amgen, Takeda, Novo Nordisk, Bayer, CSL Behring, Roche, and Sobi. **MM** received consultancy fees paid to the ITP Support Association from Novartis, UCB, and Sobi. **BL** received consultancy fees from UCB and honorarium from Novartis, paid to AIPIT. **TB** is an employee of Adelphi Real World, which has received consultancy fees from Novartis. **JH** is a full-time employee of Novartis Pharma AG. **NC** reports honoraria for speaking engagements and advisory boards from Amgen and Novartis. **AK, MH, and SL** have nothing to disclose

Introduction

ITP is an acquired autoimmune disorder characterized by thrombocytopenia (platelet count $<100 \times 10^9/L$) 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

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.

Results



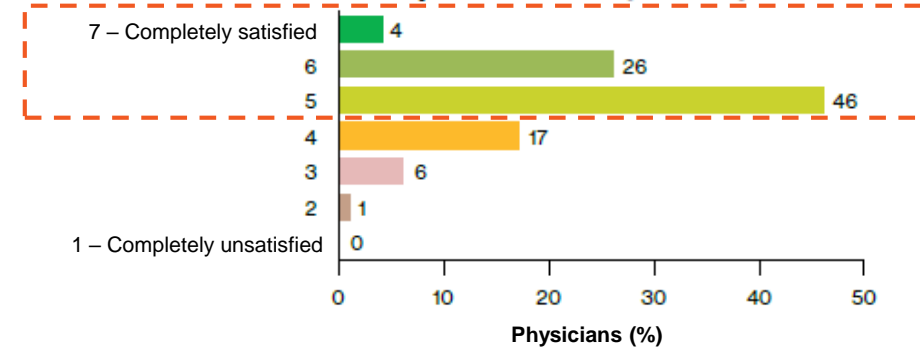
Patient characteristics

- 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%)

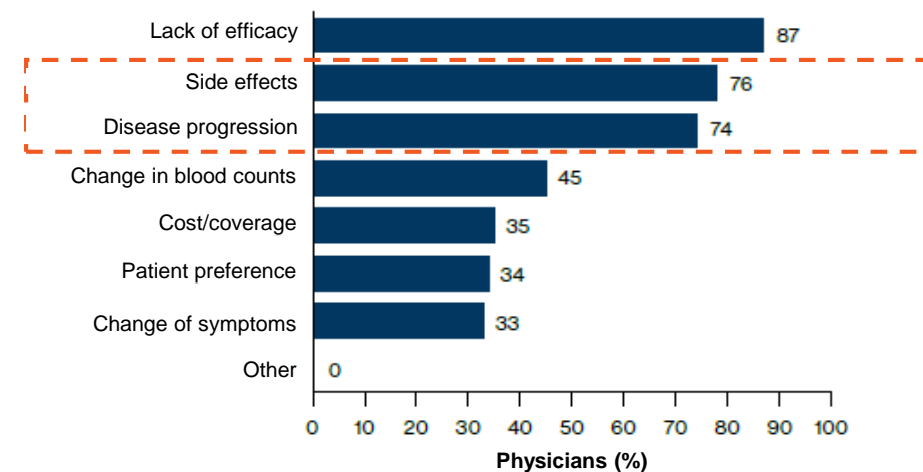
Seventy-six percent of physicians were generally satisfied with treatment options available for ITP (scores 5-7)



(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

Patient and physician perspectives on common side effects of ITP treatments

CSs



The most common side effects reported by patients and physicians were:

- “Weight gain/increased appetite” (47% and 39%, respectively).
- “Changes in face shape/bloating/swelling” (37% and 24%, respectively)



≥30% of patients also complained of abnormal hunger, fatigue, and anxiety and/or nervousness



≥20% of physicians noted trouble with blood glucose levels and osteoporosis as their main concerns

Anti-CD20s



For patients, the most commonly reported side effects (≥20% of patients) were:

- Fatigue
- Headaches
- Dizziness
- Difficulty sleeping
- Bruising around injection site
- Anxiety and/or nervousness



For physicians, the most commonly selected side effects (≥20% of physicians) were:

- “Infusion reactions during the infusion”
- “Increased infections”
- “Fever”
- “Chills”

TPO-RAs



For patients, the most commonly reported side effects (≥20% of patients) were:

- Fatigue
- Difficulty sleeping
- Body aches and pains
- Headaches
- Insomnia, restlessness, and/or trouble sleeping



