



OFSEP

Observatoire Français
de la Sclérose en Plaques

OFSEP, the French MS Registry

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ANR



Overview :

- **OFSEP project**
- OFSEP tools
- Scientific added value
- Planned improvements

NAME	OFSEP	 <p>OFSEP Observatoire Français de la Sclérose en Plaques</p>
	Observatoire Français de la Sclérose en Plaques	
Nationality	French	
Scientific domain	Multiple sclerosis (Neurology)	
Date of birth	2011	
Structure	Consortium of 3 entities: Lyon University Hospital, Lyon 1 University and EDMUS Foundation	
Main funding	French State call for projects « cohorts », 10 years	
Other fundings	ARSEP foundation, private projects	

Operational objectives

- 1. To maintain and expand the nationwide cohort of patients with MS in France**
- 2. To enrich the existing clinical data with imaging and medico-economic data and with biological samples**
- 3. To allow all researchers worldwide to access the collected data and biological samples**
(research project submitted to OFSEP)

Scientific objectives

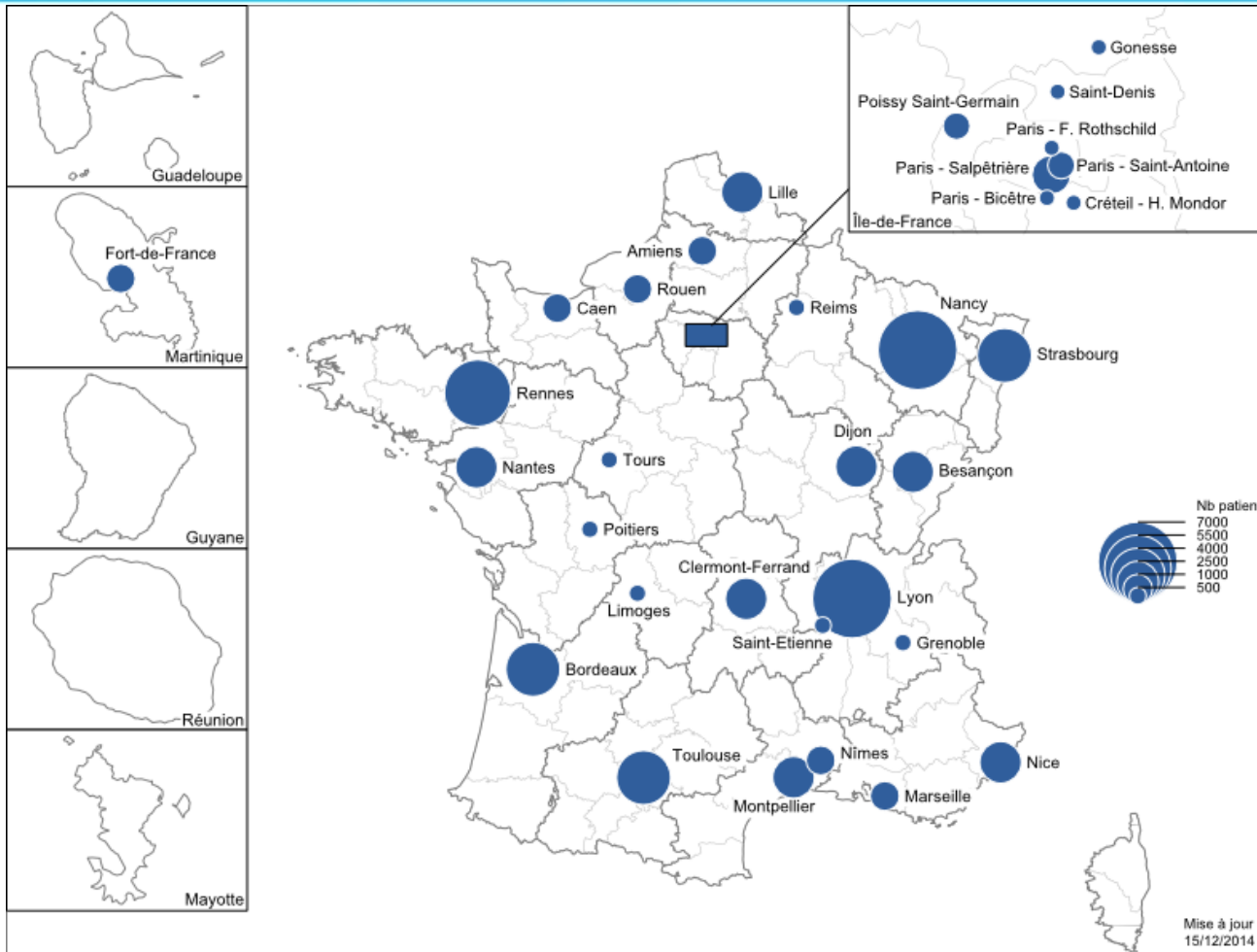
- 1. To describe MS population included in the cohort**
- 2. To conduct research on priority projects (nested cohorts) on specific populations:**
Clinically Isolated Syndrome (CIS), Radiologically Isolated Syndrome (RIS), Primary Progressive MS course (PPMS) and Devic's disease.
- 3. To set a minimal amount of data for the clinical, imaging, therapeutic, medico-economic data and biological samples**
= to harmonize data collection



