Costs and Healthcare Resource Utilization Evaluation in Myotonic Dystrophy Type 1: Results from the Real-world CARE-DM1 Study

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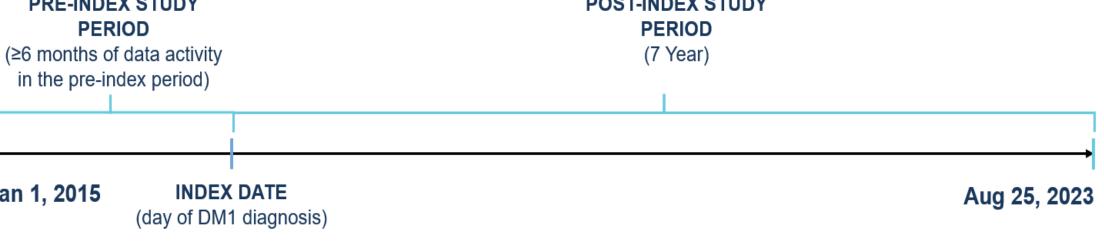


BACKGROUND

- Myotonic dystrophy type 1 (DM1) is a multi-systemic disease affecting multiple tissue types including skeletal and smooth muscle, eye, brain, and heart.^{1,2}
- No disease-modifying therapies are currently available, highlighting an unmet care gap.
- Previous studies assessing the economic burden in myotonic dystrophy have not differentiated between DM type 1 and 2.3,4
- This retrospective real-world study aimed to:
 - Characterize the demographic and clinical profiles of DM1 patients in the U.S.
 - Evaluate their healthcare resource utilization (HRU) and associated costs, both overall and by organ system involvement following a diagnosis (Dx) of DM1.

METHODS



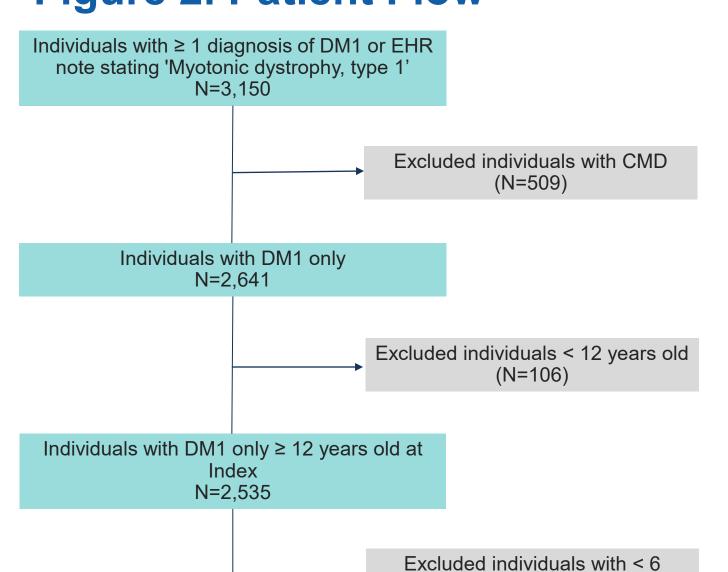


- Used Clarivate Real-World Database 300 million unique patients, with 100 million linked EHR and claims
- Incident organ system involvement was estimated post DM1 diagnosis using the Kaplan-Meier method
- Annual HRU and all-cause costs (2023 U.S. Dollars) post DM1 diagnosis were evaluated by type & settings

Figure 2. Patient Flow

Final cohort

N=1.343



CONCLUSIONS

- First study to describe the characteristics and resource utilization of patients with DM1 who present in routine clinical practice in real-world settings in the US.
- Individuals with DM1 experienced a cumulative increase in incident rates of multiple organ system involvement over a 7year period following the diagnosis of DM1, resulting in substantial resource utilization and costs across settings, type of care, and specialties.
- Findings underscore a significant clinical and economic burden emphasizing the need for safe and effective treatments.
- Early detection and treatment of DM1 is likely to lead to significant clinical and economic benefits.

