

Baseline Characteristics of Patients prior to Oriahnn Prescription

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OBJECTIVE

Describe the baseline demographics and clinical characteristics of the Oriahnn patient population.

CONCLUSIONS



Most patients using Oriahnn were over 40 years old, Caucasian, and have a lower annual income

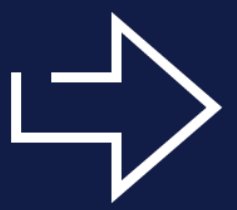


Prior to starting Oriahnn, patients were most commonly treated with hormonal therapies



Lack of claims with a diagnosis of UF and/or HMB plus the presence of codes for a normal gynecological exam suggests that UF and HMB are not regularly coded in claims databases following initial diagnosis.

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INTRODUCTION

- Uterine fibroids (also called leiomyomas or myomas) are non-cancerous, hormonally-responsive muscle tissue tumors of the uterus.¹
- Fibroids can cause symptoms such as heavy menstrual bleeding (HMB), lower back and/or abdominal pain, pain during sex, increased frequency of urination, constipation, difficult bowel movements and abdominal cramps.^{1,2}
- Treatment options for uterine fibroids include surgeries/procedures (e.g., hysterectomy, myomectomy, and endometrial ablation) and medical management with treatments (e.g., oral contraceptives, progestins, and gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) agonists).^{1,3}

RESULTS

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of Oriahnn

Age; Mean (SD)	42.4 (6.8)
Age (Categorical)	N
18-29	79 (4.1%)
30-39	508 (26.5%)
40-49	1,067 (55.6%)
50-59	260 (13.6%)
60-64	3 (0.2%)
65+	1 (0.1%)
Race*	
Black	484 (38.4%)
Caucasian	560 (44.5%)
Other	215 (17.1%)
Income†	
\$ 0 - \$ 29,999	407 (33.1%)
\$ 30,000 - \$ 49,999	210 (17.1%)
\$ 50,000 - \$ 74,999	194 (15.8%)
\$ 75,000 - \$ 99,999	141 (11.5%)
\$100,000 +	278 (22.6%)

*659 Undefined Race

† 688 Undefined Income

Baseline Characteristics

- A total of 1,918 patients have been enrolled in the study
- Average age of patients was 42.4
 - Over half were between the 40-49
- Race and Income information was available for ~65% of the populations
 - 38% of the patients were Black
 - 1/3 of the patients were low income
- The number of comorbid conditions among Oriahnn patients was low; but they still on average had 2 outpatient visits in the 6 months prior to starting Oriahnn (Table 2)

Table 2. Utilization prior to Oriahnn Start

	Mean (SD)
Baseline Charlson Comorbidity Score	0.1 (0.4)
Baseline Health Care visits	
Outpatient	2.3 (3.9)
Inpatient	0 (0.2)
Baseline Medication Costs Per Month	\$55.7 (\$243.7)

