Patterns of somatostatin receptor ligand dosage and titration in patients with acromegaly: a real-world evidence study



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Background

- Somatostatin receptor ligands, such as octreotide long-acting release (OCT) or lanreotide depot (LAN), are generally recommended as first-line medical therapies for acromegaly.¹
 - Dose optimization of OCT or LAN may include dose uptitration or an extended dose interval (EDI).
- Few real-world studies in the United States (US) have assessed dosing of OCT or LAN treatments for acromegaly.

Objective

To evaluate medication dosing and titration in patients with acromegaly who received OCT or LAN monotherapy injections in clinical settings.



Figure 1. Dosage of OCT and LAN among patients with acromegaly in the MarketScan[®] database

Methods

- De-identified patient data were extracted from MarketScan[®], a US claims database, from Jan. 1st, 2010, to May 31st, 2020.
- Eligible patients had ≥ 2 claims associated with an acromegaly diagnosis with >30 days between the first and second claim, received monotherapy treatment for acromegaly for \geq 90 days, were treated continuously (no prescription gaps >3 months), and had dosage information available.
- The lines of therapy were defined for each patient based on claims information for medical treatments for acromegaly (e.g. prescription dates, days' supply, ingredients, and dose information).
- Outcomes were:
 - Proportion of patients with treatment uptitration (increase in dose or injection frequency);
 - Proportion of patients with dose uptitration resulting in an aboverecommended dose (>40 mg for OCT and >120 mg for LAN);
 - Proportion of patients with a starting dose above the recommended starting dose (>30 mg for OCT and >120 mg for LAN);
 - Proportion of patients with an EDI (indicated by prescription of OCT ≤30 mg or LAN ≤120 mg, reported overall for prescription supplies of 6 or 8 weeks), evaluated per treatment.

Results

• Mean age for patients receiving OCT (N=117) and LAN (N=155) was 51.2 years and 48.8 years, respectively; the OCT cohort

Table 1. Dose uptitration and EDI use among patients with acromegaly in the MarketScan[®] database

	Patients on OCT (N=117); n (%)	Patients on LAN (N=155); n (%)
Dose uptitration	20 (17.1)	24 (15.5)
Dose uptitration to an above-recommended dose	3 (2.6)	6 (3.9)
Above-recommended starting dose	15 (12.8)	2 (1.3)
EDI total (6 or 8 weeks; ≤30 mg for OCT and ≤120 mg for LAN)	5 (4.3)	11 (7.1)

- was 53% male and the LAN cohort was 50% male.
- Of the patients prescribed OCT, most (n=83; 70.9%) received 20 mg every 4 weeks (Q4W); of the patients on LAN, most (n=107; 69.0%) received 90 mg Q4W (Figure 1).
- While few patients were prescribed the maximum dose of either therapy, more patients receiving OCT started on a higher-than-approved dose in the US (>30 mg; 12.8%) than patients receiving LAN (>120 mg; 1.3% [Table 1]).
- Dose uptitration occurred for 17.1% of patients on OCT vs 15.5% of patients on LAN (Table 1).
- The most common dose uptitrations were:
 - 20 mg Q4W to 30 mg Q4W for patients receiving OCT;
 - 90 mg Q4W to 120 mg Q4W for patients receiving LAN (Figure 2).
- A low proportion of patients on either treatment used an EDI: 4.3% of patients on OCT (95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.4%, 9.7%) vs 7.1% of patients on LAN (95% CI: 3.6%, 12.3% [Table 1]).

CONCLUSIONS

- Although biochemical control values were not available, low incidence of doses of OCT >30 mg or LAN >120 mg treatment may suggest that acromegaly was generally well-managed with monotherapy treatment; suboptimal dose optimization without achieving biochemical control cannot be excluded either.
- Dose uptitration after initiating treatment was similar to other studies.²

Figure 2. Dose uptitration among patients with acromegaly in the MarketScan[®] database using OCT (N=117) and LAN (N=155)



• While EDIs are not within label for OCT treatment, EDIs with LAN 120 mg provide similar biochemical control to standard dosing intervals for patients with well-controlled insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1) and growth hormone (GH) levels;^{3, 4} however, few patients on LAN received this dosing plan, which suggests that EDIs could be offered more often to eligible patients to reduce the burden of injections and healthcare costs.

Abbreviations

EDI: extended dose interval; LAN: lanreotide depot; OCT: octreotide long-acting release; Q4W: every 4 weeks: US: United States

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Author contributions Substantial contributions to study conception/design or acquisition/analysis/interpretation of data: MF, SM, AROJr, MdPS, YD, TB, AB; drafting of the publication or revising it critically for important intellectual content: MF, SM, AROJr, MdPS, YD, TB, AB; final approval of the publication: MF, SM, AROJr, MdPS, YD, TB, AB.

Disclosures MF received a research grant to Oregon Health & Science University as principal investigator for Amryt, Crinetics, Ionis, and Recordati and served as an occasional scientific consultant or advisory board member for Amryt, Crinetics, Ionis, Ipsen, Pfizer, and Recordati; SM received consulting fees from Novo Nordisk, Recordati, and Ionis; received an educational grant from Ipsen; serves as the secretary for the Pituitary Society; and received a grant to the University of California, Los Angeles from Pfizer; AROJr is an employee of Ipsen and holds stock in Ipsen; MdPS and YD are employees of Ipsen; TB received funding and

medical writing support from Ipsen; received consulting fees from Ipsen, Recordati, Novartis, and Pfizer; received payment or honoraria for lectures, presentations, speakers bureaus, manuscript writing, or educational events from Recordati, Novartis, and Ipsen; received support for attending meetings and/or travel from Ipsen and Pfizer; participated in a Data Safety Monitoring Board or Advisory Board for Advanz Pharma and Recordati; and received a grant to Aix-Marseille University from Pfizer; and AB has no conflicts of interest to disclose.

Medical writing support The authors thank Isabel Haber, BS, Anastasia Yandulskaya-Blue, PhD, and Fay Angel, BA, of Costello Medical for providing medical writing, editorial, and design support, which was sponsored by Ipsen in accordance with Good Publication Practice (GPP3) guidelines.