

Regular Output from ReMuS Registry

Data export updated on 31.12.2014

– Summary Report

In Prague, 6th March 2015

Contents

| | | |
|-------|--|----|
| 1 | Introduction | 3 |
| 2 | Results | 4 |
| 2.1 | Demographic data..... | 6 |
| 2.1.1 | Sex..... | 6 |
| 2.1.2 | Age at last patient visit | 6 |
| 2.1.3 | Age at disease onset..... | 7 |
| 2.1.4 | Patient distribution by individual healthcare insurance companies..... | 8 |
| 2.1.5 | Patient distribution by regions | 9 |
| 2.2 | Employment and social benefits | 10 |
| 2.2.1 | Employment | 10 |
| 2.2.2 | Social benefits..... | 11 |
| 2.3 | Disease duration period | 11 |
| 2.4 | Degree of damage | 12 |
| 2.5 | Relapse..... | 13 |
| 2.6 | Treatment | 15 |
| 2.6.1 | New initiations, terminations or change of therapy with DMDs/ IVIGs..... | 16 |
| 2.7 | Health-related events..... | 17 |
| 2.7.1 | Pregnancy..... | 17 |
| 2.7.2 | Adverse events | 17 |
| 3 | Conclusion | 18 |

1 Introduction

National Multiple Sclerosis Patient Registry (ReMuS) was mainly created to obtain data on the occurrence, incidence and clinical course of multiple sclerosis (MS), its clinical symptoms, MS relapse frequency rates, disease progression, MS treatment, disability development, comorbidities and causes of death. The objective is to provide outputs for cost and effectiveness monitoring of health care and medicinal preparations, evaluation of information to be provided to health care payers, other public institutions and medicinal preparation manufacturers, further to assess the severity of MS and its socioeconomic impacts, and to facilitate the creation of outputs for scientific and statistical purposes.

Based on acquired data, it will be possible to look for possible risk factors both for the occurrence of MS itself and lack of effectiveness of treatment or more rapid progression of the disease. Information on course of MS will enable health care payers to better plan the financial means necessary for the treatment of this disease. Information on treatment effectiveness are instrumental in improving therapeutic choices and implement changes or modifications when relevant.

The registry now includes, in this first phase, only multiple sclerosis patients who:

- undergo treatment in one of the participating MS treatment centres
- have received one of the DMDs (disease modifying drugs) preparations (i.e. disease progression modifying treatment) or IVIGs (intravenous immunoglobulins) any time after 1.1.2013,
- have signed informed consent with processing their personal and clinical data in ReMuS registry.

More detailed analysis includes only patients who have been entered current visit from the second half of 2014 into the registry.

2 Results

As of 31. 12. 2014, ReMuS registry included data of patients from twelve MS treatment centres – General University Hospital in Prague (VFN), Teplice, Jihlava, University Hospital Motol in Prague, University Hospitals in Plzeň, Pardubice, University Hospital in Ostrava, University Hospital Královské Vinohrady, Thomayer University Hospital in Krč, University Hospital in Hradec Králové, University Hospital in Brno (Bohunice) and University Hospital in Olomouc. The analysis included data of patients who were treated in the period from 1. 1. 2013 with one of the DMD and IVIG preparations reported below and for whom current data were available:

- DMDs – Avonex, Betaferon, Copaxone, Extavia, Gilenya, Rebif[22], Rebif[44], Tysabri
- IVIGs – Endobulin, Flebogamma, Gammagard, Kiovig, Octagam.

Table 1 gives the final number of patients included in ReMuS registry as of 31. 12. 2014. The first column contains total number of patients in the registry (patients satisfying the condition of informed consent and treatment with DMDs or IVIGs), while the number of patients with current data (last visit in the second half of 2014) who were included in the current half-year and annual analysis is given in the second column.

Table 1 Total number of patients by centres

| Centre | Patients in the registry | Analysed patients | Percentage in the analysis |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| VFN | 1776 | 1726 | 30,6% |
| Teplice | 662 | 612 | 10,9% |
| Jihlava | 196 | 192 | 3,4% |
| Motol | 734 | 720 | 12,8% |
| Plzeň | 406 | 400 | 7,1% |
| Pardubice | 339 | 336 | 6,0% |
| Ostrava | 546 | 523 | 9,3% |
| Vinohrady | 116 | 112 | 2,0% |
| Krč | 239 | 236 | 4,2% |
| Hradec Králové | 617 | 617 | 10,9% |
| Brno Bohunice | 100 | 100 | 1,8% |
| Olomouc | 65 | 65 | 1,2% |
| Total | 5796 | 5639 | 100,0% |

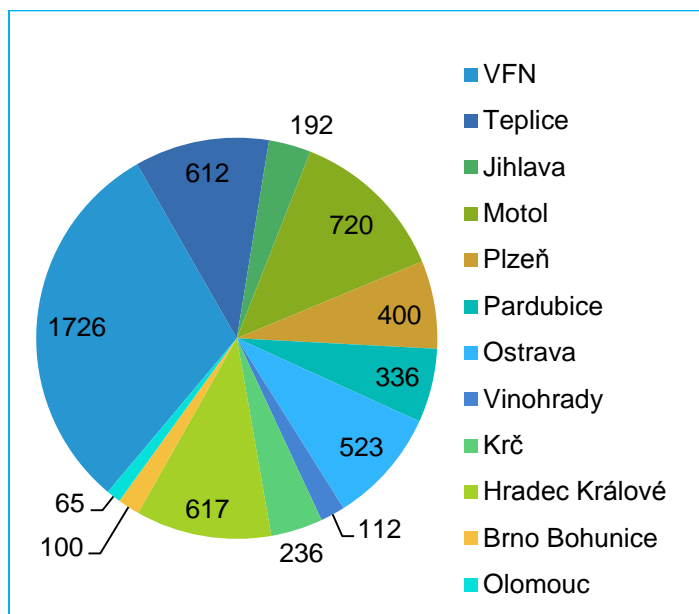


Figure 1 Total number of analysed patients by centres

The table and figure below illustrate the development of the numbers of patients and centres participating in ReMuS registry from the creation of the registry till present. The first data export in summer 2013 analysed data originating from three centres - a total of 1 501 patients. One and a half year later, in December 2014, the registry has expanded to include 12 MS treatment centres already, so the data of 5 639 patients from the whole of the Czech Republic enter analysis.

