

# Natural History vs Real World Data

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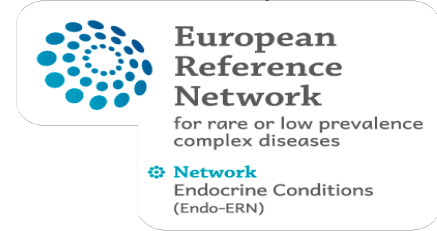
Kathedrale, 1456



Univ. Kinderklinik, Bauhaus



F. Hundertwasser, 2010



## Disclosures

Research funded by Novo-Nordisk, Pfizer, BioMarin, Lilly

Receives honoraria for seminars by Roche, Novo-Nordisk, QED,  
BioMarin, Lilly

# Achondroplasia: condition or disease?



# Natural History Data

## AIM:

The Lifetime Impact of Achondroplasia Study in Europe (LIAISE; NCT03449368) to quantify the burden of achondroplasia among individuals across all ages

## COHORT:

186 study patients mean age of  $21.7 \pm 17.3$  years (range 5.0–84.4)

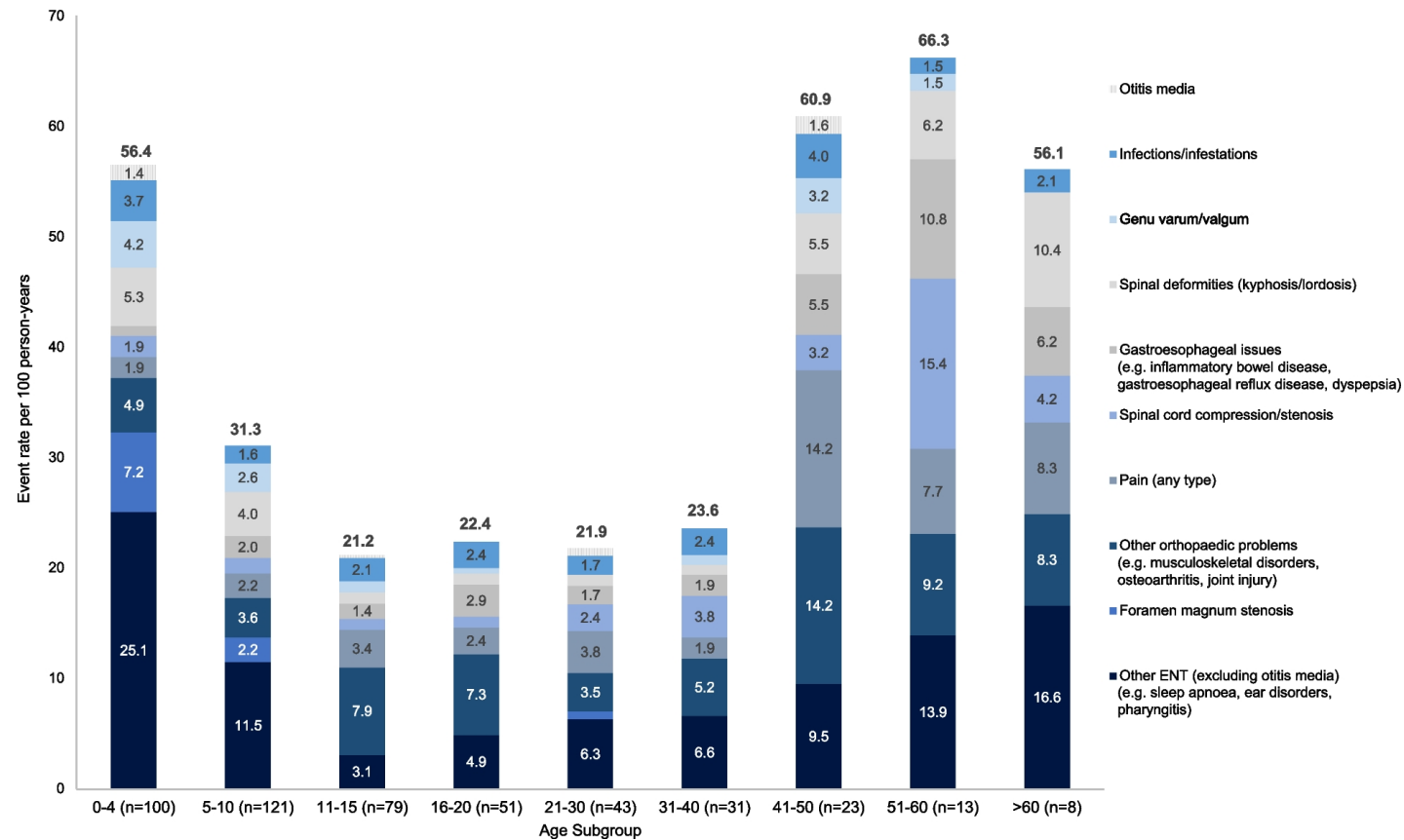
## METHOD:

- Demographic, clinical and healthcare resource use data from medical records
- Patient-reported outcomes questionnaires at the time of enrolment (quality of life [QoL], pain, functional independence, work productivity activity impairments)



