







Real World Evidence in Italy in Patients with Interstitial Lung Disease (ILD)

Retrospective Observational Study from an Italian Administrative Database

Report 23/11/2023













VALUE MESSAGES TO BE TESTED BY PRESENT EVIDENCE GENERATION

In patients affected by Systemic Sclerosis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Polymyositis and Dermatomyositis, Hypersensitivity Pneumonia, the objective of this project will be to analyze the presence of pulmonary complications through the use of specific healthcare services found within the current administrative flows. The results that will be obtained will be used in order to highlight the need for monitoring in patients with pulmonary involvement with the aim of encouraging and supporting a multidisciplinary approach that includes not only the rheumatologist but also the pulmonologist not only during the state of progression of the pathology.

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OBJECTIVES:

- 1. To analyze the diagnostic-therapeutic path and the onset of healthcare services for the respiratory system in patients affected by **Systemic Sclerosis**, **Rheumatoid Arthritis**, Polymyositis and Dermatomyositis, Hypersensitivity Pneumonia.
- 2. To analyze the consumption of healthcare resources (drugs, specialist visits, diagnostic tests and hospitalizations) for the respiratory system in patients affected by Systemic Sclerosis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Polymyositis and Dermatomyositis, Hypersensitivity Pneumonia.

In particular, the following details were analyzed for each analysis cohort:

- > The percentage of patients who perform specific healthcare services in the respiratory field.
- > The characteristics of the patients who carry out these services.
- The time to onset of such performance.
- > The direct costs borne by the NHS, connected to these services.



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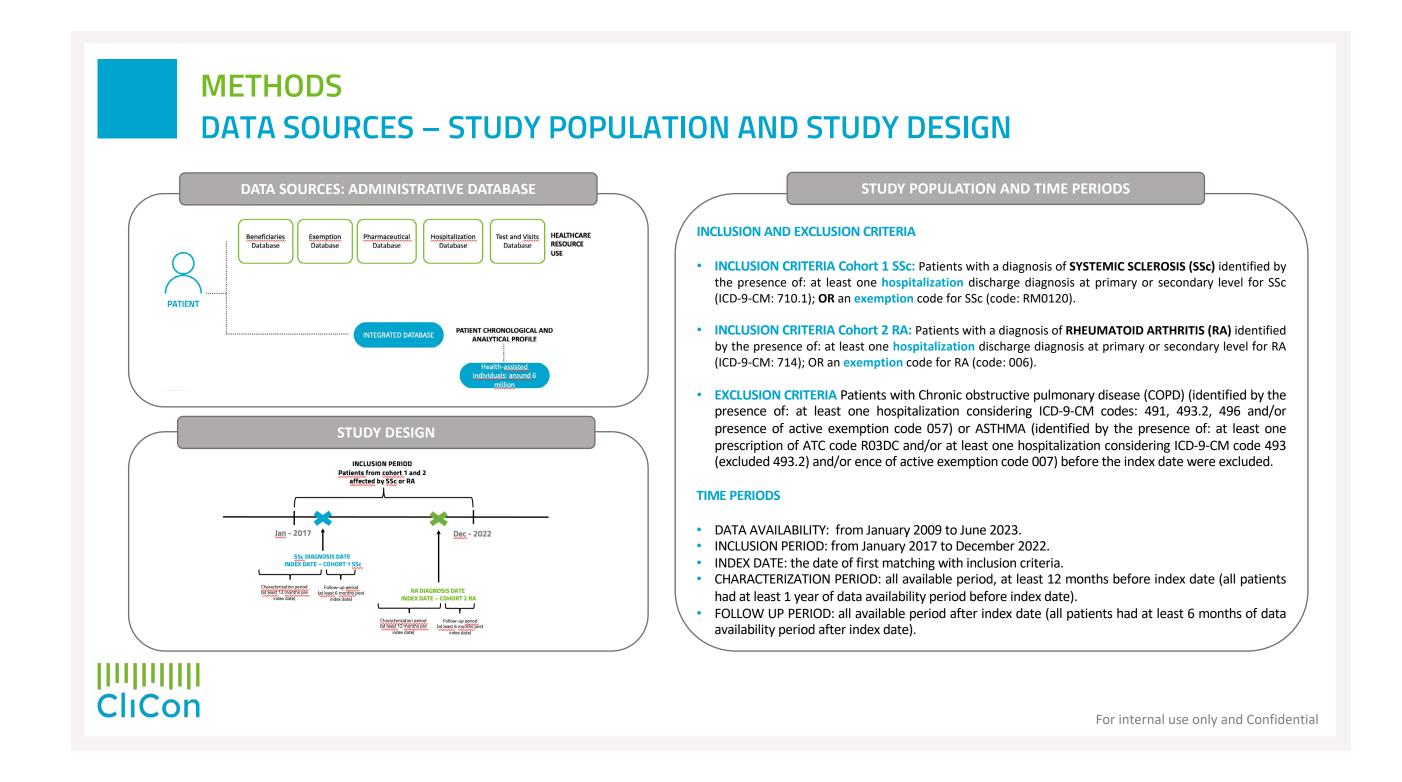
