Table 2 Number of patients in the ReMuS registry - development

| Data export date | Number of centres | Number of patients to be analysed |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 30.6.2013 | 3 | 1501 |
| 31.12.2013 | 7 | 2920 |
| 30.6.2014 | 12 | 4715 |
| 31.12.2014 | 12 | 5639 |

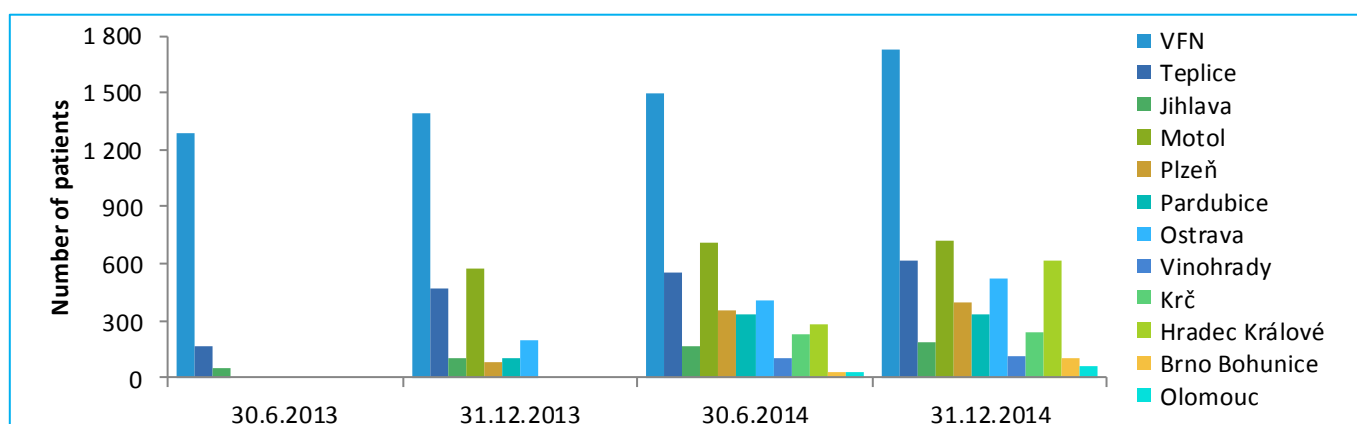


Figure 2 Number of patients in the registry contributed by individual centres - development

2.1 Demographic data

2.1.1 Sex

Taken together, all centres treat 71,8% women and 28,2% men.

Table 3 Patient distribution by sex

| Sex | All centres | |
|---------|-------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Females | 4048 | 71,8% |
| Males | 1591 | 28,2% |

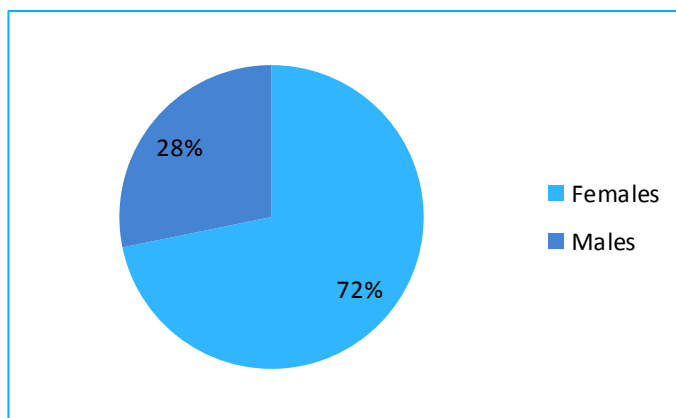


Figure 3 Patient distribution by sex

2.1.2 Age at last patient visit

Mean age at last visit is 40,2 years. For females, mean age was slightly higher than in men. Overall, the registry now includes 28 patients younger than 18 years, and 4 of these are younger than 15 years. When all MS treatment centres are taken together the most represented age group is that of patients aged 30 – 40 years.

Table 4 Patient age in years at last visit

| Centre | Mean | Median | Minimum | Maximum | SD | Number of missing values |
|-------------|------|--------|---------|---------|------|--------------------------|
| All centres | 40,2 | 39,6 | 8,4 | 76,8 | 10,2 | 0 |

Table 5 Patient age in years at last visit by sex

| Centre | Sex | Mean | Median | Minimum | Maximum | SD | Number of missing values |
|-------------|---------|------|--------|---------|---------|------|--------------------------|
| All centres | Females | 40,5 | 40,0 | 14,1 | 70,6 | 10,3 | 0 |
| | Males | 39,2 | 38,6 | 8,4 | 76,8 | 9,9 | 0 |

Table 6 Number of patients younger than 15 and 18 let, respectively

| Age | All centres | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| < 15 years | 4 | 0,1% |
| < 18 years | 28 | 0,5% |

