

Patient Experiences Initiating Continuous Subcutaneous Apomorphine Infusion: An Interview-Based Survey of InfusON Study Participants

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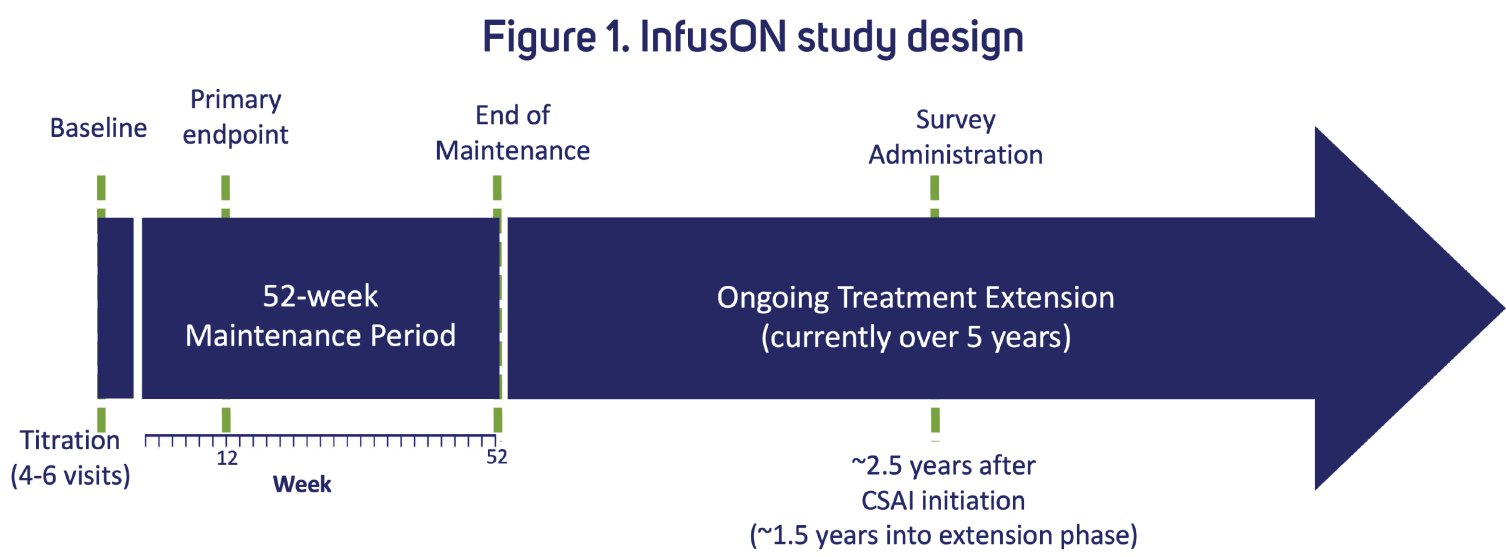


Background

- Previously reported data from the ongoing InfusON study demonstrated that treatment with Continuous Subcutaneous Apomorphine Infusion (CSAI) consistently and meaningfully reduced OFF time and improved Good ON time (without troublesome dyskinesia) and was generally safe and well-tolerated over a 52-Week Maintenance Period.

Methods

- The InfusON study (NCT02339064), conducted in the U.S., enrolled levodopa-treated participants with unsatisfactory control of motor fluctuations despite optimized PD therapy.
- CSAI was initiated in an outpatient clinic with a 1–2 mg bolus followed by 1 mg/h infusion titrated to optimal efficacy and tolerability (not to exceed 8 mg/h or 150 mg/day).
- Patients then entered a 52-week Maintenance Period (Figure 1).
- A patient experience survey was conducted with participants who had completed the Maintenance Period and entered a study Extension Period that provided an avenue for continued therapy until commercial availability.