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Participating centres



Amount of data available

Data provided twice a year by an automatic and anonymised extraction:

47,438 patients files

+ 4,845 files in 2014

+ 3 new centres in 2015

Estimated number of french MS patients : **80,000 to 120,000**

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A database dedicated to MS: what for ?

Local

1. (Harmonised) computerised single medical file (dedicated for care)
2. Local or regional database (dedicated for care and research)
3. Multicentric study (research)
4. National cohort/registry (research and public health)
5. International studies (meta- and big data)

International

IMAGING Standardized acquisitions

Le protocole IRM cérébral

Recommandé

3D T1
DWI Axiale avec carte ADC
2D DP/T2 Axiale
⇒ Injection de Gadolinium (0.1 mmol/kg)
3D FLAIR (ou 2D FLAIR Axiale si la 3D
FLAIR n'est pas disponible sur la machine)
[C4 – avec reconstruction]
3D T1 Gadolinium

Optionnel

DTI ≥ 15 directions
→ pour remplacer le DWI
2D T2 EG
→ recommandé pour un premier diagnostic

Le protocole IRM cérébral est à acquérir dans le **plan bi-calleux**, que ce soit sur des machines 1,5T ou 3T.

Centralised storage infrastructure

« Shanoir-Ofsep »

<https://shanoir-ofsep.irisa.fr>

Le protocole IRM médullaire

Recommandé

T2 Sagittale
T1 Sagittale avec injection de gadolinium
→ recommandé pour un premier diagnostic

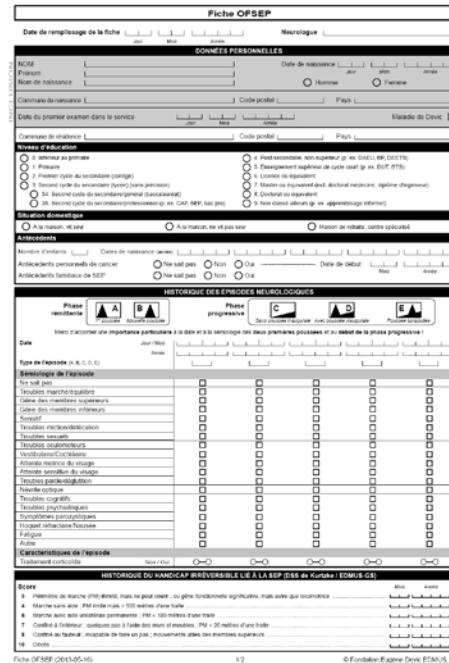
En cas de présence de lésion

T2 EG Axiale
T1 Axiale (avec injection de gadolinium)
STIR Sagittale

Le protocole IRM médullaire concerne la **totalité de la moelle** et non pas seulement la moelle cervicale.

De plus l'IRM médullaire doit être effectuée à **moins d'un mois d'intervalle** par rapport à l'IRM cérébrale.