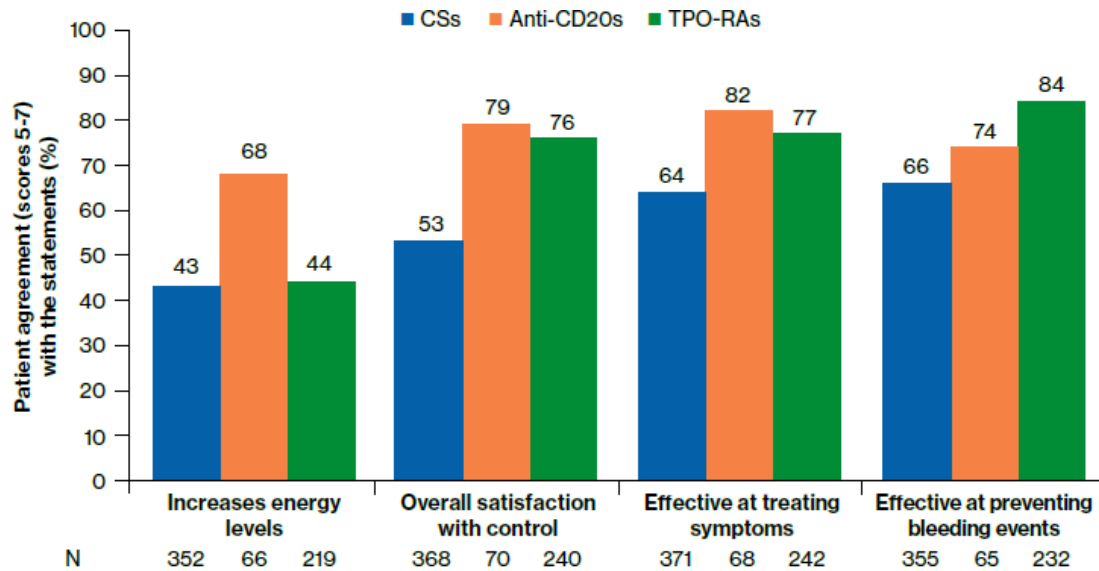
Physicians most frequently selected:

- “Thrombosis” (24%)
- “Fatigue” (22%)
- “Nausea/upset stomach/vomiting” (19%)

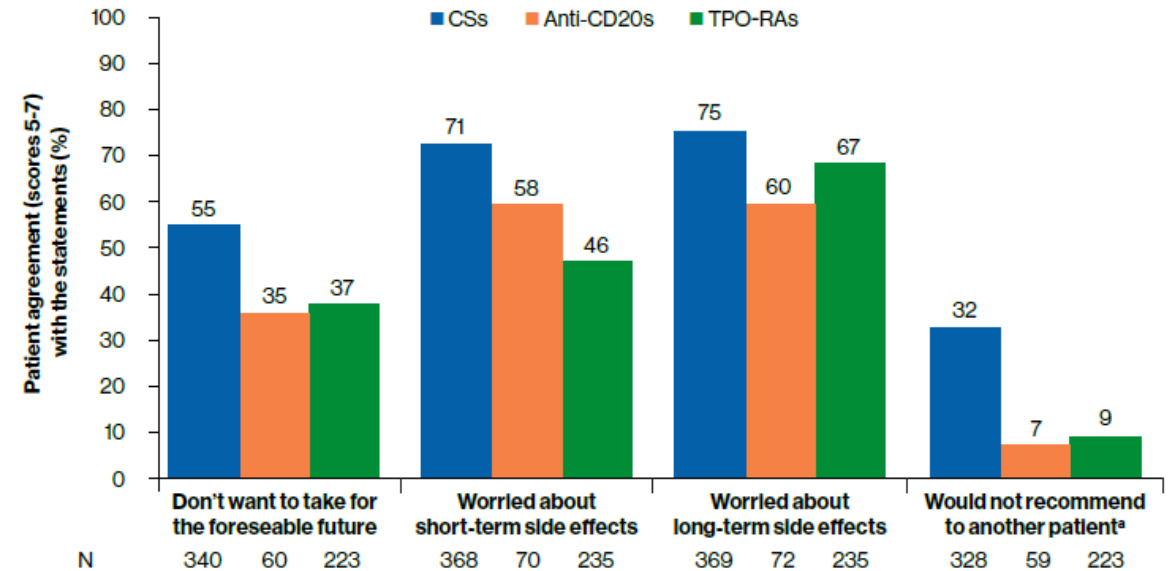
Results: More patients were satisfied with the effectiveness of TPO-RAs and anti-CD20s than of CSs