Results

- Of 99 patients enrolled in InfusON, 23 were in the Extension Period at time of survey; 19 were able to be contacted and consented to interview (Table 1).
- Survey responses indicated that most participants could independently set up CSAI (Figures 2 and 3).
- Patients are instructed to rotate infusion sites on the body, with most respondents preferring to use sites on the abdomen or shoulders for infusion placement (Figure 4).
- Most patients were comfortable setting up the device and able to adapt within 2 weeks (Figure 5).
- While a majority (74%) of patients initially required longer than 10 minutes to set up the infusion, once they adjusted to the process, most (89%) were able to complete set-up in about 5 to 10 minutes (Figure 6).
- Once they were used to wearing the device, only 16% of patients reported it to be uncomfortable (Figure 7), though this did not lead to discontinuation of use.
- Almost all patients (n=18) would recommend CSAI.

95% of patients would recommend CSAI to another person with Parkinson’s disease

Table 1. Surveyed participant demographics at survey initiation

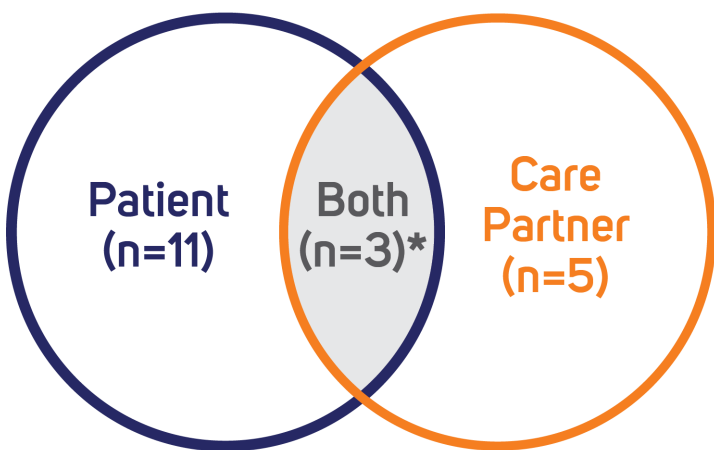
Survey participants	(n=19)	Survey participants	(n=19)
Mean age, years	64.9 ± 8.49	Mean Parkinson’s disease duration, years	12.1 ± 5.30
Male, %	73.70%	Mean CSAI duration, years	2.7 ± 0.84

Survey fielded from January to March 2020, demographics assessed as of 01JAN2020

Figure 2. The CSAI device is roughly the size of a cellular phone and can be worn inconspicuously in a pouch or on a belt.