RESULTS

Table 1. Demographics & Clinical Characteristics

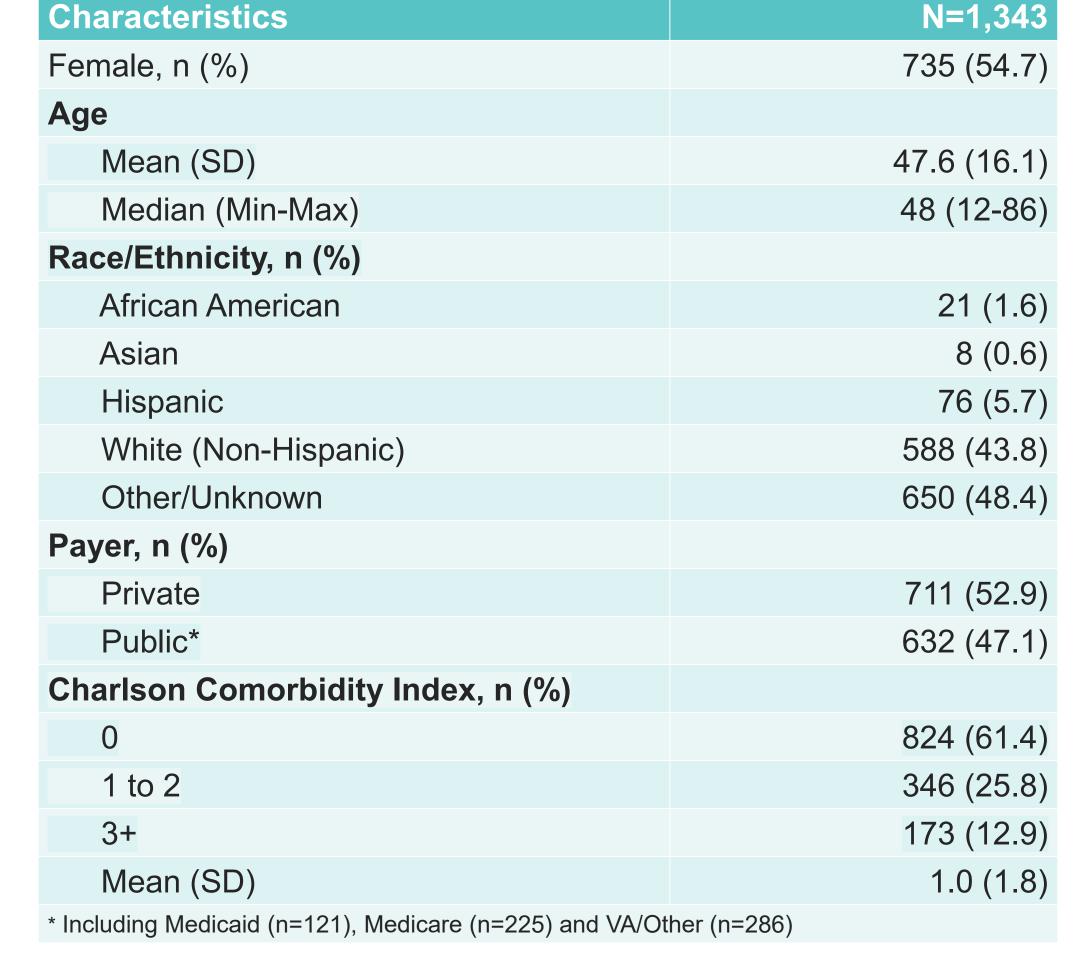
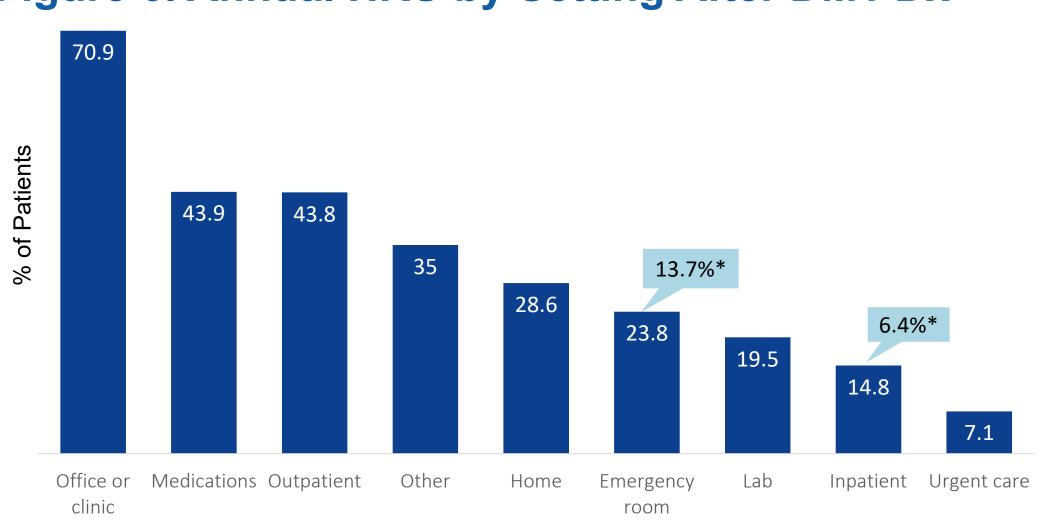