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METHODS - IDENTIFICATION OF PULMONARY INVOLVEMENT LIST OF PROXIES/CODES USED AND COHORT OF ANALYSIS

IDENTIFICATION OF PULMONARY INVOLVEMENT LIST OF PROXIES AND CODES USED

Among the patients included in the analysis, THE IDENTIFICATION OF PULMONARY INVOLVEMENT WAS PROXIED by the presence of the resource consumption mentioned in the table during the entire available follow-up period.

HEALTHCARE SERVICES	ATC CODE	EXEMPTION CODE	PROCEDURE CODE	ICD-9-CM CODE	
TREATMENTS					
prescription of pirfenidone	L04AX05	-	-	-	
prescription of nintedanib	L01EX09	-	-	-	
prescription of oxygen therapy	V03	-	-	-	
prescription of drugs for obstructive airway diseases	R03	-	-	-	
prescription of immunosuppressors	L04AC07, L04AA06, L01XC02, L01AA01, L04AA02	-	-	-	
DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES					
chest radiograph	-	-	87.44.1		
high-resolution computed tomography (HRTC)	-		87.41	-	
diffusing capacity of the lungs for carbon monoxide test (DLCO)	-	-	89.38.3	-	
Spirometry	-	-	89.37	-	
SPECIALISTIC VISITS					
pneumological specialist visit	-	-	89.7, 89.01	-	
EXEMPTION FOR PATHOLOGY					
exempion for interstitial lung diseases	-	RHG010	-	-	
HOSPITALIZATIONS					
hospitalization for acute interstitial pneumonia	-	-	-	515	
hospitalization for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis	-	-	-	516.3	
diseases of the respiratory system, emphysema, obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) *	-	-	-	460-519, 492, 327.23	
TRANSPLANT					
lung transplant	-	-	33.5	V426	

hospitalizations identified during 2020 – 2021 were not considered.

The presence of pulmonary involvement among all patients included in the analysis was evaluated. ALL PATIENTS WERE STRATIFIED ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT LEVELS OF PULMONARY COMPROMISSION IDENTIFIED BY THE TYPE AND NUMBER OF RESOURCE CONSUMPTION (during all period of follow-up available) **USED AS PROXY OF PULMONARY INVOLVEMENT.**

Cohort 1 - Patients with SSc

Among patients with at least 1 resource consumption selected as a "proxy of **PULMONARY INVOLVEMENT** ", patients were categorized as:

- **CERTAIN cohort** if patients had ≥ 3 healthcare services or the presence of at least one prescription for pirfenidone, nintedanib or oxygen therapy.
- **POSSIBLE cohort** if patients had 2 healthcare services

Cohort 2 - Patients with RA

Among patients with at least 1 resource consumption selected as a "proxy of **PULMONARY INVOLVEMENT**", patients were categorized as:

- **CERTAIN cohort** if patiens had ≥ 3 healthcare services or the presence of at least one prescription for pirfenidone, nintedanib or oxygen therapy.
- **POSSIBLE cohort** if patients had 2 healthcare services.
- AT RISK cohort if patients had 1 healthcare services.

NOTE: In the results section it is also mentioned among the patients included, **how many do** not present resource consumption related to polmonary involvement during the entire available follow-up period.