Table 7 Number of patients in individual groups by decades

| Age | All centres | |
|----------|-------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| 0 – 10 | 1 | 0,0% |
| 10 – 20 | 66 | 1,2% |
| 20 – 30 | 910 | 16,1% |
| 30 – 40 | 1928 | 34,2% |
| 40 – 50 | 1715 | 30,4% |
| 50 – 60 | 832 | 14,8% |
| 60 – 70 | 183 | 3,2% |
| 70 – 80 | 4 | 0,1% |
| 80 – 90 | 0 | 0,0% |
| 90 – 100 | 0 | 0,0% |

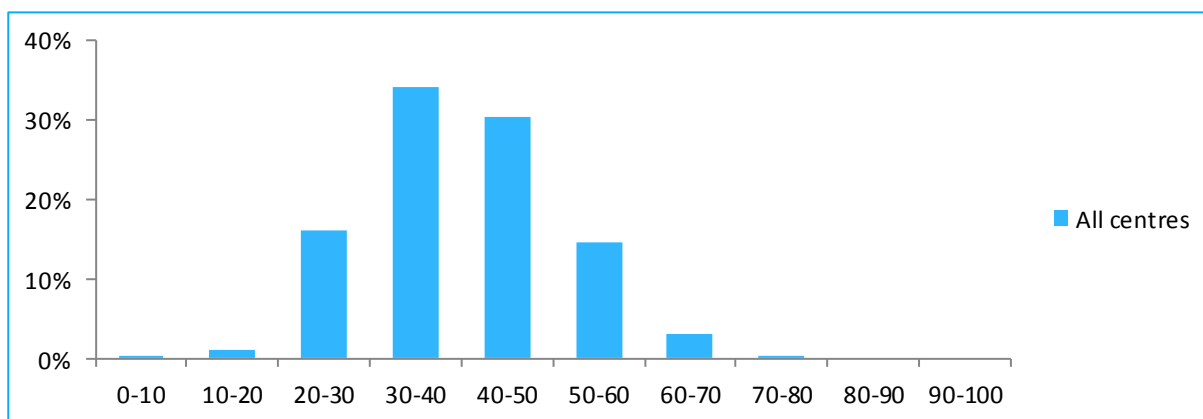


Figure 4 Patient distribution by age

2.1.3 Age at disease onset

Date of disease onset is an important parameter that is used to calculate patient age at disease onset and disease duration period. This parameter was missing for 53 patients.

Mean age at disease onset is 30,2 years. Table 8 shows, however, that patient age at disease onset ranged from below 4 years to 66 years.

Table 8 Patient age in years at the time of disease onset

| Centre | Mean | Median | Minimum | Maximum | SD | Number of missing values |
|-------------|------|--------|---------|---------|-----|--------------------------|
| All centres | 30,2 | 28,9 | 3,5 | 66,1 | 9,4 | 53 |

2.1.4 Patient distribution by individual healthcare insurance companies

Table 9 and Figure 5 show the distribution of patients in the registry by individual health insurance companies. 59,1% patients are insured with the General Health Insurance Company (code: 111). 12,8% are insured with Health Insurance Company of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (code: 211) and 10,2% with Business Health Insurance Company (code: 207).

Table 9 Patient distribution by health insurance companies

| Health Insurance Co. | All centres | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percentage* |
| 111 | 3331 | 59,1% |
| 201 | 293 | 5,2% |
| 205 | 423 | 7,5% |
| 207 | 575 | 10,2% |
| 209 | 96 | 1,7% |
| 211 | 722 | 12,8% |
| 213 | 135 | 2,4% |
| 217 | 60 | 1,1% |
| Other | 2 | 0,0% |

* 2 patients (0,0%) had no data entered for health insurance company

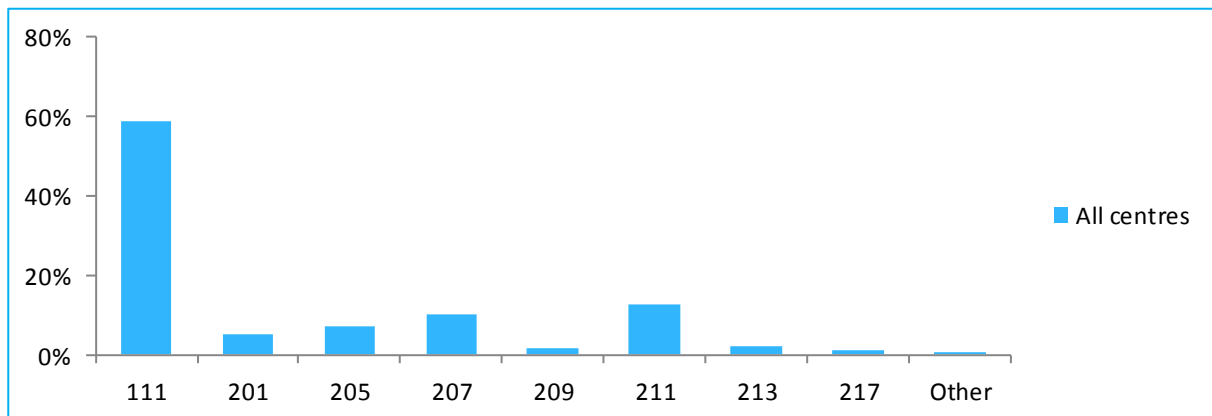


Figure 5 Patient distribution by health insurance companies

2.1.5 Patient distribution by regions

The registry makes it possible to obtain data on patient distribution by individual Czech Republic regions based on ZIP codes attached to patient residence addresses. ZIP codes assigned to communities that were part of two regions were assigned to the region that included most of the included communities. ZIP codes not found in the ZIP code registry of the Czech National Postal Office (Czech Post) were interpreted as incorrect.