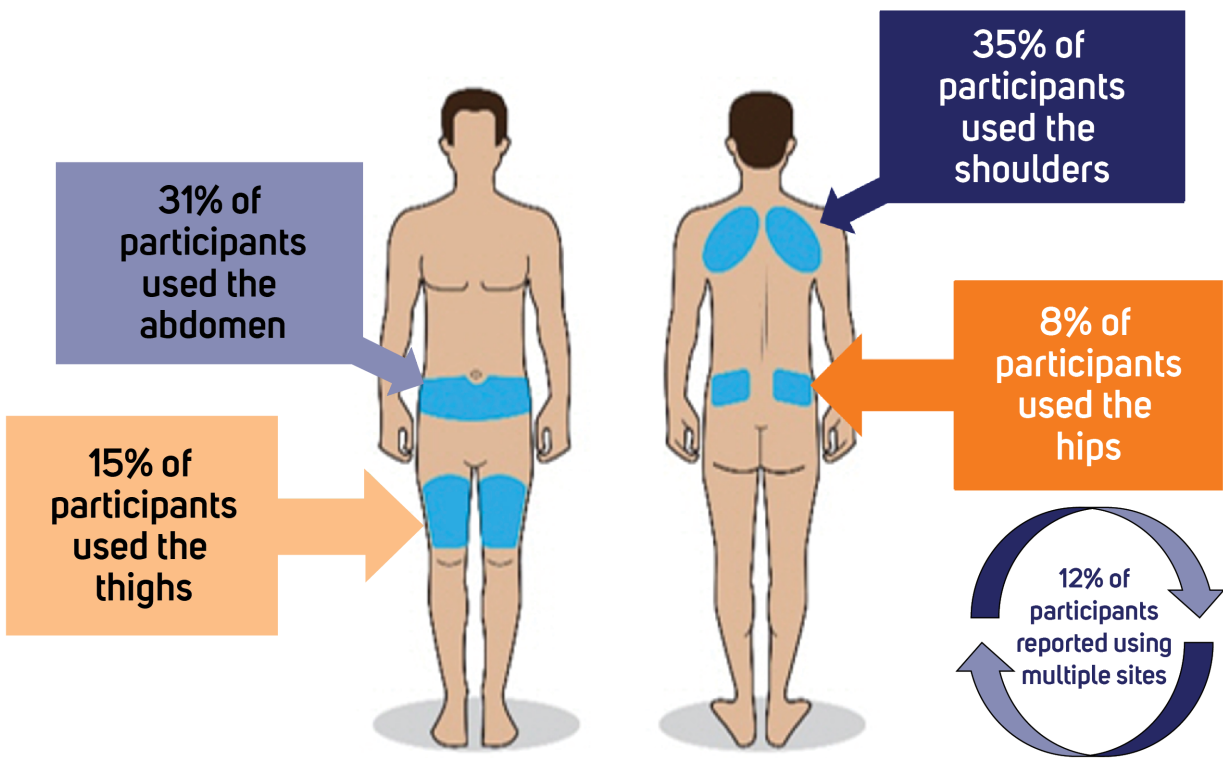
Figure 3. The majority of participants said they independently set up their CSAI each day



*One patient said she initially set up independently but now husband does because he likes to help.

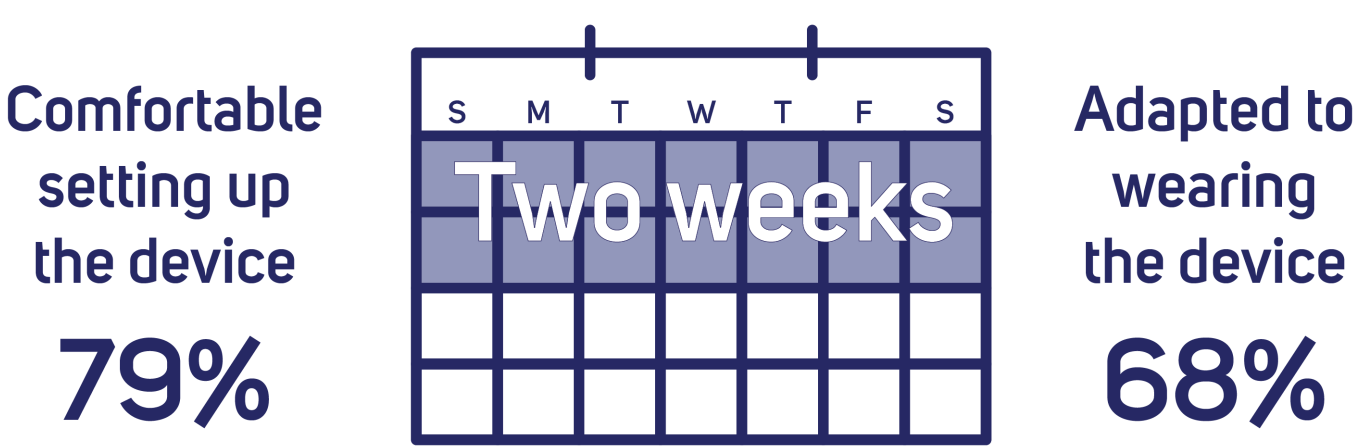
Q: “Who typically sets up the infusion system each day?”