Figure 6. Annual HRU by Setting After DM1 Dx

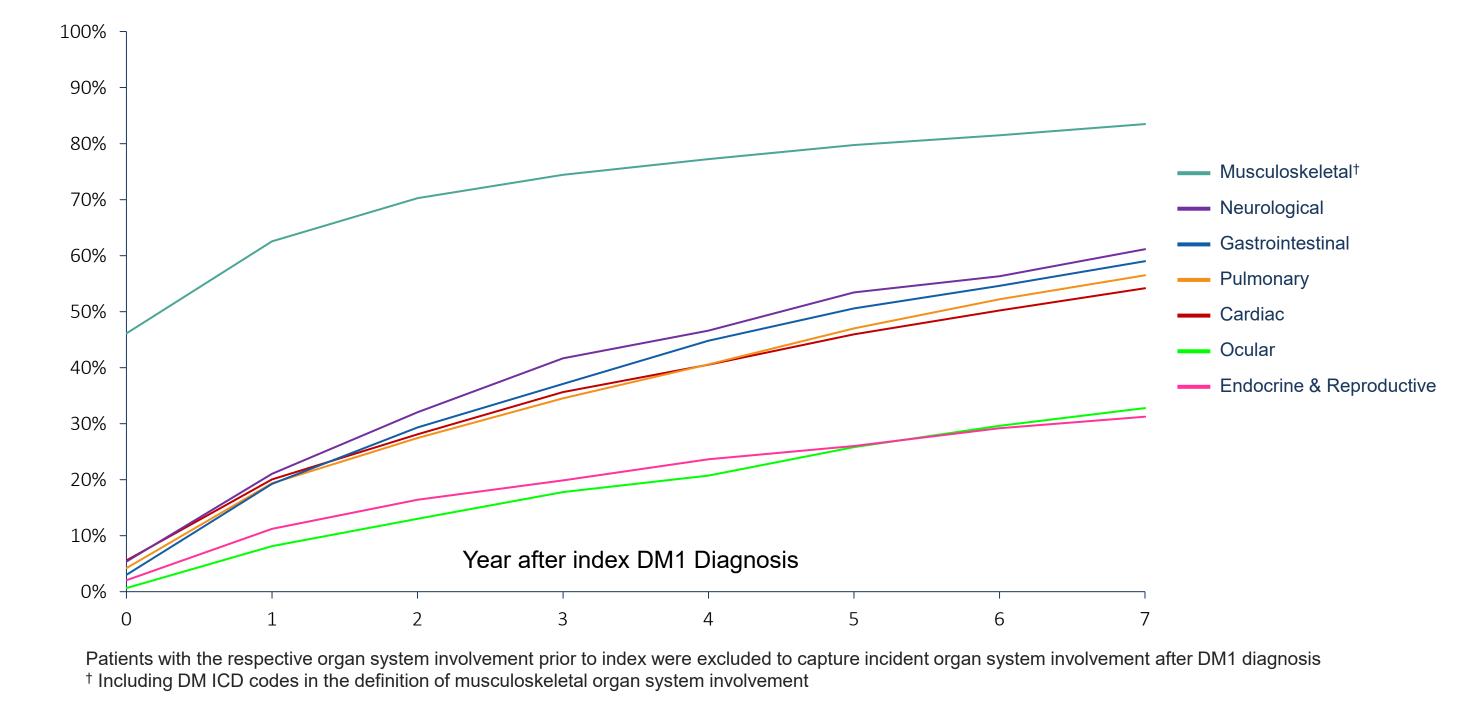


*Annual rates observed in the general US population based on 2017 data from the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey⁵

DM1 is associated with high rates of HRU across settings, exceeding the ones in the general US population