The registry includes patients from all Czech Republic regions.

Table 10 Patient distribution by regions of their residence

| Regions | All centres | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percentage* |
| South Bohemia | 141 | 2,5% |
| South Moravia | 118 | 2,1% |
| Karlovy Vary | 179 | 3,2% |
| Vysočina | 321 | 5,7% |
| Hradec Králové | 450 | 8,0% |
| Liberec | 284 | 5,0% |
| Moravia-Silesia | 490 | 8,7% |
| Olomouc | 79 | 1,4% |
| Pardubice | 433 | 7,7% |
| Plzeň | 353 | 6,3% |
| Prague | 1193 | 21,2% |
| Central Bohemia | 1000 | 17,7% |
| Ústí nad Labem | 511 | 9,1% |
| Zlín | 82 | 1,5% |

* 0,1% patients did not have correctly completed ZIP code

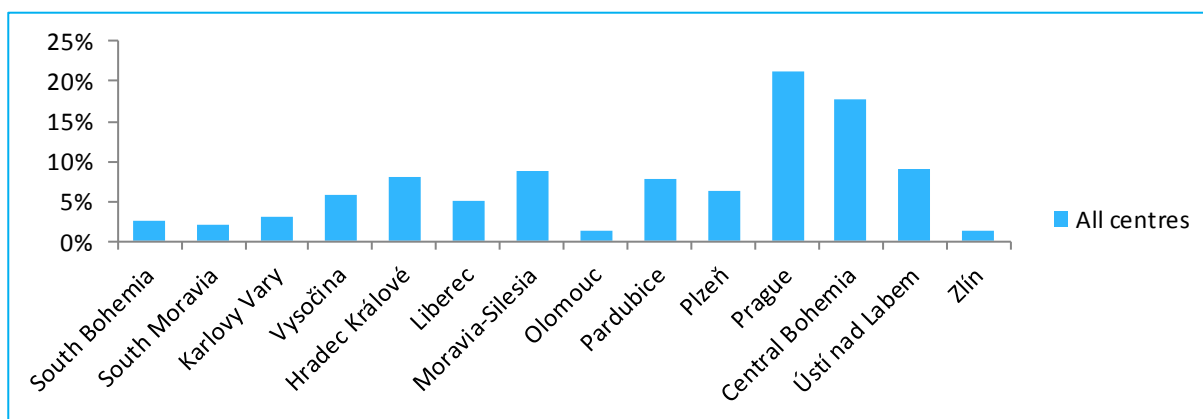


Figure 6 Patient distribution regions of their place of residence

2.2 Employment and social benefits

Employment and provision of social benefits are evaluated based on data obtained at last visit. These parameters must be completed at each visit even when the condition remains the same.

It should be noted that all possibilities and combinations of employment and especially those for social benefits cannot be appreciated and the clarity and purposefulness of the output is preserved at the same time. It was thus necessary to introduce certain preference criteria so the physicians be able to complete the data and decide what options to choose in unclear combined cases. These preference criteria (that is that the type of disability pension [DP] takes precedence over unemployment benefits or maternal leave [ML]) must be taken into account when interpreting and presenting this type of data.

2.2.1 Employment

As part of entering employment data, the selection must be made among the options PTE – part-time employment, FTE – full-time employment, DNW – does not work (irrespective of the reasons for employment/unemployment and possible social benefits) and STUDENT – studies (social and health insurance is paid for by the state).

More than one half of the patients have full-time employment (55,3%), followed by 13,5% patients who work part-time.

Table 11 Patient distribution by employment

| Employment | All centres | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percentage* |
| PTE | 760 | 13,5% |
| FTE | 3119 | 55,3% |
| DNW | 1474 | 26,1% |
| STUDENT | 184 | 3,3% |

* 1,8% patients did not have data on employment completed

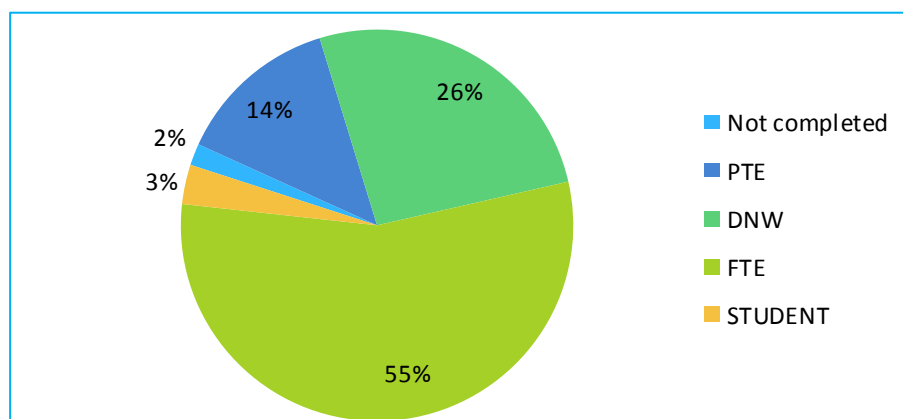


Figure 7 Patient distribution by employment type

2.2.2 Social benefits

The structure of social benefits is based on simplified data as the completer had always to choose one, “most important” benefit in cases where a patient was receiving more benefits. DP1, DP2 and DP3 are social benefits that were of most interest to us - these codes denote 3 degrees of disability pension. ML – maternity leave is only reported as secondary information, as are unemployment benefits (UNEMPL). OAP codes for old-age pension.

54,8% patients do not receive any social benefit.