# Complications and healthcare resource use

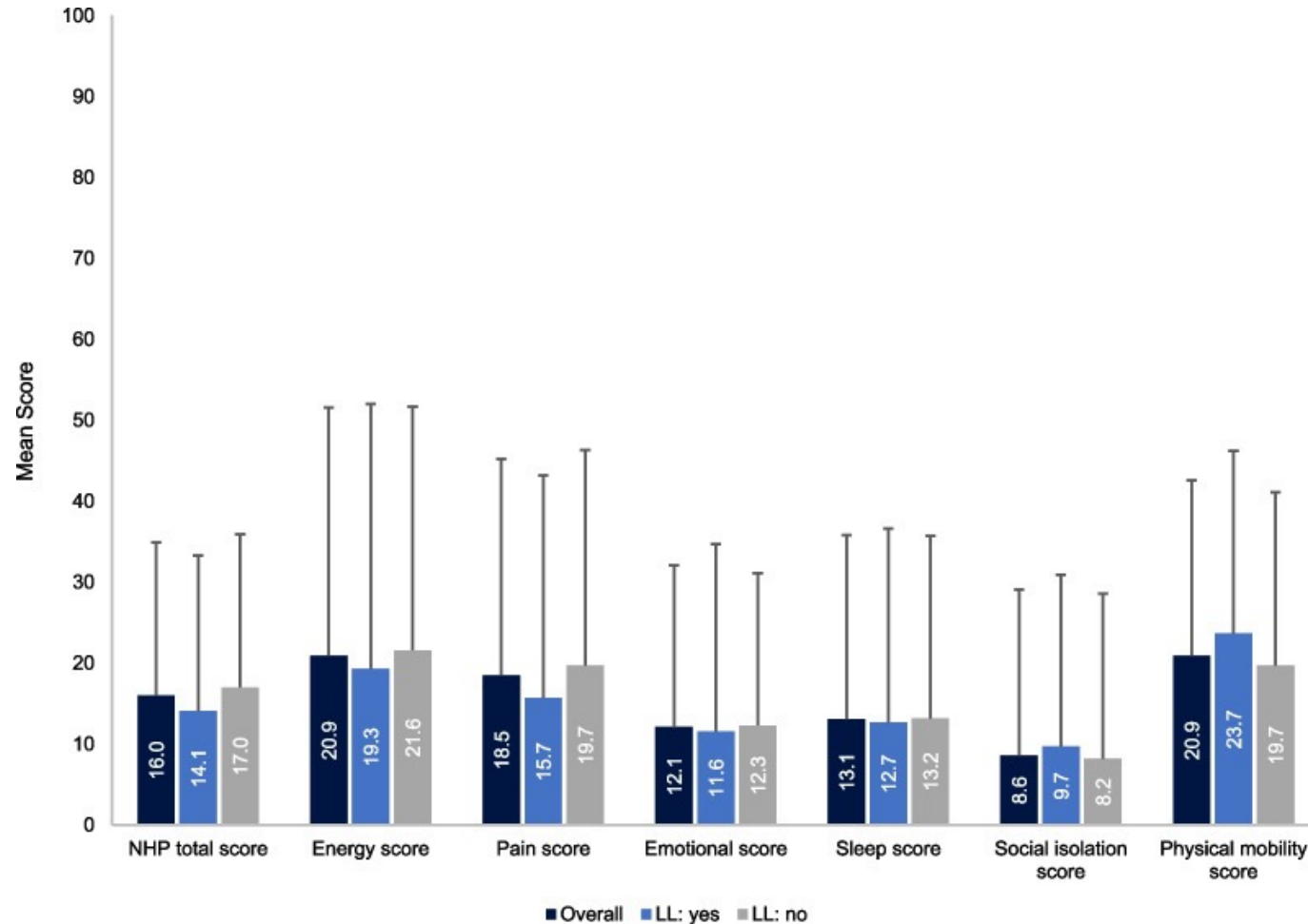
In total, 94.6% of patients reported 66.6 events per 100 patient-year





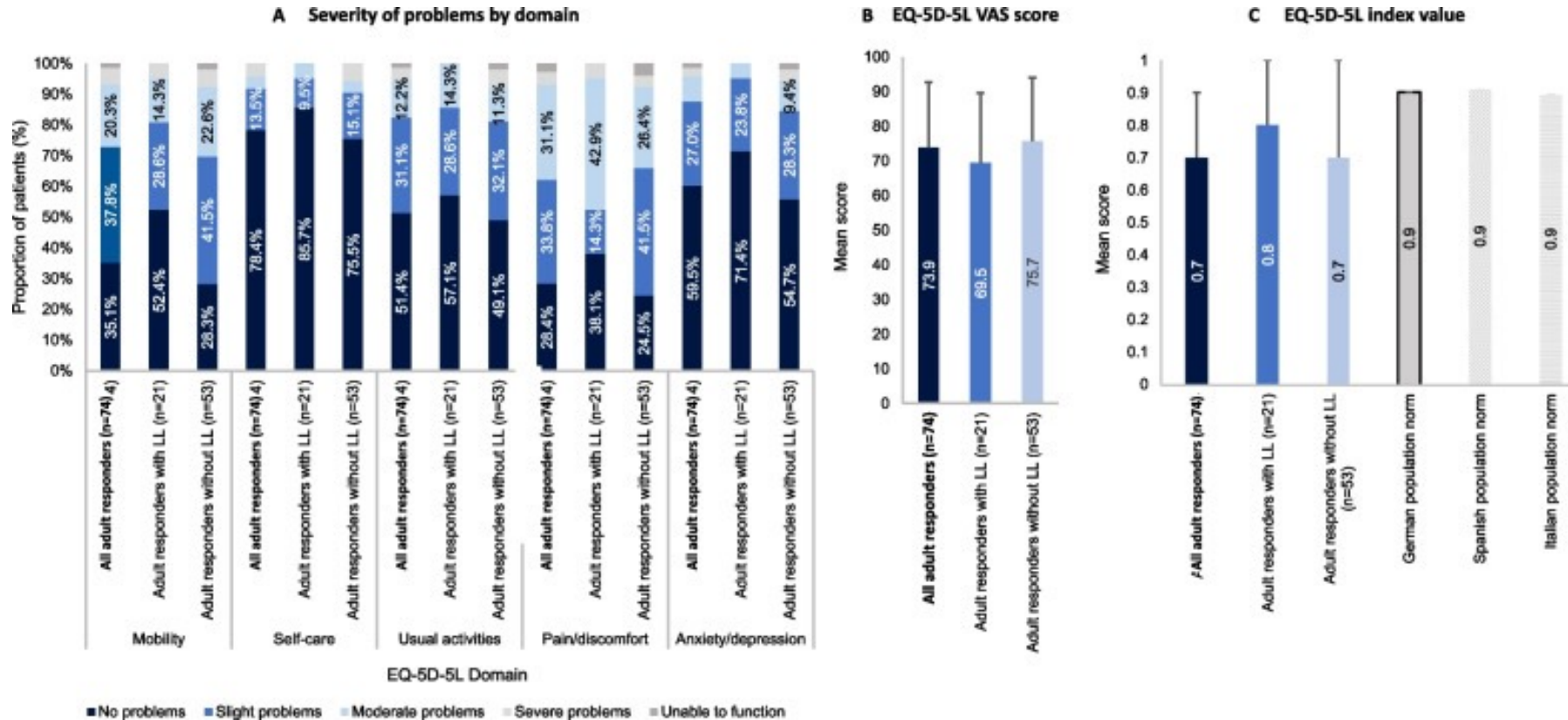
# Quality of Life

Self-reported scores were typically higher than parent-reported scores

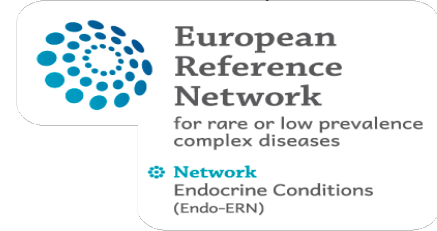


# Quality of Life –adults

Negatively impacted domains: physical mobility, energy and pain





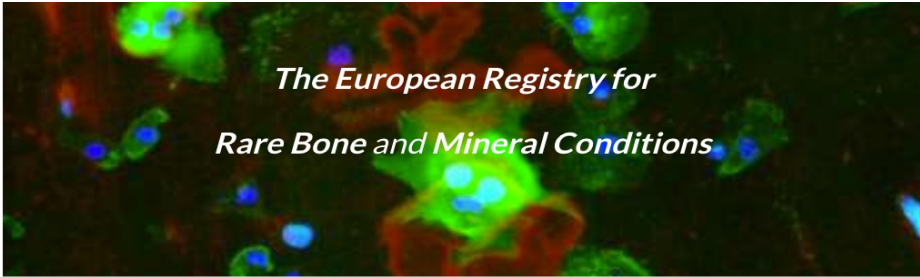


The e-REC platform monthly new referrals of rare endocrine and bone conditions are reported