CLINIC Minimal datasheet



The form is titled 'Fiche OFSEP' and is divided into several sections: 'DONNÉES PERSONNELLES' (Personal Data), 'Niveau d'éducation' (Education Level), 'Situation familiale' (Family Situation), 'Antécédents' (Medical History), 'HISTORIQUE DES ÉPISODES NEUROLOGIQUES' (Neurological History), and 'Bases' (Bases). It includes fields for date, name, sex, date of birth, and various medical and neurological symptoms. At the bottom, there is a section for 'Bases' with checkboxes for different types of activities and a section for 'HISTORIQUE DU HANDICAP IRREVERSIBLE LIÉ À LA SEP (Dés de Kurban - EDMSI C4)' with checkboxes for different types of disabilities.

BIOLOGY Standardized samples for priority cohorts

PRELEVEMENTS	TRAITEMENT (sous PSM) - Délai de congélation maximal = 4h (12h pour PBMC)
4 mL SST tubes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centrifuger 10 min. à 1000g à 4 °C. • Piocher le surnatant dans 1 tube de 15 mL stérile en polypropylène. • Faire 10 échantillons de 500 µL et les congeler immédiatement à -80°C.
4 mL EDTA tubes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centrifuger 10 min. à 1000g à 4 °C. • Piocher le plasma dans 1 tube de 15 mL stérile en polypropylène. • Centrifuger 10 min. à 2200g à 4 °C. • Faire 10 échantillons de plasma de 500 µL et les congeler immédiatement à -80°C. • Faire 2 échantillons de 15 mL du surnatant de sang EDTA et les congeler à -80°C (envoi ultérieur REFINSEP).
8 mL sodium citrate CPT tubes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centrifuger les tubes 20 min. à 1800g à 20°C sans frein. • Piocher les anneaux contenant les PBMC dans un tube conique stérile en polypropylène de 50 mL et ajuster le volume à 40 mL avec du PBS Mg-free Ca-free (1° lavage). • Centrifuger 10 min. à 330g à 20°C. • Éliminer le surnatant et ajuster le volume à 10 mL avec du PBS+YUSAB (2° lavage). • Prélever 20 µL pour la numération cellulaire puis centrifuger le reste 10 min. à 330g à 20°C. • Éliminer le surnatant et ajuster le volume avec du PBS+YUSAB pour avoir une concentration de 20 millions par mL. • Rajouter doucement le même volume de milieu de congélation (PBS+YUSAB+20%DMSO) (concentration=10⁶ cells/mL). • Si possible, faire 2 échantillons de 10 millions de PBMC (1 mL). • Sinon, faire 2 échantillons de 10 millions et 1 échantillon de 5 millions (500 µL). • Faire un dernier échantillon de volume variable (le noter). Si il reste moins de 300 µL, le rajouter au dernier tube. • Congeler immédiatement à -80°C dans une boîte à congélation progressive puis à -196°C après 120 minimum.
5 mL urine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centrifuger 10 min à 1000g à 4 °C. • Transférer le surnatant dans un tube de 15 mL stérile en polypropylène. • Centrifuger 10 min à 14 000-30 000 g. à 4 °C. • Faire 2 échantillons d'urine de 1,5 mL et congeler immédiatement à -80°C.
5 mL LCR (facultatif)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centrifuger 10 min. à 400g à 4°C. • Sans toucher le culot, rassembler le LCR en 10 échantillons de 800 µL. • Rajouter 400 µL de RNAl sur le culot, remettre en suspension dans la glace et faire 2 échantillons de 200 µL. • Congeler immédiatement tous les échantillons à -80°C.
Selles (facultatif)	Transférer les selles dans 2 échantillons (servir 1 g) et les congeler immédiatement à -80°C.

