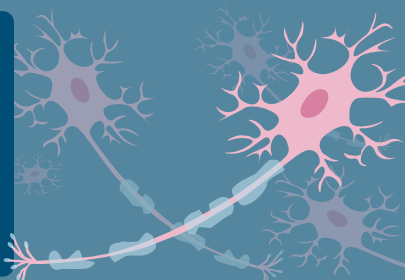


Health-Related Quality of Life with Diroximel Fumarate in Patients with Relapsing Forms of Multiple Sclerosis: Findings from Qualitative Research Using Patient Interviews

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Diroximel fumarate (DRF) is an oral drug used to treat relapsing multiple sclerosis (MS), an autoimmune disease of the CNS



DRF is associated with

- Better gastrointestinal tolerability and lower discontinuation rates than dimethyl fumarate
- High treatment adherence

How do patients feel about DRF treatment and its impact on their **work** and **daily life**?

DRF Concept Elicitation Study

17 US adults with MS
11 female, 6 male
Mean age: 49.3 years



Treatment with DRF



Semi-structured qualitative interview



Key Findings

Most meaningful DRF-related concepts

Overall wellness and quality of life



Ease of administration



Minimal/manageable side effects



No impact on work/daily obligations



Positive aspects

- Easier; more convenient than injections/infusions
- No/mild side effects
- Convenience over injectable/infusion medications
- Effectiveness

Negative aspects

- Treatment regimen (twice daily dose)
- Food requirements
- Although most (94.1%) had no dietary changes since starting treatment

Limitations

- Study included primarily white patients (n = 16/17; 94%) taking DRF prescribed by one physician
- Patients had only been on DRF for a short duration
- Interviews required patients to accurately recall past experiences with DRF
- COVID-19 pandemic may have affected patient perspectives

Conclusions

Patients interviewed perceive DRF to have an **enhanced safety profile** and to be **easy to take**, supporting **treatment adherence**

Considering such patient perspectives will aid in treatment selection and potentially improve adherence and outcomes

CNS: Central nervous system

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