**BONE DYSPLASIA**

Condition	Suspected Cases - Child (< 18)	Confirmed Cases - Child (< 18)
Osteogenesis Imperfecta [ORPHA666]	0	0
McCune-Albright syndrome [ORPHA562]	0	0
Achondroplasia [ORPHA15]	0	0



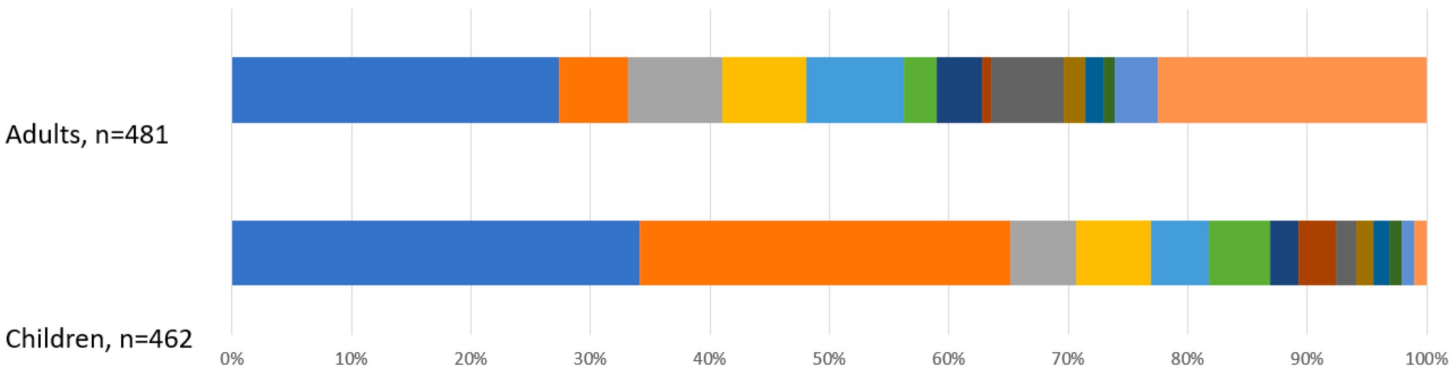


# 7/2018 to 12/2022 reported new referrals with achondroplasia



<18y.	N of centers	28
	patients	462
>18y.	N of centers	22
	patients	481

MTG9 (Bone dysplasia)



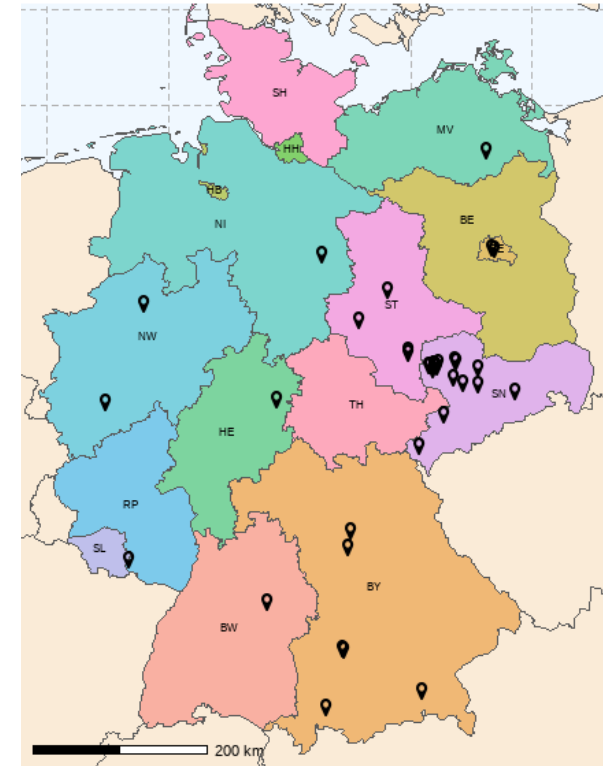
- Osteogenesis Imperfecta
- PBD with defective bone mineralization
- McCune-Albright syndrome
- Multiple Osteochondroma
- PBD with reduced bone density
- PBD with increased bone density
- All other primary bone dysplasia
- Osteopetrosis and related disorders
- PBD with disorganized development of skeletal components
- PBD with micromelia (short limbs)
- Spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita (SEDC)
- Multiple epiphyseal dysplasia and pseudoachondroplasia
- Hypophosphatasia
- Achondroplasia

## Available natural history data will be evaluated by prospective standardized monitoring

- ✓ Co-morbidities including cervico-medullary compression, spinal stenosis, sleep apnea, bone deformities
- ✓ Current treatment for complications related to ACH is surgical intervention (foramen magnum decompression, spinal surgery, limb lengthening, etc.)
- ✓ Medical treatment until final adult height.

## Consensus on principles of management for achondroplasia (8 specialities & PAG from 7 countries)

Name	Speciality	Country
Alves, Inês	PAG	Portugal
Baujat, Genevieve	Genetics	France
Bedeschi, Maria Francesca	Genetics	Italy
Brizola, Evelisa	Genetics	Italy
Cheung, Moira	Ped. Endocrinologist	UK
Fredwall, Svein	Internal med	Norway
Hagenäs, Lars	Ped. Endocrinologist	Sweden
Innig, Florian	Patient Advocacy Group (PAG)	Germany
Kunkel, Philip	Neurosurgeon	Germany
Lampe, Christian	Neuropediatrician	Germany
Milrad, Josef	Neuropediatrician	Sweden
Mohnike, Klaus	Ped. Endocrinologist	Germany
Mordenti, Marina	Genetics	Italy
Mortier, Geert	Genetics	Belgium
Offiah, Amaka	Radiologist	UK
Palm, Katja	Ped. Endocrinologist	Germany
Quitman, Julia	Psychologist	Germany
Sessa, Marco	PAG	Italy



# Real world evidence monitoring

## Achondroplasia-specific modified version of CrescNet

### Structured data collection

- Enrolment after care givers consent
- Standardized items:
  - Human Phenotype Ontology (HPO),
  - Logica Observation Identifiers Names and Codes (LOINC®)
- Documentation of clinical findings during visit, `real-time`
- Self-reporting of questionnaires
  - Milestones
  - QoL (quality of life)

**Recording of Phenotyps and Mutations**

**Phenotyps** (2 recorded so far)

Date	Phenotype	Severity	Comment
06/12/2019	Central sleep apnea	REM- Schlaf- bezogene Atmungsregulationsstörung mit leichten SaO2- Abfällen	
07/03/2017	Cervical cord compression		

Date: All | Phenotype: All | Severity: All

**Diagnostic support**

Achondroplasia

**Description:**  
Achondroplasia is a primary bone dysplasia with micromelia and has a prevalence of about 1:25.000. Achondroplasia is caused by mutations in the FGFR3 gene, which is responsible for coding for fibroblast growth factor receptor 3. In infancy and early childhood, compression of the spinal cord at the L<sub>1</sub>. [Show more](#)

You can find further information on [Orphanet](#) and [HPO](#).