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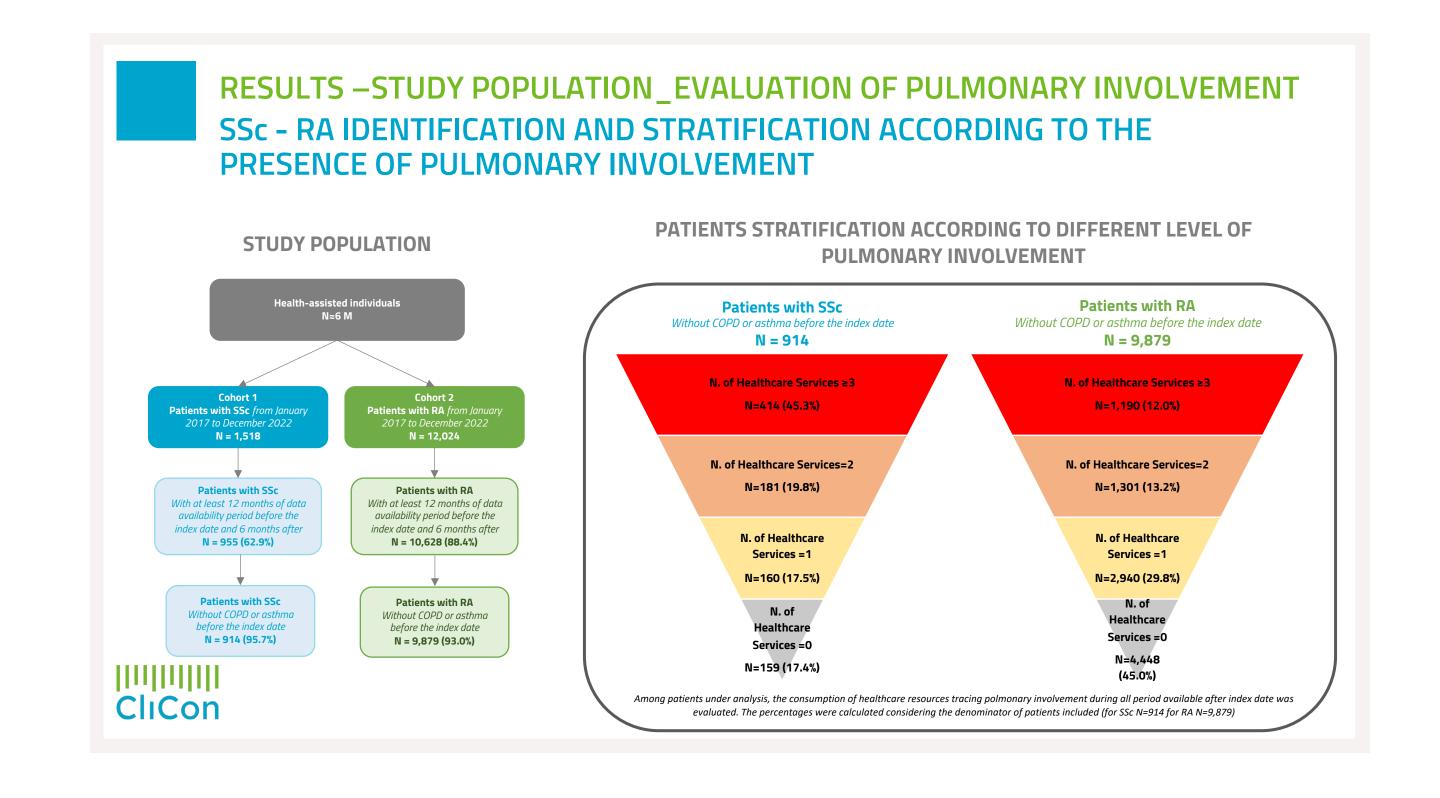