Figure 4. Participants are instructed to rotate infusion sites daily to minimize infusion site reactions. Most participants preferred infusion sites in the abdomen and shoulders



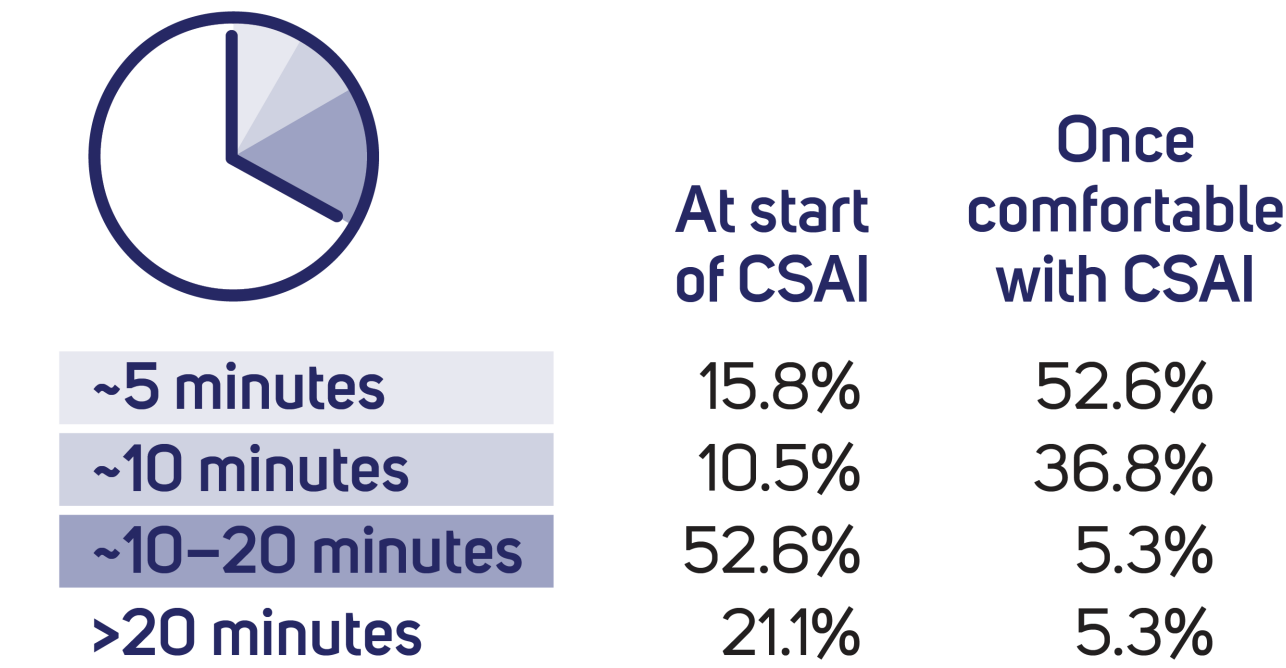
Q: “Where do you usually place your infusion device?”
(Multiple response selections allowed)