(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)



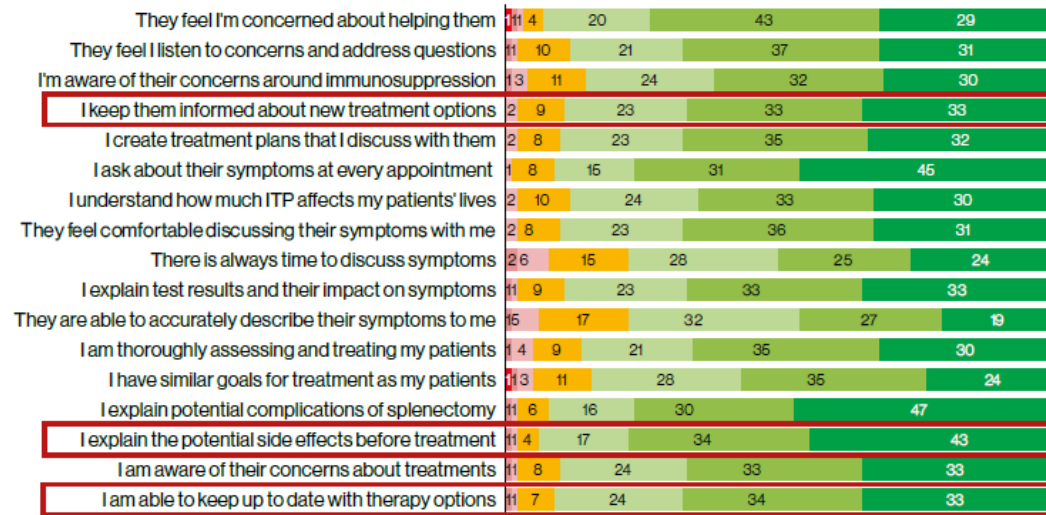
*Disagreement scores with "would recommend to another patient" statement (scores ≤3) have been banded and displayed as an agreement with "would not recommend to another patient", to allow a direct comparison with the other statements.

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)

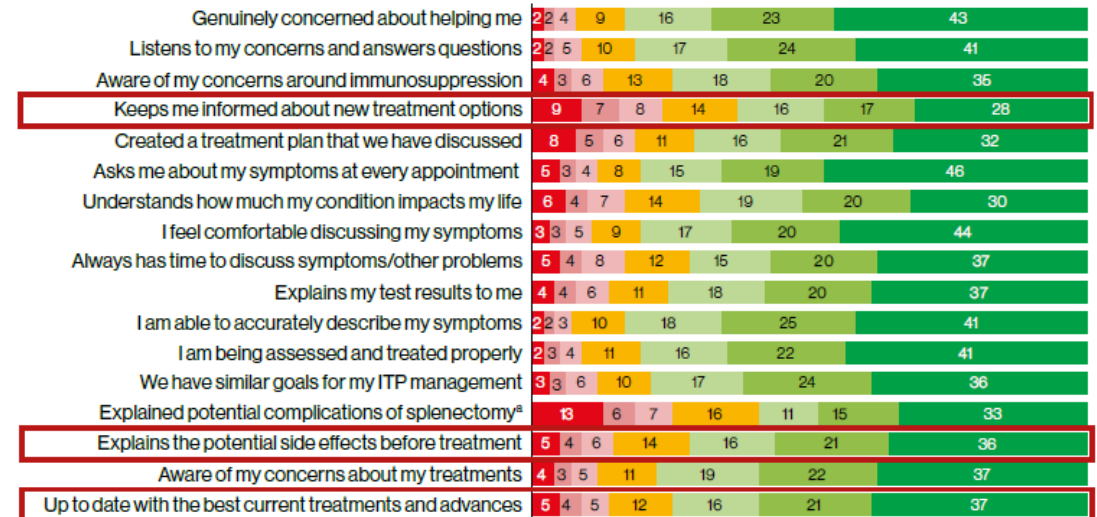


Physicians (%)

1 - Strongly disagree 2 3 4 5 6 7 - Strongly agree



(B) Patient Agreement With Statements About Physicians (n = 1,507)



Patients (%)

1 - Strongly disagree 2 3 4 5 6 7 - Strongly agree



^a(n = 326)

Conclusions

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

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.

