



Identifying drivers of patients' and physicians' preferences for treatments of anaemia of chronic kidney disease: a qualitative study

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Overview: Background, Aims, Methods



Background

Anaemia is an important and common complication of CKD

As the treatment landscape evolves, improved understanding of patient and physician preferences for the management of anaemia of CKD may help to better address patients' treatment needs

Aim

To identify key treatment attributes that affect patients' and physicians' preferences in management of anaemia

Methods

- A. **Targeted literature review** to identify potentially relevant attributes
- B. **Semi-structured qualitative interviews** with physicians and patients (US, Germany, Japan)
 - Part 1:* patients discussed symptoms and impact on QoL; physicians addressed their clinical experience with, and thoughts on, treatments (rHuEPOs, HIF-PHIs)
 - Part 2:* patients and physicians discussed their treatment expectations and concerns, in terms of efficacy, adverse events and convenience of administration methods
 - Part 3:* patients and physicians were presented with a mock choice task and discussed their willingness to make trade-offs between treatment-related attributes
- C. **Attribute selection workshop** with nephrologists (US, Germany), and patient advocate review

Results (1/2): Interview Participants



Nephrologists



N=12 (4 from each country)

All in clinical practice for 40–50 years

75% in private practice, 25% in university hospital / academic centre



Patients



N=18 (6 from each country)

PDD (n=5) and NDD (n=13) patients

≥Stage 3 CKD (50% [n=9] were Stage 5)

72% receiving rHuEPO

Most frequent comorbidities: hypertension (78%), T2DM (46%), hyperlipidaemia (22%)

Conclusions



- ✔ Patient and physician preferences for treatment in anaemia of CKD elicited through qualitative interviews are multi-factorial, driven by clinically important attributes (e.g. Hb target range, symptom improvement, risk of side effects)
- ✔ Drug regimen attributes (e.g. dosing frequency, route of administration) affected perceived convenience
- ✔ Provisional attributes identified for evaluation in next research phase; qualitative pilot testing of a preference elicitation instrument to assess the relevance, clarity and tradability of the proposed attributes

Benefits

Chance of keeping Hb within target range

Feeling less tired and weak

Convenience

Dosing regimen

Dosing requirements

Risk

1-year risk of major cardiovascular side effects

- Funding: GSK (study 213946)
 - Conflicts of interest:
 - EL was an employee of GSK at the time the study was conducted
 - TO was an employee of GSK at the time the study was conducted, and holds stocks/shares
 - HD and RRC are employees of GSK, and hold stocks/shares
 - SH, SM and JS are employees of Evidera, a business unit of PPD; SH is a minority stockholder of PPD; Evidera received funding from GSK to support with conduct of the study.
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