Figure 3. Cumulative Incidence of Organ System Involvement After DM1 Dx

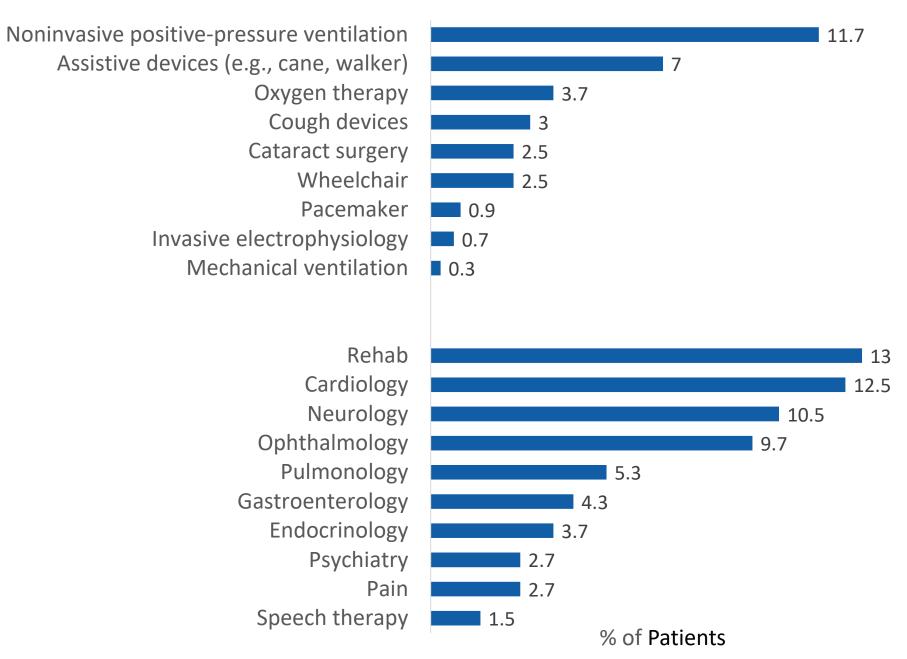
DM1, myotonic dystrophy type 1; EHR, electronic health record; HRU, healthcare resource utilization; SNOMED CT, systematized nomenclature of medicine clinical term



Most individuals with DM1 have organ system involvement that increases over time, pointing to significant clinical burden