**Common phenotypes and mutations:**

- Gene mutations
- Foramen Magnum
  - Small foramen magnum (AFMS0)
  - Small foramen magnum (AFMS1)
  - Small foramen magnum (AFMS2)
  - Small foramen magnum (AFMS3)
  - Small foramen magnum (AFMS4)
- Head and neck
- Limbs

Please select the Achondroplasia Foramen Magnum Score (AFMS), (see for example Cheung et al. 2021, 10.1136/archdischild-2020-319625)

**Mutations** (1 recorded so far)

Date	Gene	cDNA code	Protein code	Zygoty
11/24/2017	FGFR3	c.1138G>A	p.Gly380Arg	Heterozygous

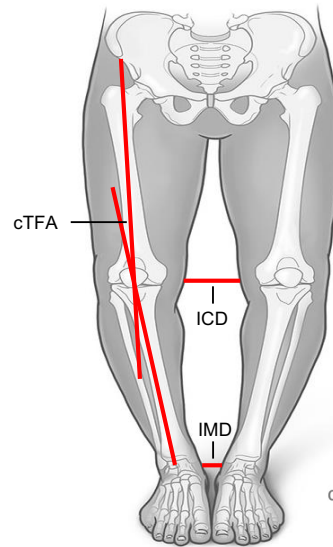
Date: All | Gene: All | Zygoty: All



# Real world evidence monitoring

Orthopaedic findings (gibbus, etc.)

## Measurement of the Intercondylar Distance, the Intermalleolar Distance and the Clinical Tibiofemoral Angle<sup>1</sup>



Cleveland Clinic  
©2021

### Intercondylar Distance (ICD)

Measurement of the distance between the two medial femoral condyles with the inner ankles or medial foot edges just touching in neutral joint position.

**Unit:** cm (centimetre)

**Tool:** Measuring tape

### Intermalleolar Distance (IMD)

Measurement of the distance between the two medial malleoli in neutral joint position.

**Unit:** cm (centimetre)

**Tool:** Measuring tape

### clinical Tibiofemoral Angle (cTFA)

Measurement of the acute intersection angle of the anatomical frontal longitudinal axes of the thigh (spina iliaca anterior superior to the middle of the patella) and lower leg (middle of the patella to the middle of the ankle joint) in neutral joint position.

**Unit:** ° (Grad)

**Tool:** Goniometer / Protractor

# Standardized documentation during patient visits – auxology documentation

**Milestones in the development of achondroplasia** AAA  
English

Please indicate in the following fields from which month your child was capable of the respective action. If your child does not yet possess an ability, please leave the corresponding field empty.

Possible answers could be, for example:

- '4' for "with finished 4th month"
- '7.5' for "approx. in the middle of the 8th month"

Page 1 of 4

**Gross Motor**

	Month of life	Ireland ADRF		
		p90	Median	min-max
Lift head when lying	<input type="text"/>	7,0	4,5	0,5-15,5
Roll over	<input type="text"/>	9,9	5,3	1,0-15,5
Snow plough	<input type="text"/>	21,0	12,0	8,0-36,0
Reverse snow plough	<input type="text"/>	13,8	8,0	3,0-16,0
Commando crawl	<input type="text"/>	14,2	9,0	5,75-18,0
Bear walking	<input type="text"/>	18,0	12,0	6,0-21,0
Traditional crawling	<input type="text"/>	18,3	12,0	6,0-24,0
Into sitting from lying	<input type="text"/>	18,5	14,3	9,0-32,0
Into sitting from standing	<input type="text"/>	22,8	15,0	8,0-32,0
Into standing from sitting	<input type="text"/>	20,0	15,0	8,5-32,0

2 CN: Achondroplasia-Register PID 223 Statistic Goto REDCap

Wir möchten, dass Kinder mit einer Achondroplasia bestmöglich betreut werden. Da es sich um eine seltene Erkrankung handelt, engagieren sich mehrere Behandlungszentren in Deutschland in einer gemeinsa...

Event	Instrument	Created at
Bei Therapiestart	APLES Fragebogen für Eltern	+ Create online survey
	APLES Fragebogen für Kinder	+ Create online survey
	QoLISSY Fragebogen für Eltern	+ Create online survey
Ein Jahr nach Therapiestart	QoLISSY Fragebogen für Kinder	✓ 09/13/2021 Show link
	APLES Fragebogen für Eltern	+ Create online survey
	APLES Fragebogen für Kinder	+ Create online survey
Ohne Zuordnung	QoLISSY Fragebogen für Eltern	✓ 09/13/2021 Show link
	QoLISSY Fragebogen für Kinder	+ Create online survey
	Meilensteine Der Entwicklung Bei Achondroplasia	+ Create online survey
	Sprechstundenbegleitung	+ Create online survey
	Wirbelsäulenpathologie	+ Create online survey

**Making online surveys available:**

- Create a research project**  
Please contact the research data management team of the "Universitätsmedizin Leipzig". They will support you in setting up a research project in the online survey system REDCap and provide documents for ethics/data protection.  
Contact: [forschungsdaten@medizin.uni-leipzig.de](mailto:forschungsdaten@medizin.uni-leipzig.de)
- Create online surveys**  
Once a research project has been created for you, you can create or edit online surveys in the REDCap instance at the "Universitätsmedizin Leipzig". Please create at least one survey before continuing with step 3.  
See: [REDCap instance](#)
- Link research project with CrescNet**  
Please tell us which of your online surveys you would like to make available in CrescNet and which users or user groups should be granted access.  
See: [Contact & Imprint](#)
- Compilation of research datasets**  
On request, the research data management of the "Universitätsmedizin Leipzig" creates combined research datasets from the online surveys and the linked CrescNet data.

