



OFSEP
Observatoire Français
de la Sclérose en Plaques

OFSEP, the French MS Registry

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Overview :

- **OFSEP project**
- OFSEP tools
- Scientific added value
- Planned improvements

ID CARD

NAME	OFSEP	 OFSEP Observatoire Français de la Sclérose en Plaques
	Observatoire Français de la Sclérose en Plaques	
Nationality	French	
Scientific domain	Multiple sclerosis (Neurology)	
Date of birth	2011	
Structure	Consortium of 3 entities: Lyon University Hospital, Lyon 1 University and EDMUS Foundation	
Main funding	French State call for projects « cohorts », 10 years	
Other fundings	ARSEP foundation, private projects	



Operational objectives

- 1. To maintain and expand the nationwide cohort of patients with MS in France**

- 2. To enrich the existing clinical data with imaging and medico-economic data and with biological samples**

- 3. To allow all researchers worldwide to access the collected data and biological samples**
(research project submitted to OFSEP)



Scientific objectives

- 1. To describe MS population included in the cohort**

- 2. To conduct research on priority projects (nested cohorts) on specific populations:**
Clinically Isolated Syndrome (CIS), Radiologically Isolated Syndrome (RIS), Primary Progressive MS course (PPMS) and Devic's disease.

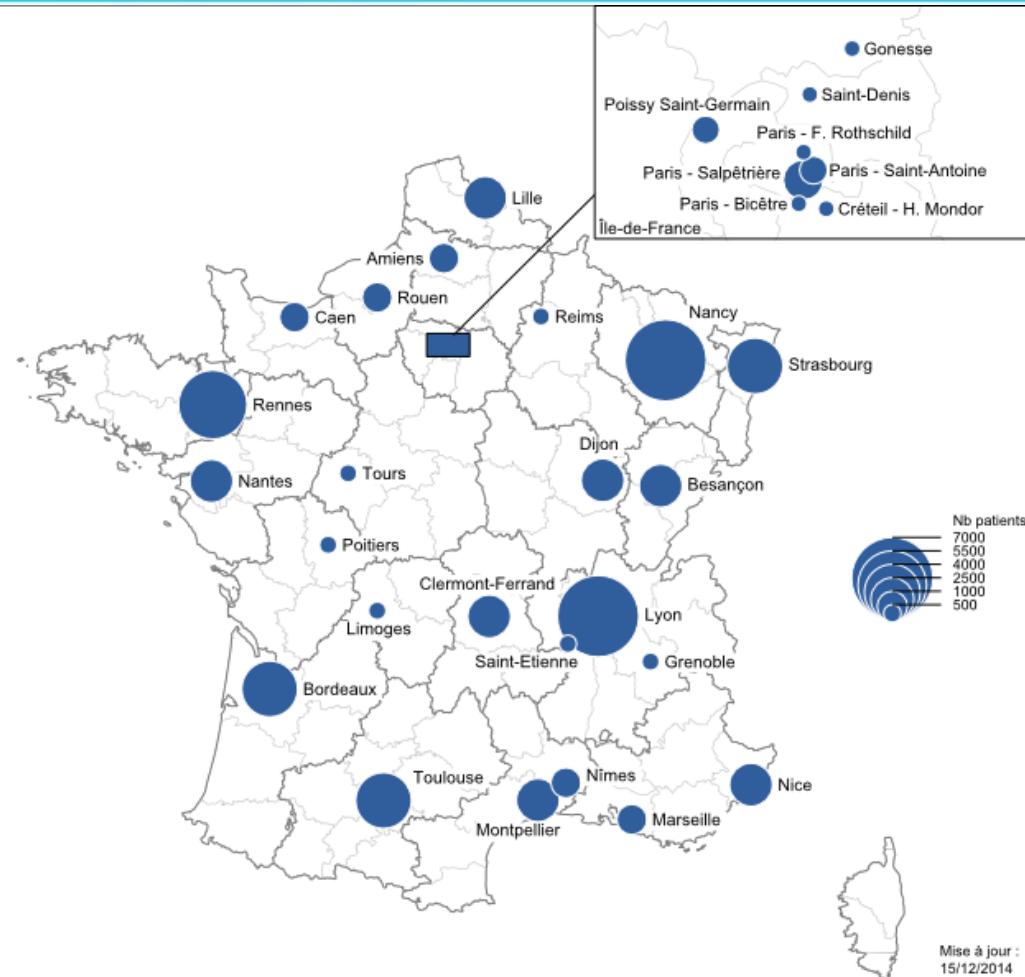
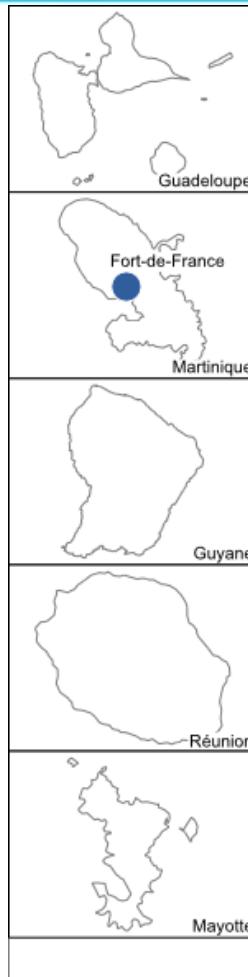
- 3. To set a minimal amount of data for the clinical, imaging, therapeutic, medico-economic data and biological samples**
= to harmonize data collection



