Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) is an immune-mediated acquired disease of adults and children characterized by marked reductions in platelet counts and a history of spontaneous bleeding into the skin, mucosa, and/or central nervous system. Despite improvements in the management of ITP, healthcare claims lack clinical data, limiting assessment of ITP severity and duration of disease, and some patients may discontinue therapy due to sustained remission or adverse events. Data from a large-scale, real-world study investigating differences in patient and physician characteristics that might influence prescribing behavior were collected using MarketScan® and PharMetrics® databases.

Study Outcomes
- Adherence to a TPO-RA during the 12-month post-index period
- Treatment discontinuation

Results
- Adherence
- Mean MPR was higher for patients receiving eltrombopag compared to patients receiving romiplostim in both databases (Table 1) (P < 0.05)
- More than three-quarters of eltrombopag patients in both databases were enrolled continuously ≥60% of completion period

Study Sample/Population Selection
- Inclusion criteria:
  - All-claim open enrollment claims for a TPO-RA, diagnosed with non-ICT primary thrombocytopenia (including ITP and idiopathic thrombocytopenia), from January 1, 2009 to September 30, 2015.
- Exclusion criteria:
  - No enrollment window
  - No claim after enrollment window

Sample Characteristics
- MarketScan
  - 953 eltrombopag patients
  - 705 romiplostim patients
  - 132 patients with a diagnosis of primary ITP
- PharMetrics
  - 437 eltrombopag patients
  - 282 romiplostim patients
  - 72 patients with a diagnosis of primary ITP

Comparative Adherence, Persistence, and Bleed-related Event Rates in Patients Diagnosed With Immune Thrombocytopenia and Treated With Thrombopoietin Receptor Agonists

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Methods
- Data Source and Study Design
- Related ICD codes and drug claims using MarketScan® Commercial and Medicare Supplemental databases and PharMetrics®

Limitations
- Data from MarketScan® and PharMetrics® databases may not represent all patients with ITP

Conclusions
- Adherence to a TPO-RA was higher for patients receiving eltrombopag compared to patients receiving romiplostim in both database
- Persistence
- More than three-quarters of eltrombopag patients were enrolled continuously ≥60% of completion period

References

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