Table 12 Patient distribution by type of social benefit

| Social benefit | All centres | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percentage* |
| DP1 | 784 | 13,9% |
| DP2 | 459 | 8,1% |
| DP3 | 717 | 12,7% |
| ML | 320 | 5,7% |
| UNEMPL | 73 | 1,3% |
| OAP | 91 | 1,6% |
| Does not receive (X) | 3092 | 54,8% |

* 1,8% patients had no data completed for social benefits

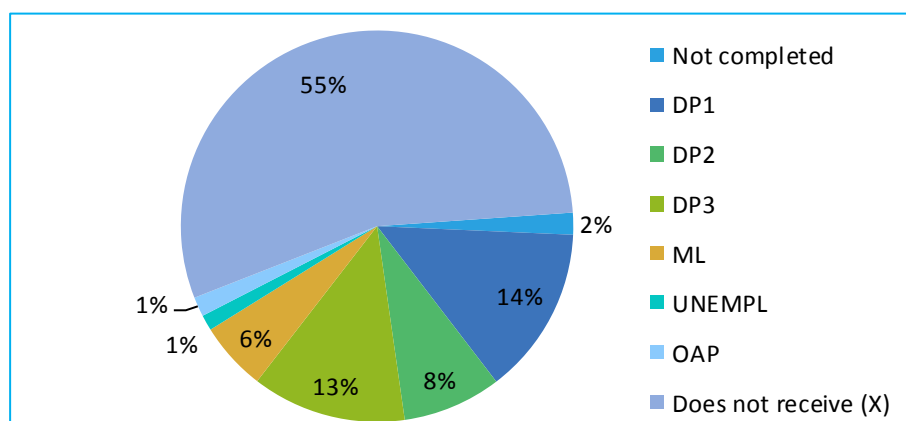


Figure 8 Patient distribution by type of social benefit

2.3 Disease duration period

Mean disease duration period is 10,0 years.

Table 13 Disease duration period (from disease onset to last visit)

| Centre | Mean | Median | Minimum | Maximum | SD | Number of missing values |
|-------------|------|--------|---------|---------|-----|--------------------------|
| All centres | 10,0 | 8,4 | 0,0 | 44,3 | 7,5 | 53 |

2.4 Degree of damage

Degree of damage is assessed using EDSS (Expanded Disability Status Scale) assigned value at each visit. Similar to all parameters that must be completed at each visit, there were uncompleted values here as well. Degree of damage is analysed as that found at the last available patient visit.

EDSS ranges from 0 to 10, where 0 means healthy patient without complaints, degree 5 corresponds to considerable damage, inability to work and ability to walk for a distance less than 500 metres, and degree 10 means death due to MS.

Median EDSS value is 2,5. Most patients are in the EDSS group between 1,5 – 2.

Table 14 Degree of damage (EDSS value) at last visit

| Centre | Mean | Median | Minimum | Maximum | SD | Number of missing values |
|-------------|------|--------|---------|---------|-----|--------------------------|
| All centres | 2,7 | 2,5 | 0,0 | 8,0 | 1,5 | 33 |

Table 15 Degree of damage (EDSS value) at last visit

| EDSS | All centres | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percentage* |
| 0 – 1 | 730 | 12,9% |
| 1,5 – 2 | 2056 | 36,5% |
| 2,5 – 3 | 1016 | 18,0% |
| 3,5 – 4 | 852 | 15,1% |
| 4,5 – 5 | 538 | 9,5% |
| 5,5 – 6 | 298 | 5,3% |
| 6,5 – 7 | 103 | 1,8% |
| 7,5 – 8 | 13 | 0,2% |
| 8,5 – 9 | 0 | 0,0% |
| 9,5 – 10 | 0 | 0,0% |

* 0,6% patients had no data completed about EDSS degree

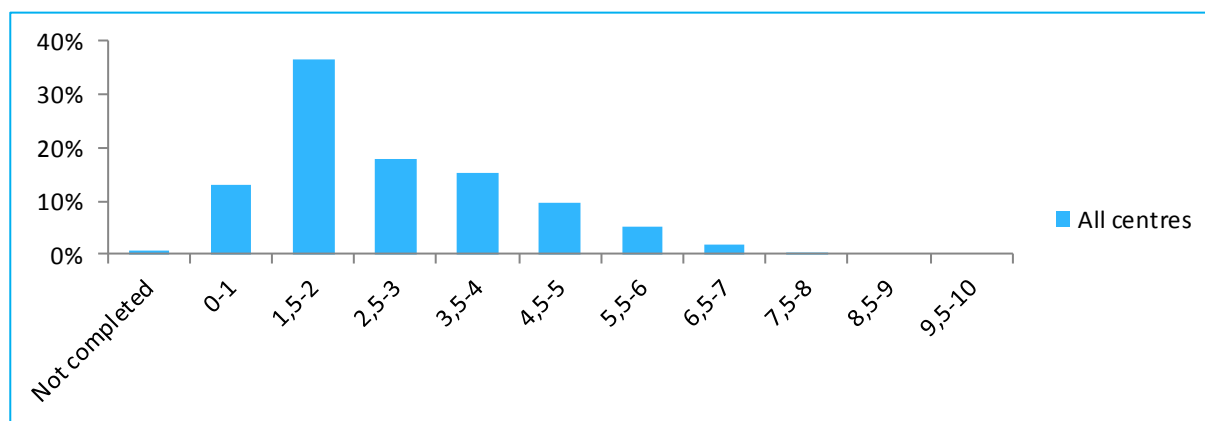


Figure 9 Patient distribution by EDSS degree

2.5 Relapse

Over the last 6 months, relapse of the disease (recurrence of symptoms) was recorded in 12,4% patients, while this rate was 29,8% over the period of 12 months. What should be taken into account is that the number of relapses reported here is an overall number including multiple relapses in one patient. Mean number of relapses annually (ARR, annualized relapse rate) is 0,298.