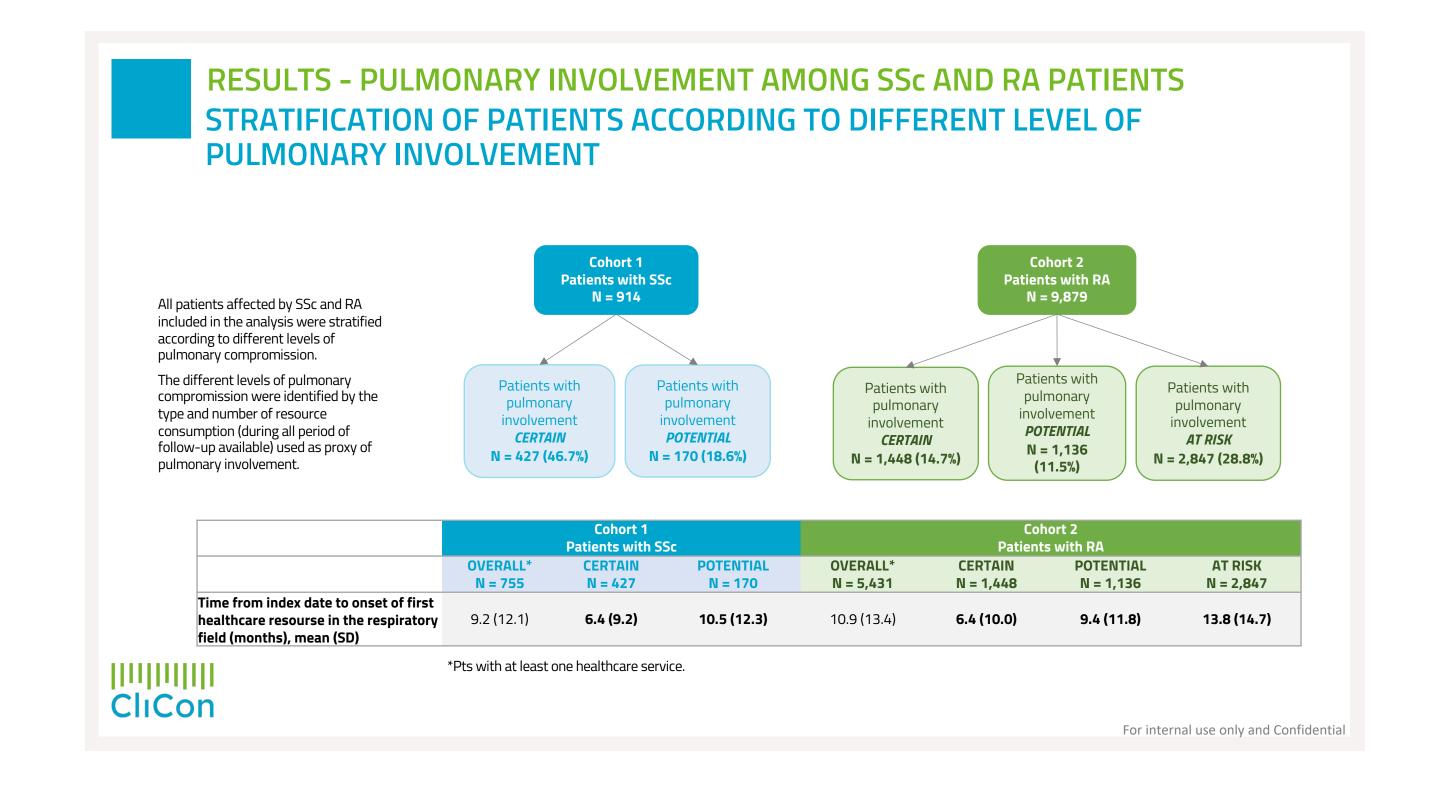






















RESULTS – BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS DEMOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table show the demographic (age at index date and gender distribution) and clinical characteristics (in terms of Charlon Index) evaluated at index date.

The detail related each cohort of analysis was mentioned.