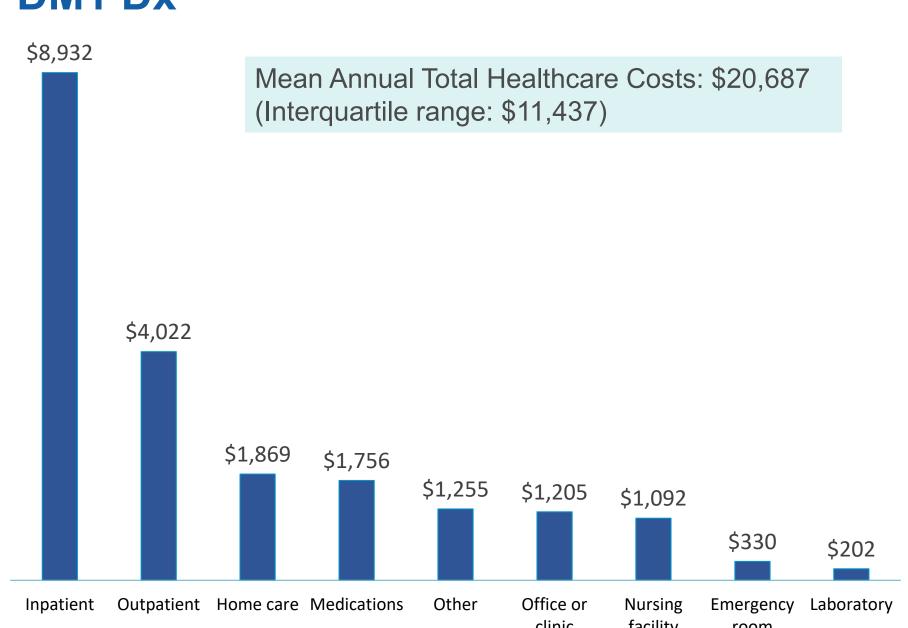
Figure 4. Annual HRU After DM1 Dx

months prior data activity



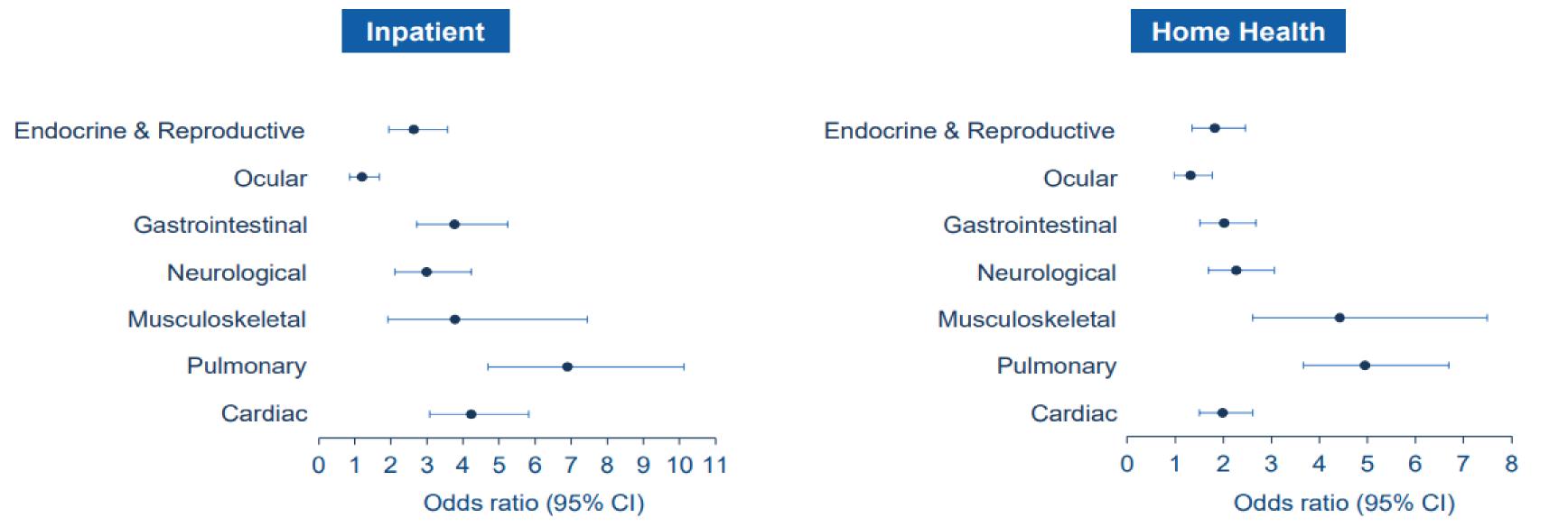
DM1 is linked to high utilization across various types of specialty visits, devices, and procedures, highlighting the disease's medical complexity and heterogeneity

Figure 5. Annual Costs (2023 USD) After DM1 Dx



DM1 is associated with high costs of care across settings, underscoring the economic burden of disease

Figure 7. Regression-adjusted Utilization Associated with Organ System Involvement After DM1 Dx



Comparing annual utilization between individuals with to those without each organ system involvement post DM1 diagnosis, using multivariable logistic

regression models adjusting for age, gender, race/ethnicity, baseline Charlson Comorbidity Index, payer type, and geographic region

Organ system involvement in DM1 is associated with substantially elevated resource utilization across settings, most notably with inpatient

and home health, which are the top cost drivers in this population

STUDY STRENGTHS

- Study was based on a large dataset from all U.S. geographic regions
- Longitudinal dataset with median follow-up of 5 years
- Data from a diverse range of public and private payers
- Findings likely generalizable to the broader population of individuals with DM1 in the U.S.

STUDY LIMITATIONS

- Open claims in which patients' follow-up was based on data activity rather than insurance eligibility
- Cost to payers were not directly observable and were estimated using averaged cost-to-charge ratio for individuals with DM1
- As in all observational studies using EHR or claims data, there is a potential for bias due to unobserved confounding, missing data, and inaccurate data coding

REFERENCES

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DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

A. Novack, E. Delage, and A. Dugar are employees of Dyne Therapeutics Inc. and may hold Dyne Therapeutics stock and/or stock options. M. Samnaliev and D. Ito are employees of Stratevi, a research consulting firm that received research funding from Dyne to conduct this analysis. J. Hamel provided consulting services to Vertex Therapeutics and PepGen.

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