Figure 5. Most participants adapted to using the CSAI device within two weeks



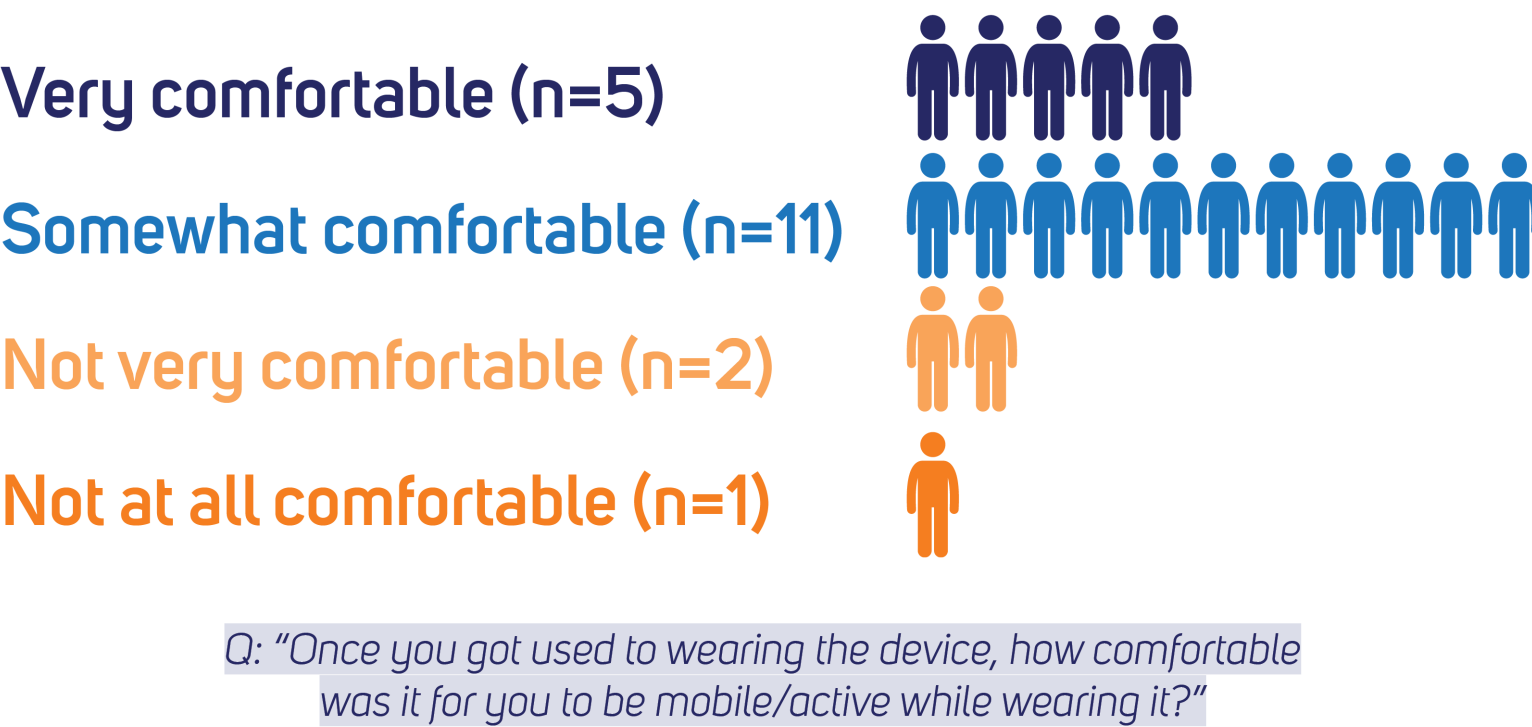
Q: How long did it take you/your care partner to get comfortable with setting up the infusion?
Q: How long did it take you to get used to wearing the infusion pump?
Response choices: A few days, About a week, About 2 weeks, More than 2 weeks

Figure 6. Initially most respondents needed up to 20 minutes to set up the infusion. Once comfortable most could set it up within 5- 10 minutes.



Q: “Approximately how long did it take you/your care partner to set up the infusion each day when you first started on study treatment?”
Q: “Once you/your care partner were comfortable with setting up the infusion, approximately how long did it take to set it up the infusion each day?”

Figure 7. Once they became accustomed to using CSAI, only 3 of 19 respondents reported discomfort in being mobile/active while wearing it



Conclusions

- Patient experience is a key driver of how long individuals will stay on CSAI therapy.
- Results from this experiential survey showed that most individuals with PD can set up the CSAI device independently.
- Participants adapted quickly to using the CSAI device and easily incorporated it into their daily routine.
- Almost all patients said they would recommend CSAI to other persons living with PD.
- Limitations include recall bias, small sample size, and an enriched sample (patients in treatment >1 year).

Disclosures

Pinky Agarwal is a consultant and on the speaker’s bureau for Supernus Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Nikkilina Crouse, Arianne Breiteneicher, and Mindy Grall are Supernus Pharmaceuticals, Inc. employees.

Poster previously presented at the International Parkinson and Movement Disorder Society congress in September 2024.