	Cohort 1 Patients with SSc			Cohort 2 Patients with RA			
	OVERALL N = 914	CERTAIN N = 427	POTENTIAL N = 170	OVERALL N = 9,879	CERTAIN N = 1,448	POTENTIAL N = 1,136	AT RISK N = 2,847
Age at index date, mean (SD)	57.7 (14.3)	58.7 (13.7)	58.0 (12.5)	59.1 (18.8)	67.4 (13.9)	61.4 (16.5)	57.5 (19.3)
<18 years, n (%)	6 (0.7)	<4	0 (0.0)	533 (5.4)	13 (0.9)	33 (2.9)	181 (6.4)
18-39 years, n (%)	84 (9.2)	39 (9.1)	10 (5.9)	718 (7.3)	26 (1.8)	58 (5.1)	240 (8.4)
40-59 years, n (%)	390 (42.7)	167 (39.1)	85 (50.0)	3,225 (32.6)	343 (23.7)	371 (32.7)	954 (33.5)
60-79 years, n (%)	404 (44.2)	208 (48.7)	71 (41.8)	4,253 (43.1)	784 (54.1)	548 (48.2)	1,191 (41.8)
≥80 years, n (%)	30 (3.3)	12 (2.8)	4 (2.4)	1,150 (11.6)	282 (19.5)	126 (11.1)	281 (9.9)
Male (n, %)	93 (10.2)	49 (11.5)	9 (5.3)	2,658 (26.9)	441 (30.5)	310 (27.3)	696 (24.4)
Charlson index, mean (SD)	0.3 (0.7)	0.3 (0.6)	0.4 (1.0)	0.6 (1.0)	1.0 (1.3)	0.8 (1.1)	0.5 (1.0)
Charlson index = 0, n (%)	683 (74.7)	297 (69.6)	127 (74.7)	6,344 (64.2)	609 (42.1)	592 (52.1)	1837 (64.5)
Charlson index = 1, n (%)	198 (21.7)	114 (26.7)	33 (19.4)	2,367 (24.0)	505 (34.9)	355 (31.3)	686 (24.1)
Charlson index ≥ 2, n (%)	33 (3.6)	16 (3.7)	10 (5.9)	1,168 (11.8)	334 (23.1)	189 (16.6)	324 (11.4)
Follow-up (years), mean (SD)	3.6 (1.5)	3.9 (1.3)	3.6 (1.5)	3.0 (1.6)	3.3 (1.6)	3.6 (1.5)	3.1 (1.6)