Table 16 Relapse occurrence over last 6 and 12 months

| Relapse | All centres | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Over 6 months | 699 | 12,4% |
| Over 12 months | 1679 | 29,8% |

Relapse severity is defined as mild, moderate or severe. Mild relapse intensity means that the relapse does not impact negatively on activities of daily life (ADLs). Moderate intensity does impact on activities of daily life already, while the severe form is recorded in cases where the relapse is associated with severe discomfort of the patients, deteriorates their activities of daily life significantly and results in their inability to work, or hospital admission.

Severity of most relapses was mild or moderate. Moderate-intensity relapses account for 48,2% of all recorded relapses over the last 6 months, while this rate is 50,3% over the last 12 months.

Table 17 Relapse severity over last 6 and 12 months

| Relapse over 6 months | All centres | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percentage* |
| Mild | 317 | 45,4% |
| Moderate | 337 | 48,2% |
| Severe | 37 | 5,3% |
| Relapse over 12 months | | |
| | Number | Percentage* |
| Mild | 705 | 42,0% |
| Moderate | 845 | 50,3% |
| Severe | 107 | 6,4% |

* In 1,1% of the recorded relapses data on relapse severity over last 6 months were missing
In 1,3% of the recorded relapses data on relapse severity over last 12 months were missing

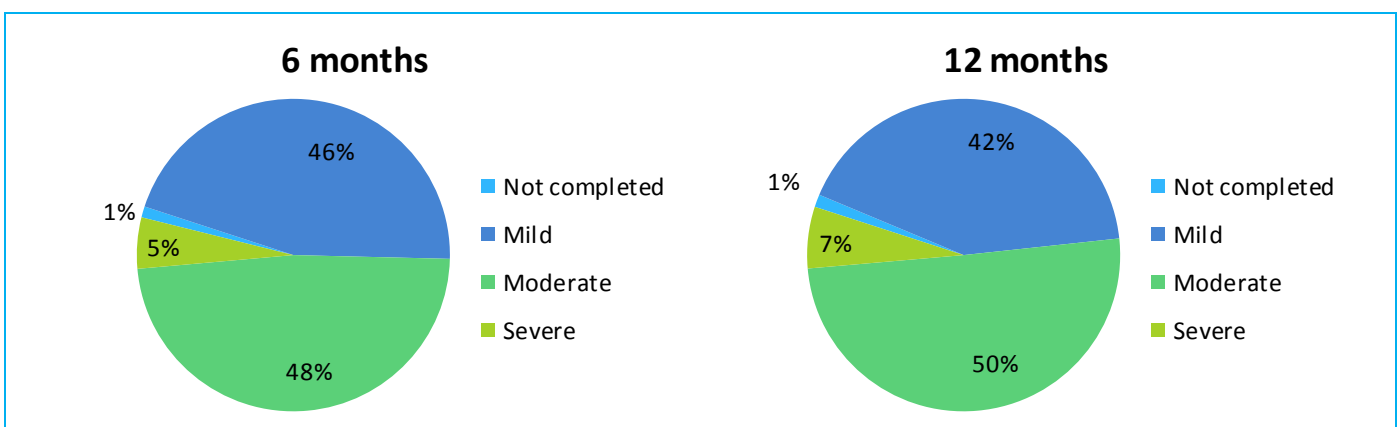


Figure 10 Relapse severity over last 6 and 12 months

The last analysed parameter was the form of relapse treatment – outpatient vs. inpatient treatment. Vast majority of the relapses was treated on outpatient basis. Rates of hospital treatments in individual centres were single-digit.

Table 18 Type/form of relapse treatment over last 6 and 12 months

| Relapse over 6 months | All centres | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Number | Percentage* |
| Outpatient | 637 | 91,1% |
| Hospital stay | 47 | 6,7% |
| Relapse over 12 months | All centres | |
| | Number | Percentage* |
| Outpatient | 1479 | 88,1% |
| Hospital stay | 147 | 8,8% |

* 2,1% of relapses recorded over the last 6 months data on type of treatment were missing
3,2% of relapses recorded over the last 12 months data on type of treatment were missing