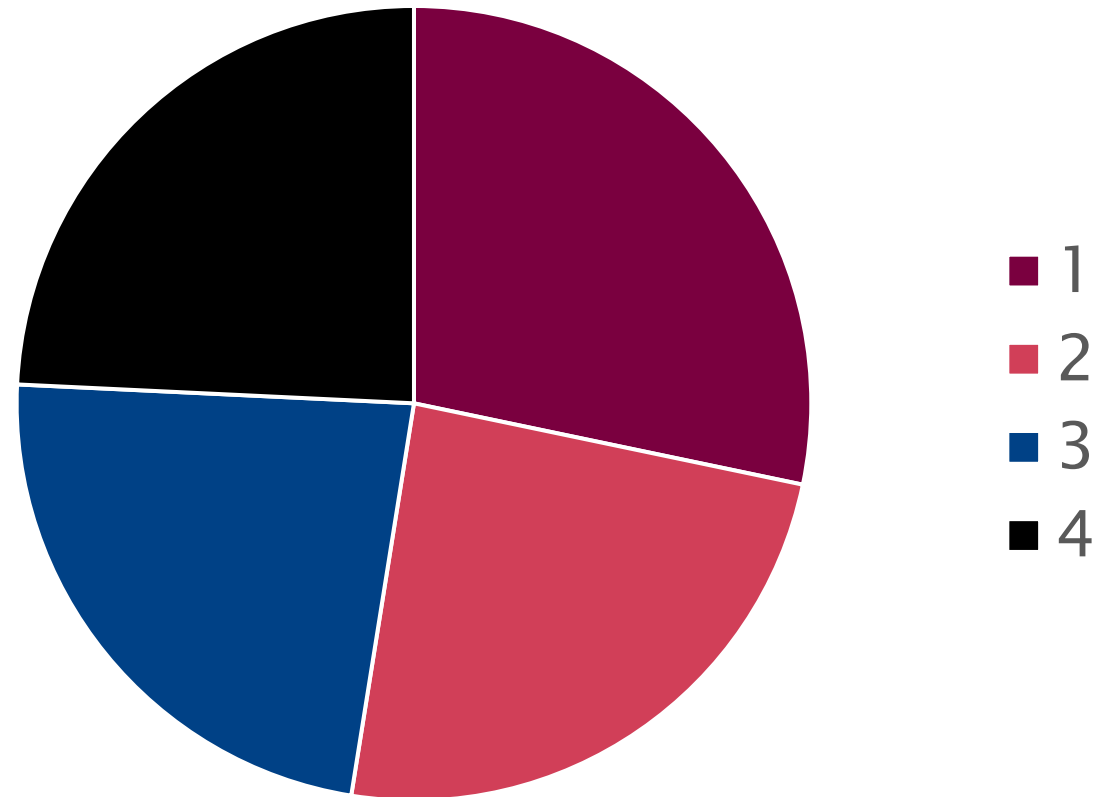
**QR code and link of online survey**

<https://redcap.medizin.uni-leipzig.de/redcap/surveys/?s=WPeaJULupA>

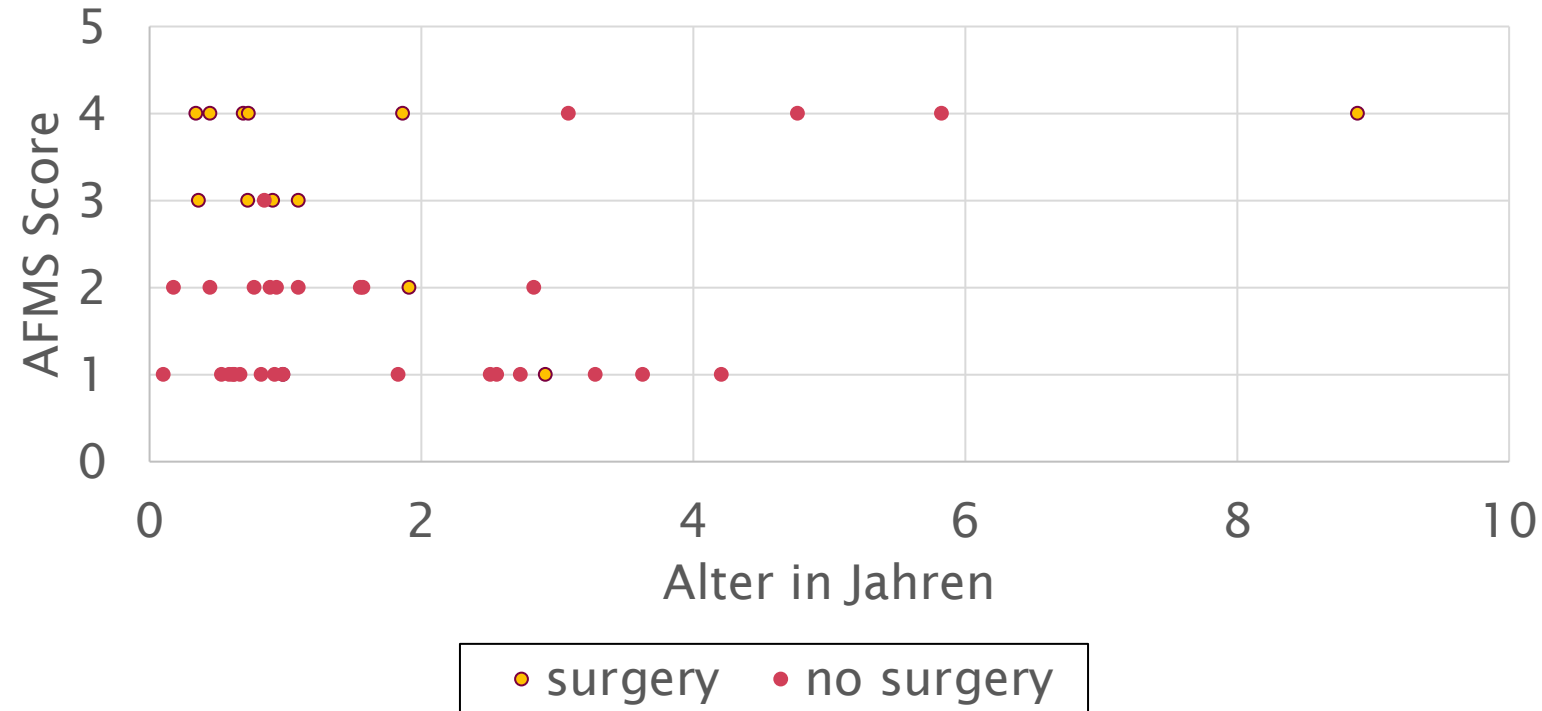
## Patient demographics

		N=
All registered in CrescNet		258 (131 f)
Foramen magnum surgery		19
Limb lengthening		12
Vosoritide treatment		87
Start of treatment	H-SDS (German reference)	-4.9
	H-SDS (Merker et al.)	0.42
	BMI-SDS	1.68
	Chron. age	9.89 y.
	Bone age	8.79 y.
<b>Treatment duration</b>		<b>0.75 y.</b>