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Participating centres





Amount of data available

Data provided twice a year by an automatic and anonymised extraction:

47,438 patients files

+ 4,845 files in 2014

+ 3 new centres in 2015

Estimated number of french MS patients : **80,000 to 120,000**



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A database dedicated to MS: what for ?

Local

- 1. (Harmonised) computerised single medical file (dedicated for care)**
- 2. Local or regional database (dedicated for care and research)**
- 3. Multicentric study (research)**
- 4. National cohort/registry (research and public health)**
- 5. International studies (meta- and big data)**

International





OFSEP minimal data

IMAGING

Standardized acquisitions

CLINIC

Minimal datasheet

BIOLOGY

Standardized samples for priority cohorts

Le protocole IRM cérébrale

Le protocole IRM médullaire

Recommandé

- T2 Sagittale
T1 Sagittale avec injection de gadolinium
→ recommandé pour un premier diagnostic

In cas de présence de lésion

- T2 EG Axiale
T1 Axiale (avec injection de gadolinium)
STIR Sagittale

Le protocole IRM médullaire concerne la totalité de la moelle et non pas seulement la moelle cervicale.

De plus l'IRM médullaire doit être effectuée à moins d'un mois d'intervalle par rapport à l'IRM cérébrale.

Le protocole IRM cérébral est à acquérir dans le **plan bi-calleux**, que ce soit sur des machines 1.5T ou 3T.

Centralised storage infrastructure « Shanoir-Ofsep »

<https://shanoir-ofsep.irisa.fr>





OFSEP tools

IMAGING

Shanoir® web platform for
neuroimaging

CLINIC

EDMUS® database

BIOLOGY

Tumorotek® samples
management system



Separate anonymised databases linked by a national unique identifier



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TYSEDMUS example (2007)

- First example of institutional Risk Management Plan (RMP) based on clinical data collected by EDMUS users, before OFSEP

National multicentric phase IV RMP

ANSM promotor (french regulatory authority)

French patients having natalizumab

4061 patients recruited in 5 years

115 250 infusions

- **Primary Objective**

- To establish the **safety profile** of natalizumab (short to long term) in real life settings

- **Secondary objectives**

- To describe the **clinical evolution** of patients treated with natalizumab
- To determine the **conditions of use** of Tysabri® in real life settings

TYSEDMUS example

- PML (Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy) surveillance (N=25)
 - Other serious adverse events surveillance (7% SAE)
 - Pregnancies (N=131)
 - ⇒ Confirmed treatment tolerance
 - ⇒ Confirmed treatment efficacy in real life settings (82% reduction of annual relapse rate on 1st year)
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- ✓ Proved that french neurologists were able to conduct huge post-marketing studies
 - ✓ Favoured OFSEP creation by the same neurologists

OFSEP scientific added value

- A huge cohort describing MS patients in >30 hospitals (university or not) in the whole french territory
- Data are available for the scientific community: 19 projects submitted by researchers and assessed by OFSEP in 2014-2015: 15 accepted.
- Allows regulatory authorities to give recommendations to improve healthcare
- Dissemination of results

OFSEP scientific added value

Special interest for:

- Special populations
- New drugs evaluation (Risk management plans, PASS, ...)
- Natural history (some patients followed-up >30 years)
- Added value of imaging, biology and medico-economics

Overview :

- OFSEP project
- OFSEP as an epidemiological tool
- Scientific addedvalue
- **Planned improvements**



Planned improvements

- **Quality processes** (OFSEP structure and data collection)
Quality of data is a priority and will affect financial support given to participating centres
- **A unique web-based platform**
Implementation of a unique file for each patient (manage the doubles, secure facilities, audit trails, immediate access to the data...). In progress.
- **Linkage to the French Health Insurance medico-administrative database** (SNIIRAM database): regulatory issues are not yet answered. This database contains medical consumption from all french people.
- To implement a **multi-drug pharmaco-epidemiological surveillance system**

Towards a generalized MS treatment registry ?

Why ?

- ✓ Increase in the therapeutic arsenal means an increase in the number of Risk Management Plans
 - ✓ Need to evaluate treatment switches
 - ✓ Need to evaluate succession/association of DMTs
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- The accumulation of phase IV studies is more and more difficult to manage for investigators
 - Neurologists need to think of a **proactive and systematic approach**, always challenged with benefits, in order to **optimize the benefit/risk balance of the drugs**, all along the patient's life



Acknowledgments

TYSEDMUS Scientific Committee

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