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

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.



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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
 - Ghanima W, et al. Patients' reported perceptions on satisfaction with immune thrombocytopenia treatments: Results from the ITP World Impact Survey (I-WISh) [EHA abstract EP1631]. *HemaSphere*. 2020;4(suppl):754
- 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)

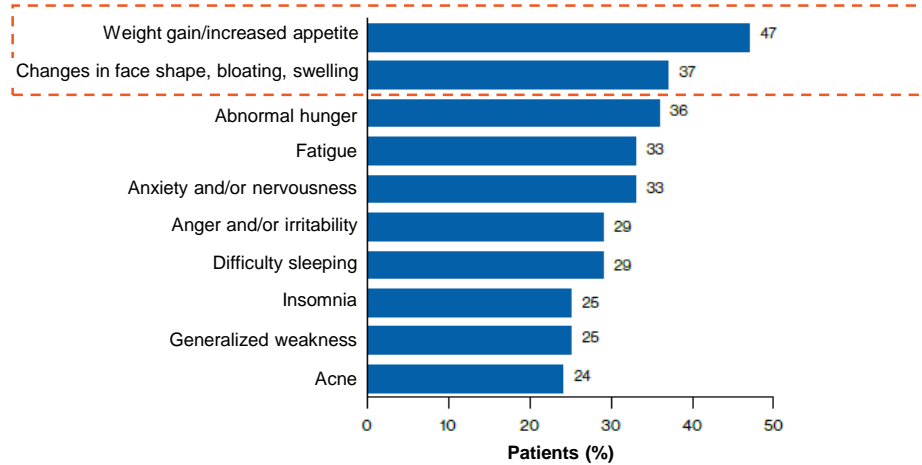


Figure 2 (A) Top 10 Commonly Reported Side Effects With Anti-CD20 Use According to Patients (n = 76)

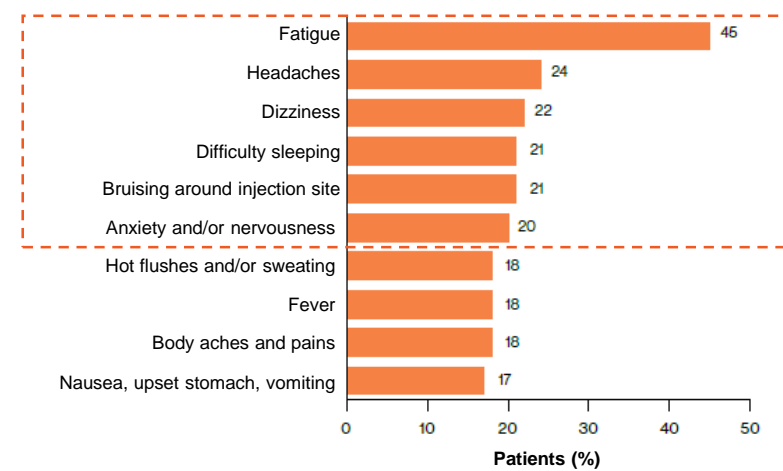


Figure 1 (B) Top 10 Commonly Reported Side Effects With CS Use According to Physicians (n = 472)