## AFMS-Score (N=93)

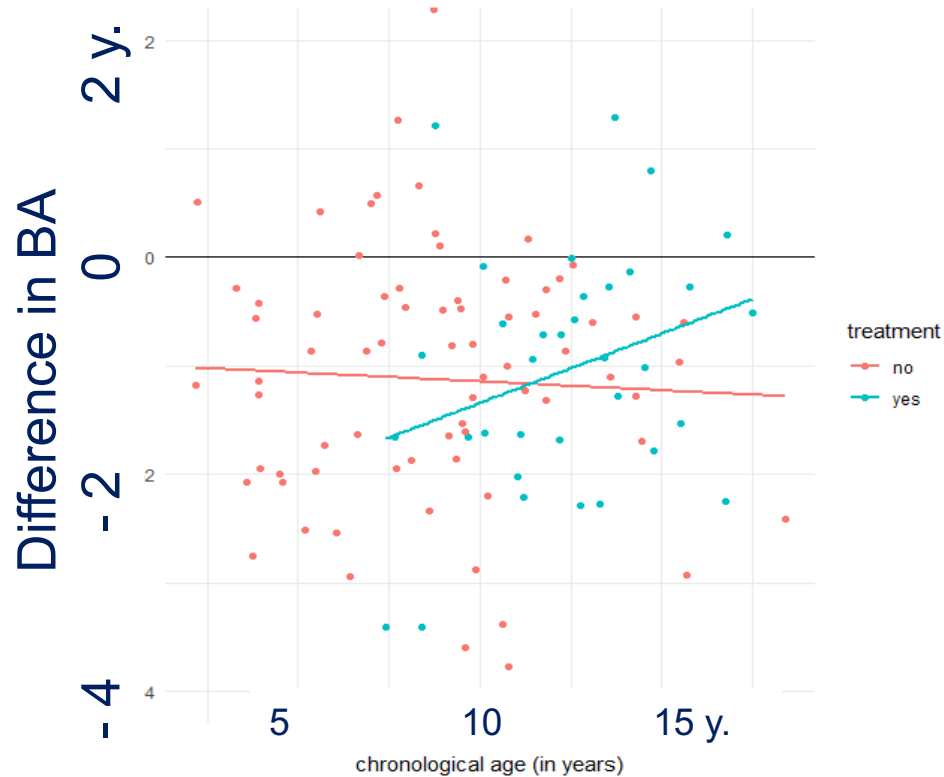


## AFMS Score





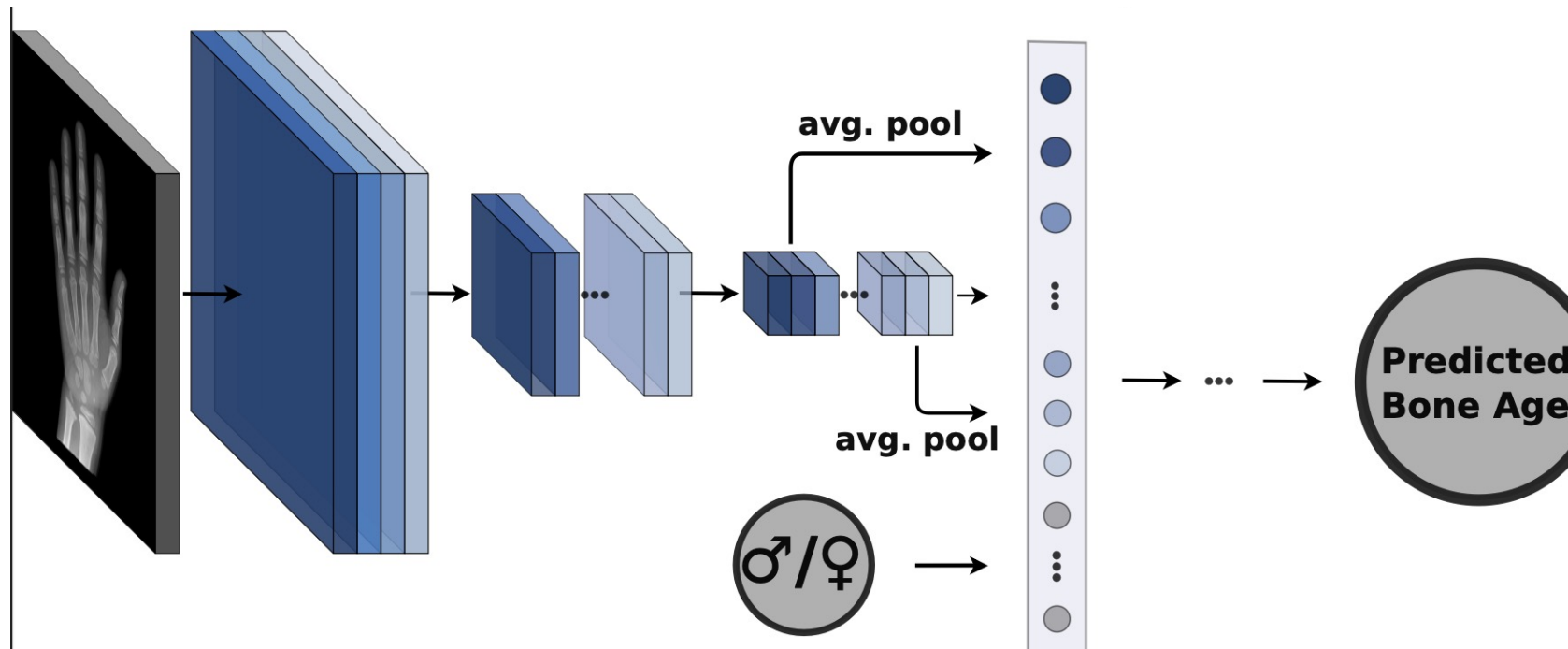
## Bone age (Greulich/ Pyle)



Chron. age (years)

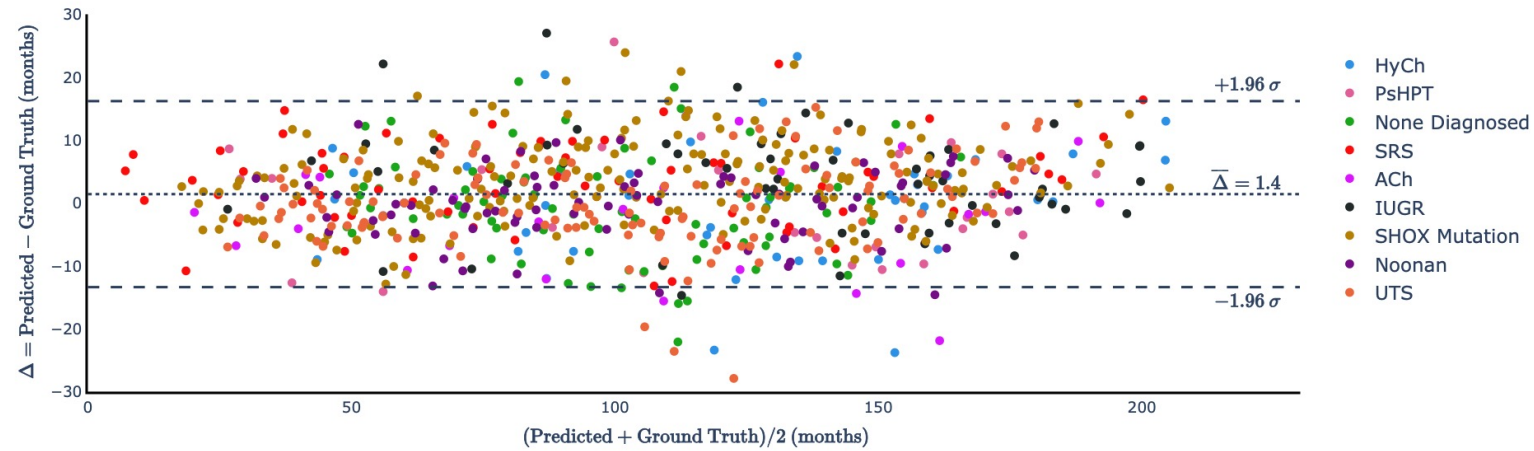
	N=110
>1 years retarded	54 (49.1%)
+/- 1y.	51 (46.4%)
<b>≥ 1 y. accelerated</b>	<b>5 (4.55%)</b>