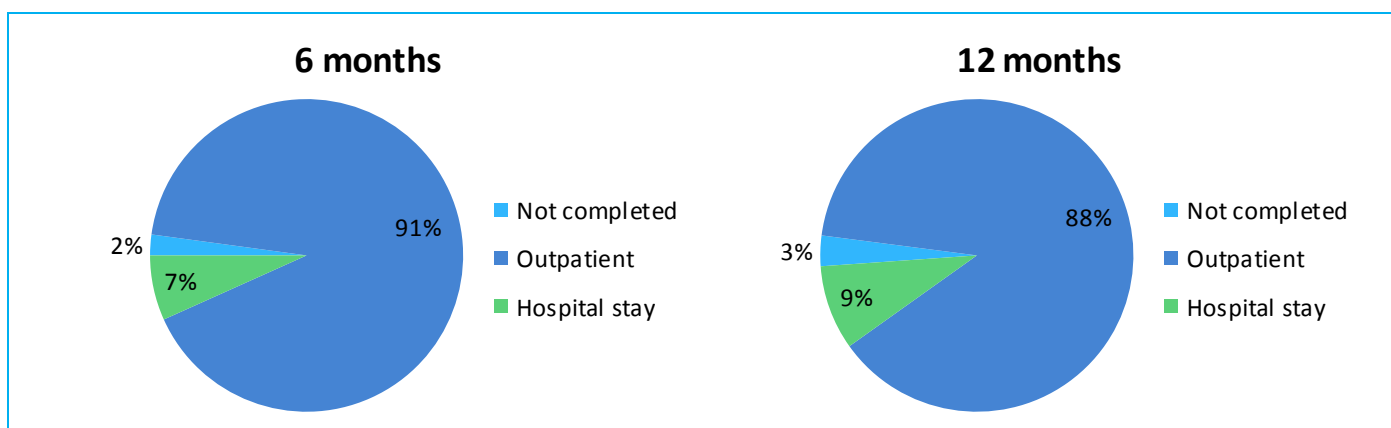


Figure 11 Type/form of treatment over last 6 and 12 months

2.6 Treatment

Evaluation of MS treatment included the preparation used at last visit, a DMD or IVIG. Eleven patients did not terminate their treatment for 2 preparations, so the numbers for these patients are included twice.

Patients receiving IVIG preparations were included by very few centres in this phase. 202 patients (3,6%) did not receive any DMD or IVIG preparation at their last visit (their treatment was temporarily or permanently discontinued). These 202 patients are not included in Table 19, but are included in Table 20.

Most patients received Copaxone (23,8%) or Avonex (20,0%).

Table 19 Patient distribution by the preparation used at last visit

| Treatment | All centres | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| DMD | | |
| Avonex | 1089 | 20,0% |
| Betaferon | 416 | 7,6% |
| Copaxone | 1295 | 23,8% |
| Extavia | 327 | 6,0% |
| Gilenya | 424 | 7,8% |
| Rebif[22] | 538 | 9,9% |
| Rebif[44] | 680 | 12,5% |
| Tysabri | 524 | 9,6% |
| IVIG | | |
| Endobulin | 0 | 0,0% |
| Flebogamma | 130 | 2,4% |
| Gammagard | 1 | 0,0% |
| Kiovig | 17 | 0,3% |
| Octagam | 7 | 0,1% |

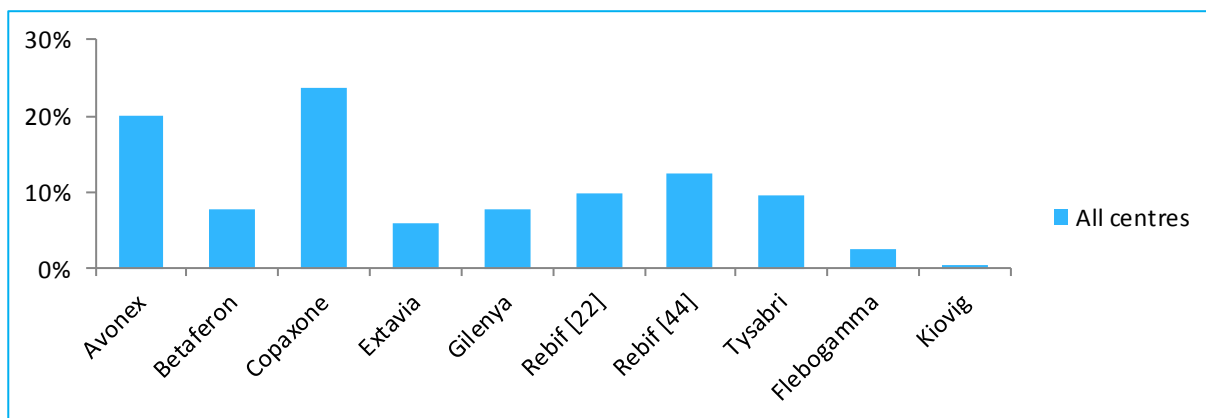


Figure 12 Medicinal preparations used - DMDs and IVIGs

2.6.1 New initiations, terminations or change of therapy with DMDs/ IVIGs

As part of a more detailed analysis of patient treatment the proportion of patients was determined who initiated treatment with new DMD/ IVIG preparations over the last half year and whole year prior to data export on 31. 12. 2014. 3,9% or 8,0% initiated treatment with these preparations, respectively

The number of patients who terminated treatment with DMDs over the period of interest cannot be exactly determined at present. At their last visit, 202 patients (3,6%) received no treatment. 100 of these patients terminated/discontinued treatment over the half year of interest, and the remaining 102 patients had terminated treatment earlier and did not initiate new treatment over the period of interest.

The last recorded parameter was the number of patients who changed their DMD or IVIG preparation over the period of interest. Over the last half year, the number of these patients was 3,6% while it was 8,3% over the last year.

Table 20 Number of patients who initiated new treatment with DMDs/ IVIGs, terminated or changed these preparations over the period of interest

| Treatment - over last 6 months | All centres | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Initiation | 219 | 3,9% |
| New termination | 100 | 1,8% |
| Earlier termination | 102 | 1,8% |
| Termination overall | 202 | 3,6% |
| Change | 201 | 3,6% |
| Treatment - over last 12 months | All centres | |
| | Number | Percentage |
| Initiation | 453 | 8,0% |
| New termination | 160 | 2,8% |
| Earlier termination | 42 | 0,7% |
| Termination overall | 202 | 3,6% |
| Change | 468 | 8,3% |

