The Real-World Observational Prospective Study of Health Outcomes with Dulaglutide and Liraglutide in Type 2 Diabetes Patients (TROPHIES): Patient Reported Outcomes at 12-Months

POSC359

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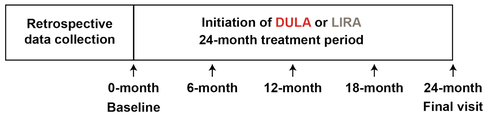
OBJECTIVE

- TROPHIES is a **24-month observational** study in people with type 2 diabetes (T2D) **initiating their first injectable antihyperglycemic treatment** with the GLP-1 RA's, **dulaglutide (DULA) or liraglutide (LIRA)**
- Here, the **objective** is to describe the **patient reported outcomes** (PRO) **for up to 12-months with DULA or LIRA** to better understand the perspectives of these patients regarding their overall health related quality of life, treatment satisfaction, and work productivity

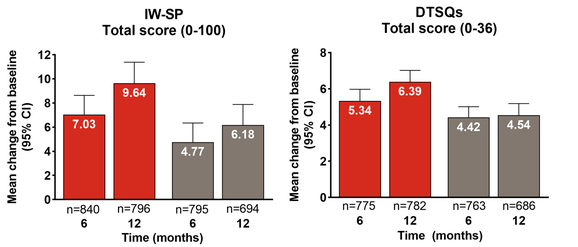
TROPHIES STUDY DESIGN



- **Design**: 24-month, **prospective**, **non-comparative**, observational study
- **Location**: France, Germany, and Italy
- **Population**: Adults with T2D initiating injectable antihyperglycemic treatment with once-weekly DULA or once-daily-LIRA, and naïve to injectable treatment
- **Method:** The participants' responses to the following questionnaires were collected: EQ-5D, Impact of Weight on Self-Perceptions Questionnaire (IW-SP), Diabetes Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire status (DTSQs), Diabetes Productivity Measure (DPM), and Diabetes Injection Device Experience Questionnaire (DID-EQ)

KEY RESULTS

IW-SP and DTSQ change from Baseline



Baseline data	n	Mean (SD)
DULA	996	60.08 (31.35)
LIRA	964	61.45 (30.60)

Baseline data	n	Mean (SD)
DULA	992	25.06 (7.89)
LIRA	950	25.80 (7.46)

- Improvements in **IW-SP** and **DTSQs** scores are observed in individuals from the **DULA** and **LIRA** cohorts up to 12-months after initiating GLP-1 RA treatment

CONCLUSIONS

- Overall, these findings indicate consistent improvements in health reported outcomes in individuals initiating and continuing **DULA** and **LIRA** up to 12-months when compared to baseline

Study Limitations

- Results should be interpreted with caution as limitations include the non-comparative study design with not all subjects completing the questionnaires
- Treatment of T2D varies by the health care system in each of the three countries that could lead to variability in PRO experiences
- The study is restricted to those countries selected at study inclusion and may not be generalizable to other countries

Study Background

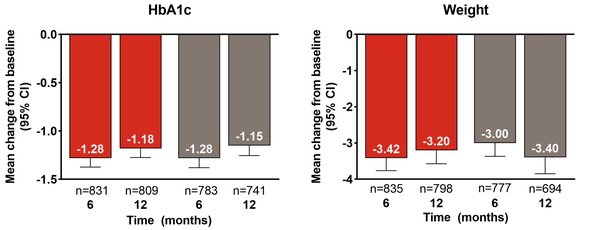
- Glucose lowering medications combined with healthy lifestyle changes are used in the treatment of T2D to achieve glycemic targets (1)
- GLP-1 RA's are recommended drug therapies for T2D and offer improved glycemic control plus weight reduction (2)
- Several GLP-1 RA's are available with each displaying different profiles with regards to efficacy, tolerability and dosing frequency
- Studies that assess the patient-reported outcomes (PROs) of persons with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) initiating injectable glucose-lowering medications in routine clinical practice are limited
- TROPHIES aims to evaluate the treatment patterns and persistence of two of the most prescribed GLP-1 RA's in the real world