## Bone age in bone dysplasia determined by prior-free deep learning (pilot project S. Rassmann, Univ. Bonn)



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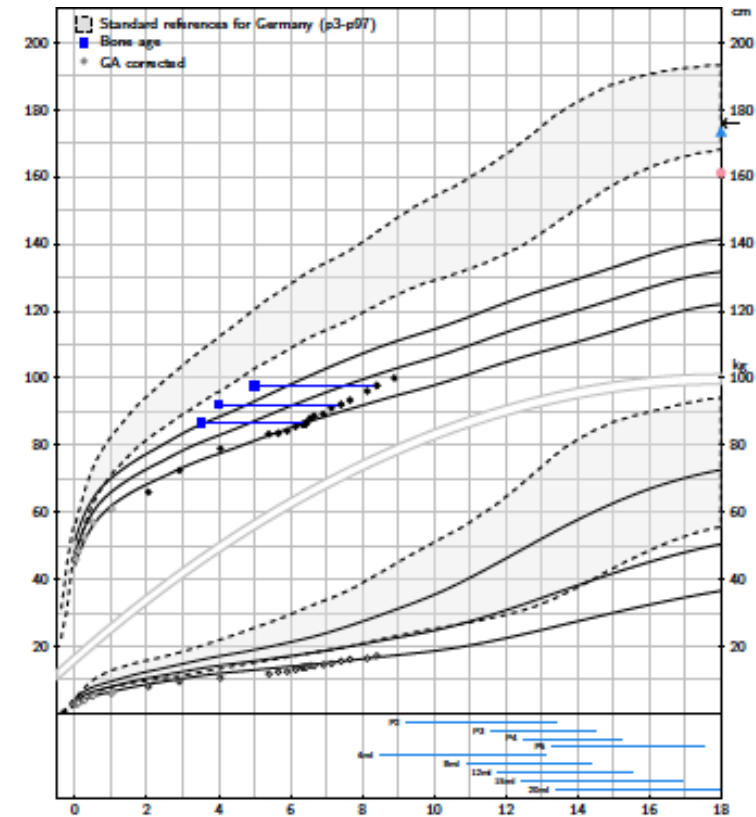
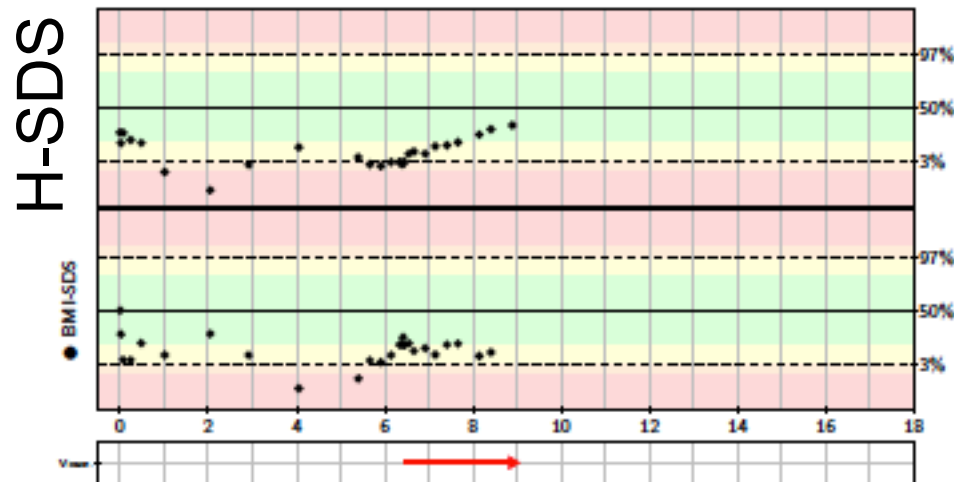
### Blant-Altman-Plot



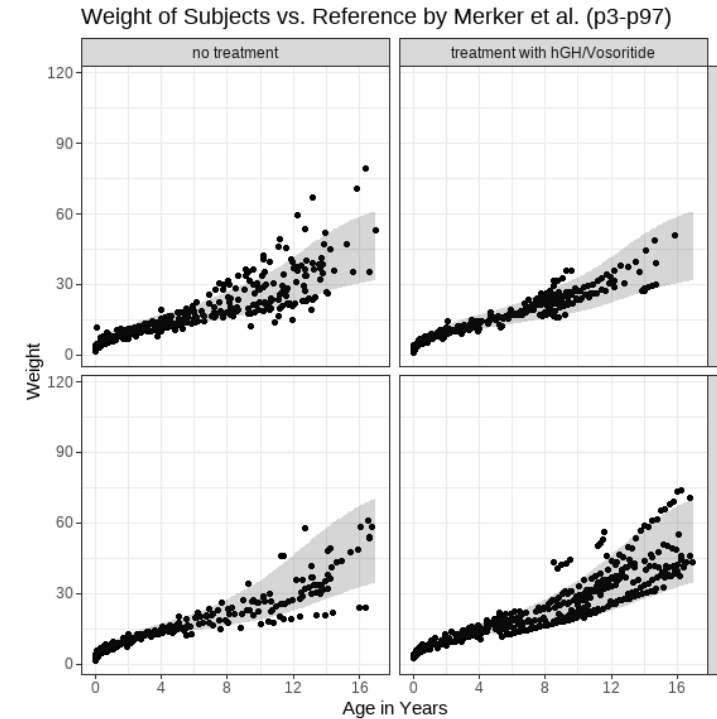
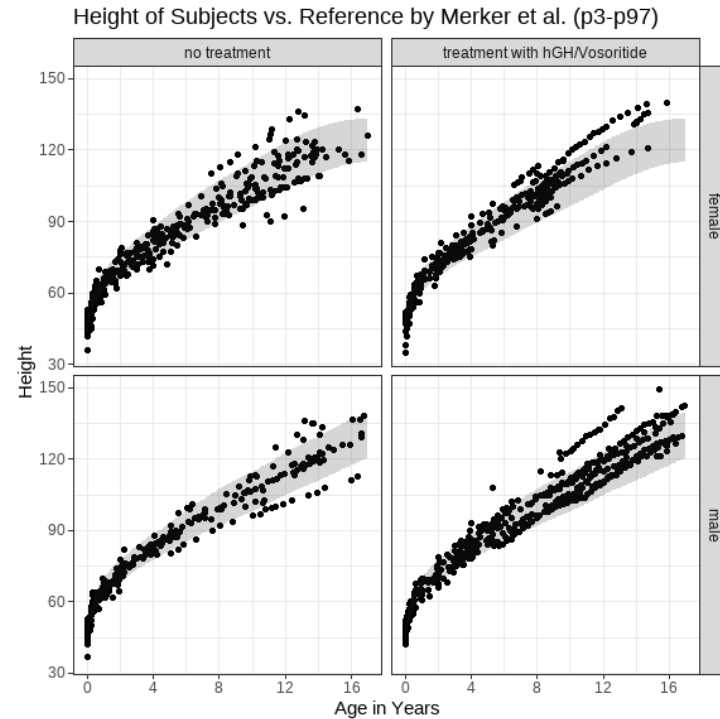
## Graphical Visualization – CrescNet<sup>©</sup>