METHODS

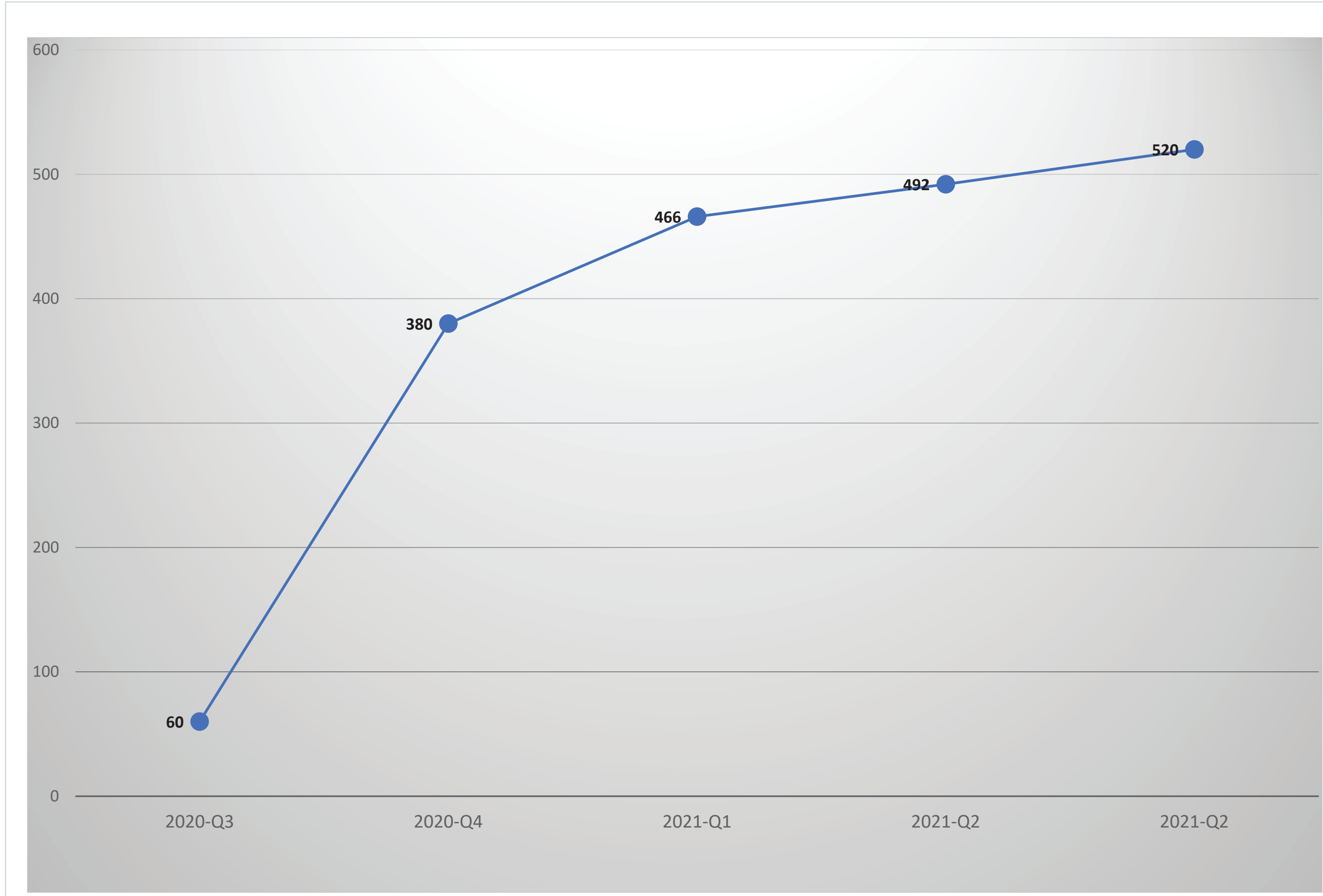
- Descriptive retrospective study using Symphony Health (SHA) early view data
 - Medical and pharmacy claims data
- Inclusion Criteria
 - One prescription fill for Oriahnn from 07/01/2020 through 09/01/2021,
 - Age 18 and over
 - Continuously enrolled for 6 months prior to first Oriahnn fill.
- All Comorbidities and test were defined from the claims using standard codes.

Table 3. Most Common Diagnosis, Prescription and Procedures in the Baseline

Diagnosis		Drug Class		Procedure	
Leiomyoma of uterus, unspecified	359 (18.7%)	Sex hormones	534 (27.8%)	Ultrasound	305 (15.9%)
Excessive and frequent menstruation with regular cycle	262 (13.7%)	Miscellaneous coagulation modifiers	188 (9.8%)	Blood Draw	281 (14.7%)
Essential (primary) hypertension	185 (9.6%)	Antineoplastic hormones	127 (6.6%)	Biopsy	143 (7.5%)
Encounter for gynecological examination without abnormal findings	169 (8.8%)				
Anemia, unspecified	146 (7.6%)				

- Uterine Fibroid (Leiomyoma of uterus) and Excessive menstruation (Heavy Menstrual Bleeding) were the most common diagnoses and nearly 9% of Oriahnn patients had a claim indicating a normal gynecological examination
- The most common treatments in the baseline period were hormone therapy, and the most common procedures were diagnostic procedures
- Oriahnn use is increases over time (Figure 1)

Figure 1. Distribution of Index Date Quarter and Year



1. De La Cruz MS, Buchanan EM. Uterine Fibroids: Diagnosis and Treatment. Am Fam Physician. 2017 Jan 15;95(2):100-107.

2 The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists: FAQ Uterine Fibroids. <https://www.acog.org/patient-resources/faqs/gynecologic-problems/uterine-fibroids>. Accessed March 23, 2020.

3 Alternatives to hysterectomy in the management of leiomyomas. ACOG Practice Bulletin No. 96. American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologist. Obstet Gynecol 2008; 112:387-400.