

PRESTO 2: an international survey to evaluate patients' injection experiences with the latest devices/formulations of long-acting somatostatin analog therapies

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Objective: To compare and understand the injection experience of patients with acromegaly or NETs receiving treatment with proprietary **lanreotide** or **octreotide**

Methods

Eligible participants

Adults aged >18 years

With diagnosed NETs or acromegaly

Received **lanreotide (LAN)** or **octreotide (OCT)** for at least the past 3 months

PRESTO 2 e-survey

Primary endpoint

Injection-site pain lasting >2 days after most recent injection

Analyzed using multivariate logistic regression

Secondary endpoints

- Interference with daily life due to injection-site pain
- Frequency of technical injection problems

Analyzed descriptively

Planned sample size: 304 (minimum 76 per treatment cohort) in a 50:50 ratio ($\pm 10\%$)

Distributed to members of patient association groups and advocacy organizations across Canada, Ireland, the UK and the USA

Results

Respondents
N=304

LAN, n=168
OCT, n=136

NETs, n=219



Acromegaly, n=85

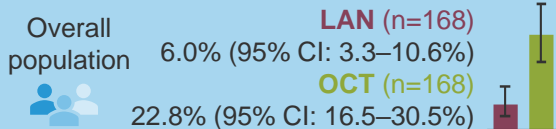


Age (mean)
69.2%
Sex (female)

59.6 yrs

Primary

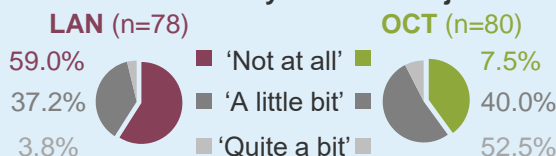
Injection-site pain lasting >2 days after most recent injection



Odds of injection-site pain lasting >2 days lower for LAN than for OCT (OR, 0.13 [95% CI: 0.06–0.30]; $p < 0.0001$)

Secondary

Interference with daily life due to injection-site pain at last injection^a



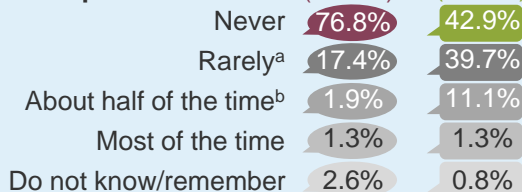
More patients reported interference with activities of daily life due to injection-site pain with OCT than with LAN^b

^aPercentages are based on patients who had pain at last injection.

^bNo patients in any group selected the highest level of interference ('very much').

Secondary

Frequency of technical injection problems



Among 281 patients treated for a period of ≥ 6 months with their current SSA, proportionately more patients receiving LAN than patients receiving OCT reported that they had never experienced technical injection problems

^aLess than one in three injections. ^bApproximately one in two injections.

Conclusions

- Fewer patients receiving proprietary LAN than receiving OCT experienced pain at the injection site lasting >2 days
- Patients receiving LAN were less likely than those receiving OCT to experience interference with daily life from perceived pain at the injection site
- This study helps to identify aspects of the injection experience that could be improved for patients receiving SSA treatment

CI, confidence interval; LAN, lanreotide autogel/depot (Somatuline[®]; Ipsen); NET, neuroendocrine tumor; OCT, octreotide long-acting release (Sandostatin[®]; Novartis); OR, odds ratio; SSA, somatostatin analog

This graphical abstract represents the opinions of the authors.

For a full list of declarations including funding and author disclosure statements, please see the full text online.

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