### Disease-related references

Merker A et al.: *Growth in achondroplasia: Development of height, weight, head circumference, and body mass index in a European cohort.* Am J Med Genet Part A. 2018; 176A: 1723-1734.



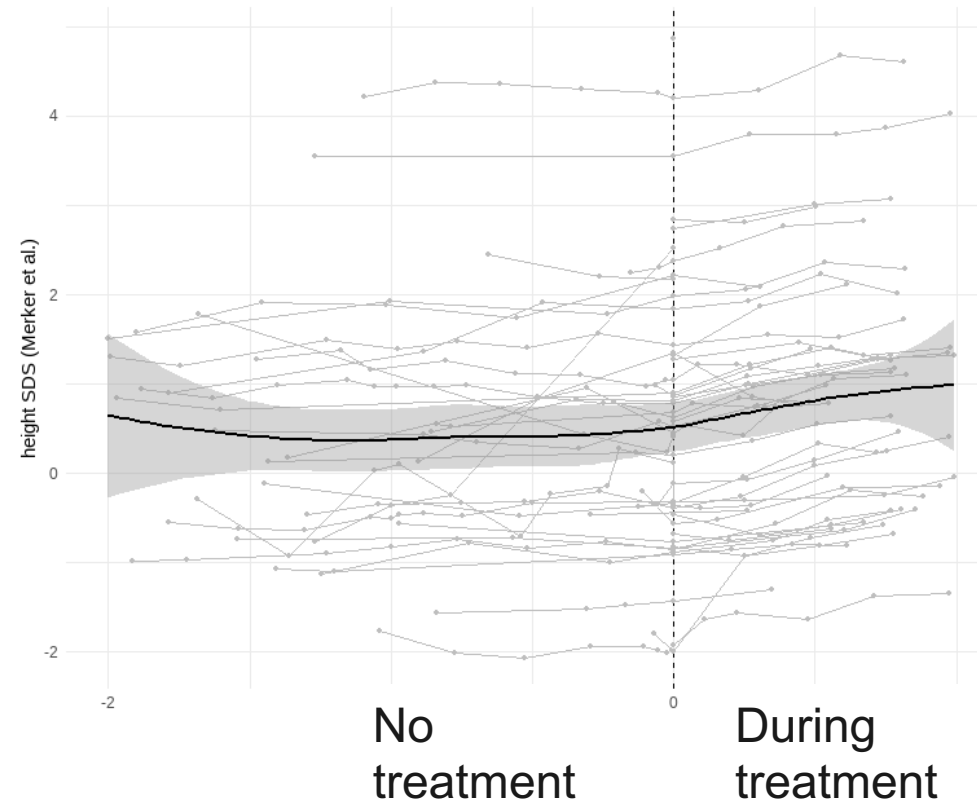
## Results | Height and weight



Data from Otto-von-Guericke University (OvGU) Magdeburg, Germany

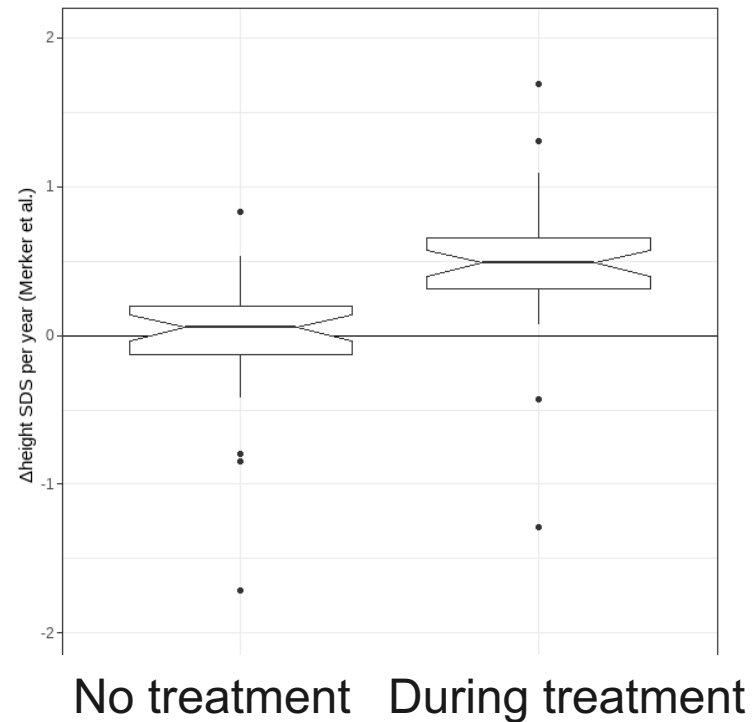


## Results | Height SDS vs Treatment



Calculated as Achondro-specific Height-Standard Deviation Score (SDS), data from OvGU Magdeburg, Germany, since 10/2021

## Results | $\Delta$ Height SDS per year vs before and during 1 year treatment



Data from Otto-von-Guericke University (OvGU) Magdeburg, Germany, since 10/2021

## Conclusions in RWE

- ✓ Prospective standardized monitoring by real-time data collection enables evaluation of standard of care (SoC)
- ✓ QR-code to patients for documentation of milestones, mobility and pain score (STEMS), QoL-questionnaires
- ✓ Severity of co-morbidities :AFMS-Score of cervico-medullary compression, bone deformities (intercondylar distance, intermaleolar distance, tibiofemoral angle)
- ✓ Bone age:
  - Retardation >> acceleration
  - Low accuracy of Greulich/ Pyle method in bone dysplasia
- ✓ Response to vosoritide: 1st year  $\Delta$ H-SDS equals 0.5 SDS