IMAGING

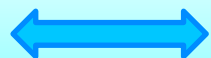
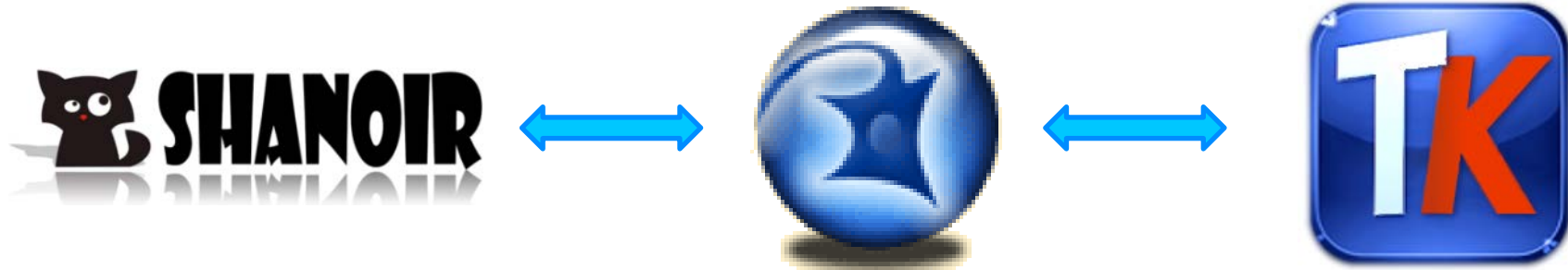
Shanoir[®] web platform for
neuroimaging

CLINIC

EDMUS[®] database

BIOLOGY

Tumorotek[®] samples
management system



Separate anonymised databases linked by a national unique identifier

Overview :

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- OFSEP tools
- **Scientific added value**
- Planned improvements

TYSEDMUS example (2007)

- First example of institutional Risk Management Plan (RMP) based on clinical data collected by EDMUS users, before OFSEP

National multicentric phase IV RMP
ANSM promotor (french regulatory authority)
French patients having natalizumab
4061 patients recruited in 5 years
115 250 infusions

- **Primary Objective**
 - ✓ To establish the **safety profile** of natalizumab (short to long term) in real life settings
- **Secondary objectives**
 - ✓ To describe the **clinical evolution** of patients treated with natalizumab
 - ✓ To determine the **conditions of use** of Tysabri® in real life settings

- PML (Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy) surveillance (N=25)
 - Other serious adverse events surveillance (7% SAE)
 - Pregnancies (N=131)
- ⇒ Confirmed treatment tolerance
- ⇒ Confirmed treatment efficacy in real life settings (82% reduction of annual relapse rate on 1st year)
- ✓ Proved that french neurologists were able to conduct huge post-marketing studies
 - ✓ Favoured OFSEP creation by the same neurologists

- A huge cohort describing MS patients in >30 hospitals (university or not) in the whole french territory
- Data are available for the scientific community: 19 projects submitted by researchers and assessed by OFSEP in 2014-2015: 15 accepted.
- Allows regulatory authorities to give recommendations to improve healthcare
- Dissemination of results

Special interest for:

- Special populations
- New drugs evaluation (Risk management plans, PASS, ...)
- Natural history (some patients followed-up >30 years)
- Added value of imaging, biology and medico-economics

Overview :

- OFSEP project
- OFSEP as an epidemiological tool
- Scientific addedvalue
- **Planned improvements**

Planned improvements

- **Quality processes** (OFSEP structure and data collection)
Quality of data is a priority and will affect financial support given to participating centres
- **A unique web-based platform**
Implementation of a unique file for each patient (manage the doubles, secure facilities, audit trails, immediate access to the data...). In progress.
- **Linkage to the French Health Insurance medico-administrative database** (SNIIRAM database): regulatory issues are not yet answered. This database contains medical consumption from all french people.
- To implement a **multi-drug pharmaco-epidemiological surveillance system**

Towards a generalized MS treatment registry ?

Why ?

- ✓ **Increase in the therapeutic arsenal** means an increase in the number of Risk Management Plans
 - ✓ **Need to evaluate treatment switches**
 - ✓ **Need to evaluate succession/association of DMTs**
-
- The accumulation of phase IV studies is more and more difficult to manage for investigators
 - Neurologists need to think of a **proactive and systematic approach**, always challenged with benefits, in order to **optimize the benefit/risk balance of the drugs**, all along the patient's life

Acknowledgments

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With the support of:

ANSM
Société Française de Neurologie
Fédération Française de Neurologie
Biogen-Idec France

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Acknowledgments (2)

This work has been supported by a grant provided by the French State and handled by the "Agence Nationale de la Recherche," within the framework of the "Investments for the Future" programme, under the reference ANR-10-COHO-002

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Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all participating centres, neurologists, radiologists, biologists, CRA, engineers, and every person taking part into the project.