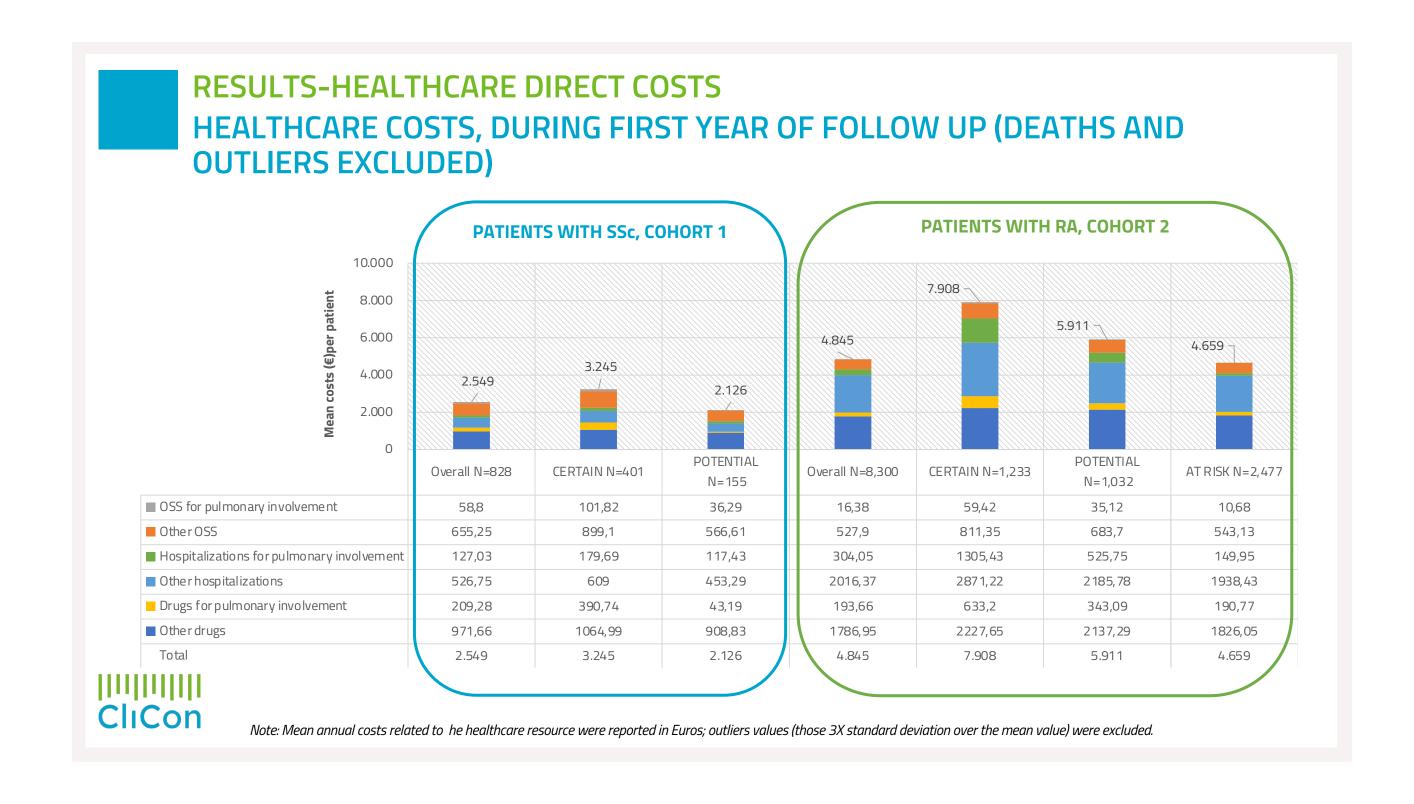






















MAIN RESULTS

TAKE HOME MESSAGES

The main objective of this project was to analyze the presence of pulmonary complications through the use of specific healthcare services found within the current administrative flows. The results could be used in order to highlight the need for monitoring in patients with pulmonary involvement with the aim of encouraging and supporting a multidisciplinary approach that includes not only the rheumatologist but also the pulmonologist not only during the state of progression of the pathology.

The usage of administrative databases could allow to increase knowledge on pulmonary complications among SSc and RA patients, that could be helpful to inform health decision making.

MAIN RESULTS:

- Among around 6 million health-assisted individuals 1,518 patients with SSc and 12,024 patients with RA were identified in the database from Jan 2017 to Dec 2022. Only patients With at least 12 months of data availability period before the index date and 6 months after and without COPD or asthma before the index date were included.
- Considering SSc cohort: 17.4% had no healthcare resources related to pulmonary involvement; 17.5% and 19.8% had 1 and 2 healthcare resources related to pulmonary involvement, respectively; approximately half of SSc patients (45.3%) had 3 or healthcare resources related to pulmonary involvement; **Among** SSc patients, about 47% AND 18% of patients were defined as CERTAIN and POTENTIAL PULMONARY INVOLVEMENT, respectively.
- Considering RA cohort: 45% had no healthcare resources related to pulmonary involvement; 29.8% and 13.2% had 1 and 2 healthcare resources related to pulmonary involvement, respectively; approximately 12% had 3 or healthcare resources related to pulmonary involvement; Among RA patients, about 15% of patients were defined as CERTAIN, while 12% AND 29% of patients were defined as POTENTIAL and AT RISK PULMONARY INVOLVEMENT, respectively.
- For both analysis cohorts, a shorter time between time from index date to onset of first healthcare resourse in the respiratory field was observed for the cohort of patients with certain pulmonary involvement compared to the other patient cohorts. While regarding the cost analysis, again for the certain cohort, an average cost evaluated in the first 12 months of follow-up was observed to be higher than for the other patient cohorts.



















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- Messa a disposizione del pubblico, in un sistema di reti telematiche, mediante connessioni di qualsiasi genere, di un'opera dell'ingegno protetta, o di parte di essa (art. 171, legge n.633/1941 comma 1 lett. a) bis)
- Reati di cui al punto precedente commessi su opere altrui non destinate alla pubblicazione qualora ne risulti offeso l'onore o la reputazione (art. 171, legge n.633/1941 comma 3)
- Abusiva duplicazione, per trarne profitto, di programmi per elaboratore; importazione, distribuzione, vendita o detenzione a scopo commerciale o imprenditoriale o concessione in locazione di programmi contenuti in supporti non contrassegnati dalla SIAE; predisposizione di mezzi per rimuovere o eludere i dispositivi di protezione di programmi per elaboratori (art. 171-bis legge n.633/1941 comma 1)
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- Mancata comunicazione alla SIAE dei dati di identificazione dei supporti non soggetti al contrassegno o falsa dichiarazione (art. 171-septies legge n.633/1941)
- Fraudolenta produzione, vendita, importazione, promozione, installazione, modifica, utilizzo per uso pubblico e privato di apparati o parti di apparati atti alla decodificazione di trasmissioni audiovisive ad accesso condizionato effettuate via etere, via satellite, via cavo, in forma sia analogica sia digitale (art. 171-octies legge n.633/1941).

Torna all'inizio