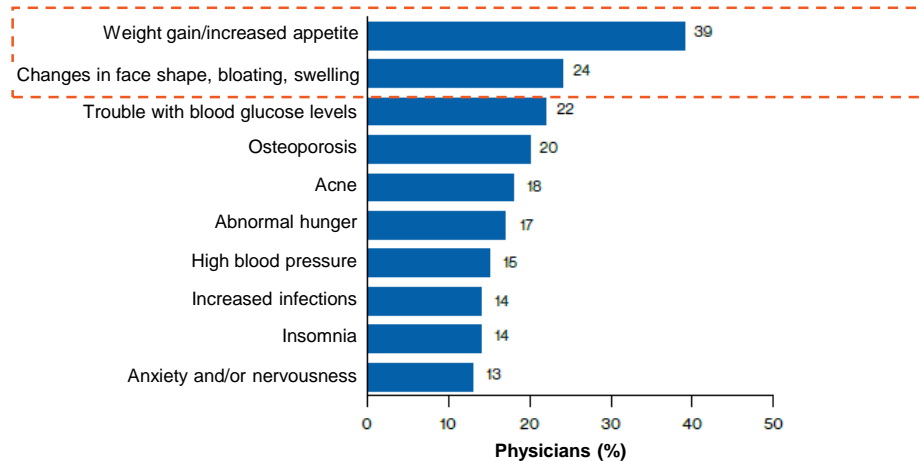
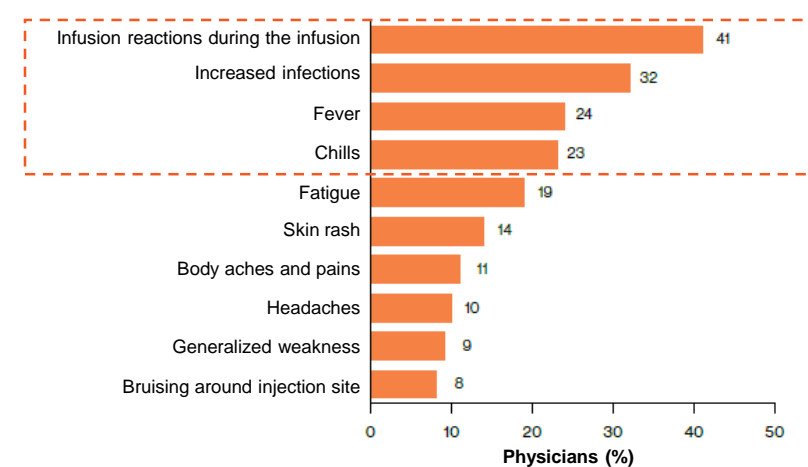


Figure 2 (B) Top 10 Commonly Reported Side Effects With Anti-CD20 Use According to Physicians (n = 472)

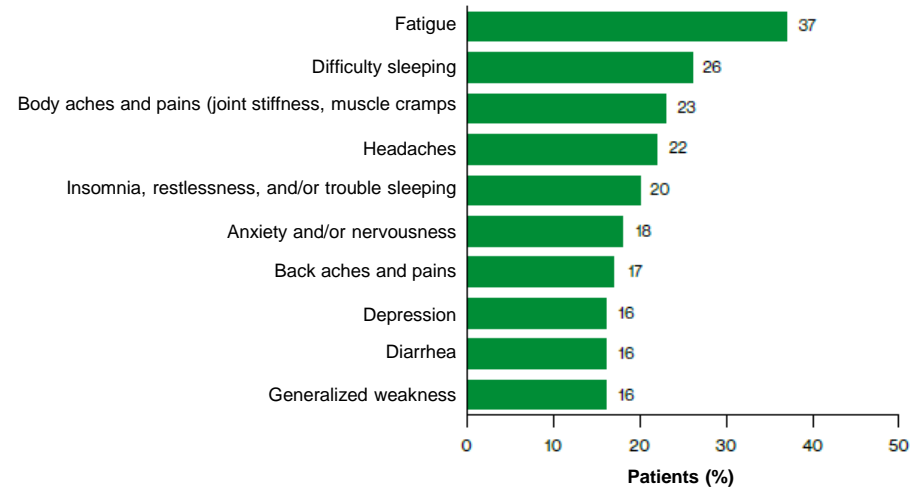


CS, corticosteroid.

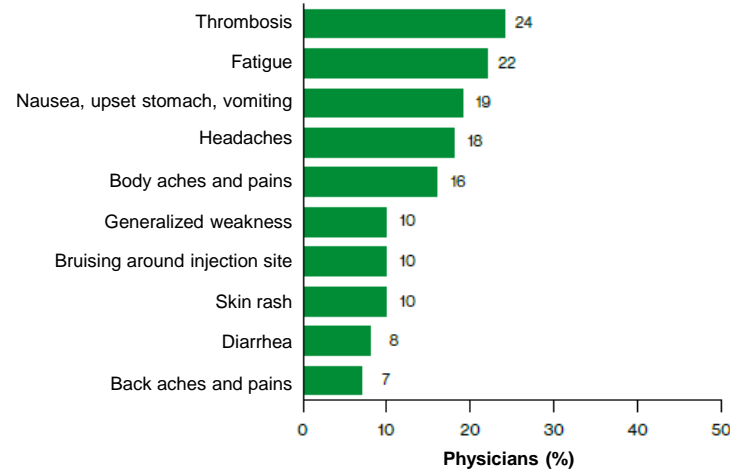
Results: Some similarities and differences between the treatment side effects were reported by patients versus physicians (2/2)



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



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



^a“None” was reported by 23% of patients.
TPO-RA, thrombopoietin receptor agonist.