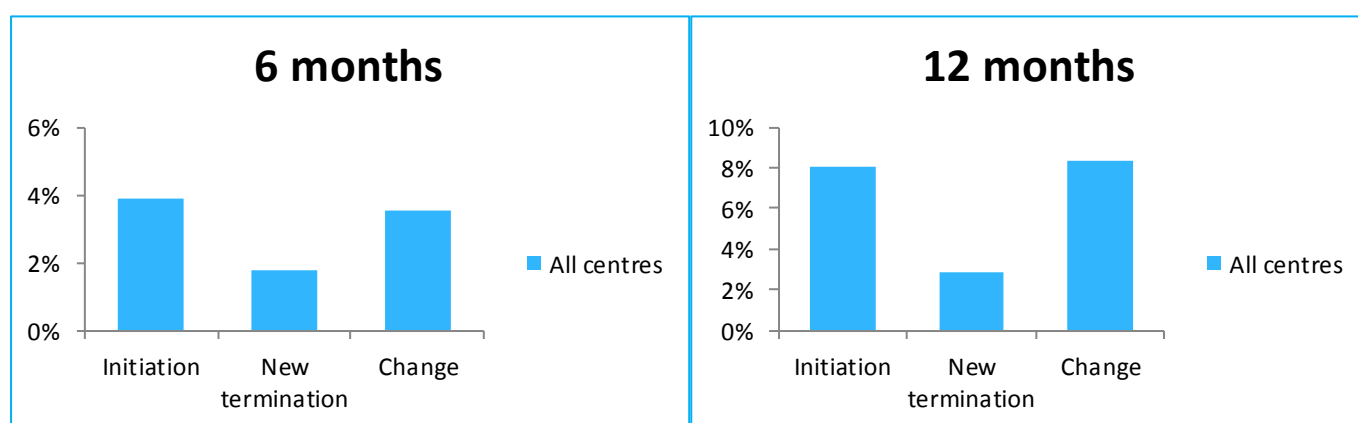


Figure 13 New initiation, termination or change of therapy with DMDs

2.7 Health-related events

2.7.1 Pregnancy

Over the evaluated period of 6 months prior to data export on 31. 12. 2014 a total of 37 MS patients delivered children (0,9%). 35 of these gave birth to 1 child, 1 patient had twins, and 1 patient was found to have no data entered on the number of delivered children. In the course of whole 2014 child deliveries were reported in a total of 90 patients (2,2%). 87 of these patient delivered 1 child, 1 patient had twins, and 2 patients had missing data on the number of delivered children.

Table 21 Number of delivered children born over the period of interest

| Pregnancies - last 6 months | All centres | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Number of deliveries | 37 | 0,9% |
| Pregnancies - last 12 months | All centres | |
| | Number | Percentage |
| Number of deliveries | 90 | 2,2% |

2.7.2 Adverse events

Very few adverse events were recorded. Some centres had not yet started to complete this parameter in more detail. An update is expected soon of the methodology to be used to collect data on adverse events. These results cannot thus be reliably interpreted so far. There is still no correction in place for data expression in percentages for the case of multiple AEs in one patient.

No severe adverse events relate to the treatment of MS have not been recorded over the last 12 months.

Table 22 Number of adverse events with first occurrence in the period of interest

| Number of adverse events - last 6 month | All centres | |
|---|-------------|------------|
| | Number | Percentage |
| Number of AEs | 90 | 1,6% |
| Number of predefined AEs | 38 | 0,7% |
| Number of severe AEs | 0 | 0,0% |
| Number of adverse events - last 12 month | All centres | |
| | Number | Percentage |
| Number of AEs | 244 | 4,3% |
| Number of predefined AEs | 111 | 2,0% |
| Number of severe AEs | 0 | 0,0% |

3 Conclusion

On 31. 12. 2014, the fourth data export into ReMuS registry was delivered, followed by interim data analysis from the registry focusing on the period from 1. 1. 2014 to 31. 12. 2014. Over the evaluated period data from twelve MS treatment centres included in ReMuS registry were available - General University Hospital in Prague (VFN), from Teplice, Jihlava, University Hospital in Motol, Prague, Pardubice, University Hospital in Olomouc, University Hospital Královské Vinohrady, Thomayer Hospital in Krč, University Hospital Hradec Králové, University Hospital in Brno (Bohunice), and University Hospital in Olomouc. These centres enter data on their patients in the registry on continual basis, and as of the day of export on 31. 12. 2014 data on treatment of 5 796 patients was available. After the exclusion of patients with no current data, data of a total of 5 639 patients from the whole Czech Republic entered the analysis.

Of patients included in the registry, 71,8% are women, mean patient age at last visit is 40,2 years and mean age at disease onset is 30,2 years. 99,5% patients were older than 18 years at last visit. 59,1% patients are insured with the General Health Insurance Company. The registry includes data of patients from all regions of the Czech Republic. There was marked improvement of data quality and percentages of completed data for employment and social benefits. 68,8% patients are able to work (they work full-time or part-time) and 34,7% receive degree 1-3 disability pensions. The most represented group in terms of degree of damage are patients with EDSS between 1,5 and 2. Mean number of relapses in one year (ARR, annualized relapse rate) is 0,98. 48,2% relapses over the last 6 months and 50,3% relapses over the last 12 months were of moderate severity, and the vast majority of patients were treated as outpatients. Medicinal preparations used most commonly are Copaxone (23,8%) and Avonex (20,0%). Very few centres entered patients treated with preparations from the IVIG group into the registry. No severe adverse event related to MS treatment occurred over the evaluated period.

Data interpretation should consider that individual MS treatment centres started their participation gradually and added new patients slowly. All participating centres complete and correct data based on error reports. It is possible to expect growing numbers of patients and improving data quality, mainly in those MS treatment centres that started their participation most recently, in Brno and Olomouc.

Compared to the first data export in June 2013, the number of patients in the registry has now quadrupled, while the number of both erroneous and missing data could be reduced, and last but not least, participation of new centres has accentuated and deepened patient and treatment variability in the Czech Republic.