Study Objectives

- Primary objective: to estimate the time people with T2D remain on their first GLP-1 RA without a significant treatment change due to treatment- or diabetes-related factors
- Secondary objectives: include reporting the clinical characteristics, treatment persistence, and clinical outcomes
- This poster describes the clinical characteristics and participants' responses to PRO questionnaires that were collected at 6- and 12-months and compared to baseline
- Analyses were descriptive in nature, with higher scores reflecting better outcomes

Clinical Characteristics

HbA1c and weight change from Baseline



Baseline data	n	Mean (SD)
DULA	1000	8.17 (1.18)
LIRA	983	8.30 (1.32)

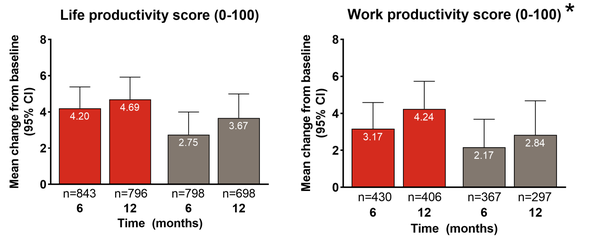
Baseline data	n	Mean (SD)
DULA	973	95.74 (21.41)
LIRA	932	97.21 (21.47)

- A decrease in HbA1c and weight are observed in **DULA** and **LIRA** cohorts from baseline up to 12-month

Abbreviations: CI, Confidence Interval; DTSQs, Diabetes Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire status; DID-EQ, Diabetes Injection Device Experience Questionnaire; DULA, dulaglutide; GLP-1RA, Glucagon-like Peptide-1 Receptor Agonist; HbA1c, hemoglobin A1c; IW-SP, Impact of Weight on Self-Perception; LIRA, liraglutide; PRO, Patient Reported Outcome; SD, standard deviation; T2D, type 2 diabetes; VAS, Visual Analogue Scale

Patient reported outcomes

Diabetes Productivity Measure change from Baseline



Baseline data	n	Mean (SD)
DULA	999	79.28 (22.43)
LIRA	965	79.45 (21.77)

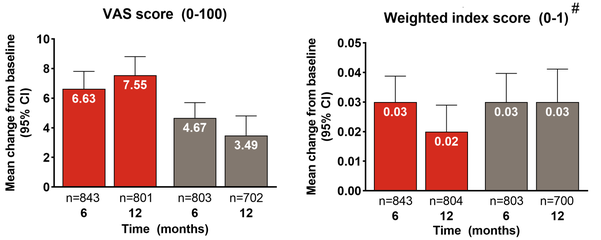
Baseline data	n	Mean (SD)
DULA	677	87.23 (18.28)
LIRA	532	86.63 (17.58)

- Consistent and sustained improvements in **DPM** and **EQ-5D scores** were reported in individuals from the **DULA** and **LIRA** cohorts up to 12-months

Injection Device Experience at 12-month

- Results from the **Diabetes Injection Device Experience Questionnaire** show that individuals in **DULA** and **LIRA** cohorts report similar levels of satisfaction, convenience, and ease of use with the injection device at 12-months

EQ-5D and EQ-VAS change from Baseline



Baseline data	n	Mean (SD)
DULA	999	67.91 (19.60)
LIRA	971	67.64 (17.88)

Baseline data	n	Mean (SD)
DULA	1000	0.87 (0.17)
LIRA	972	0.85 (0.19)

Footnotes: (*) only completed by individuals still working for pay; (#) Weighted German index score (3)

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References (1) American Diabetes Association (ADA). Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes—2021. 2021. Available at: https://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/44/Supplement_1; (2) Drucker DJ. *The Lancet* 2006; **368**(9548) 1696-1705; (3) Ludwig K. *Pharmacoecon* 2018; 36(6): 663-674.