



Muscle Matters: Pathophysiology, Diagnosis and Treatment of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy

Karina Pelejo, PharmD
Mentor: Jessica Kuivinen, PharmD
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phone: 855.726.8479

fax: 855.246.3986
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Disclosure

Karina Pelejo, PharmD and Jessica Kuivinen, PharmD do not have any relevant financial relationships with ineligible companies to disclose in relation to this activity.

Objectives

1

Describe the journey of a patient diagnosed with Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD)

2

Review the pathophysiology, diagnostic criteria and clinical manifestations of DMD

3

Discuss current management strategies and therapies in the pipeline for patients with DMD

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Nicolas' Journey

Click here to view Nicolas' Story:

<https://www.nytimes.com/video/health/100000005099028/duchenne-muscular-dystrophy-exondys.html>

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What is Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy?



An inherited, severe and progressive muscle-wasting disease



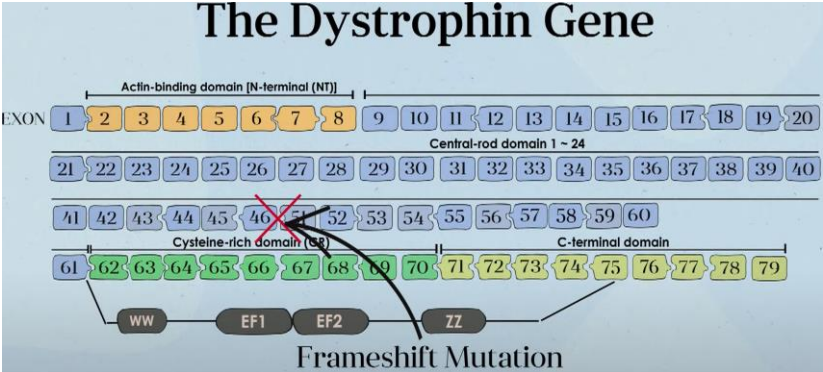
Patients exhibit symptoms around 2 years of age and are diagnosed at ≥ 4 years



Mobility limitations develop over time, and many patients become wheelchair dependent

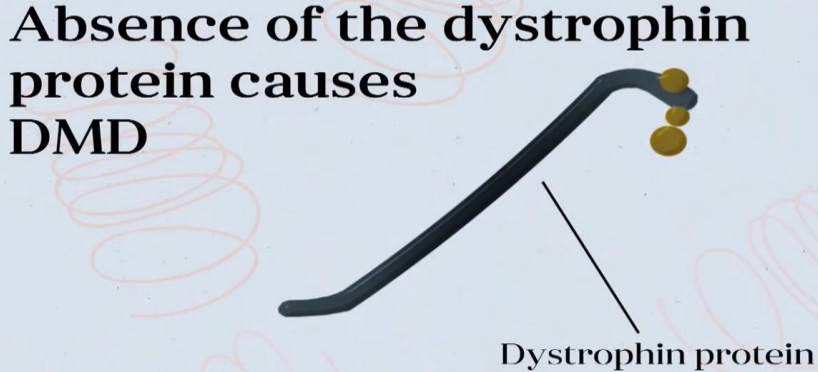
Pathophysiology

1



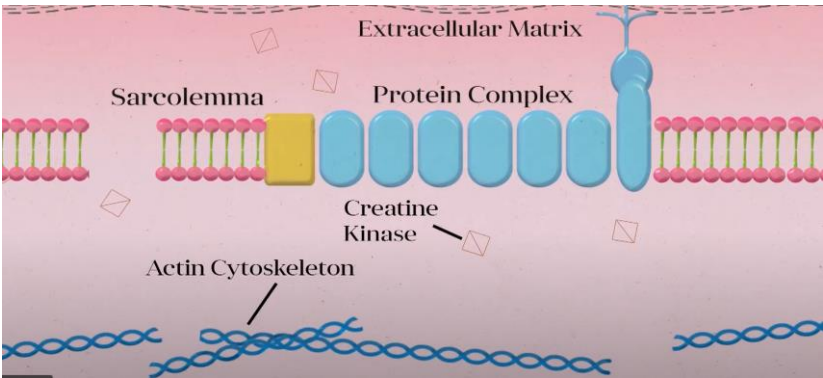
For dystrophin to be produced, 79 exons are required

2



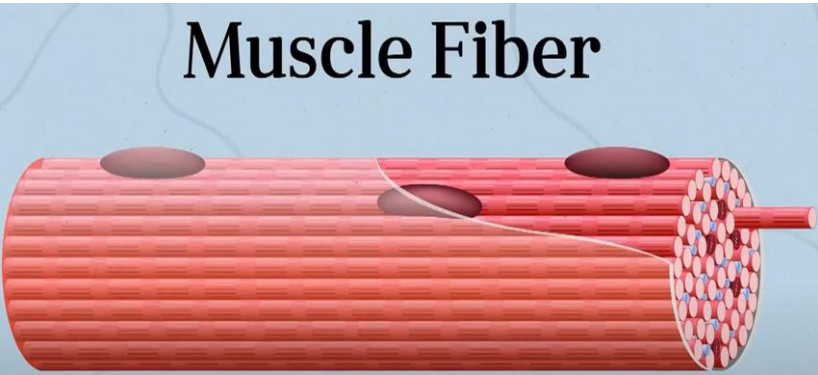
Exon deletions in the dystrophin gene cause a lack of functional dystrophin protein

3



In the absence of dystrophin, repeated muscle contractions damage muscle fibers

4



Over time, muscle fibers are replaced with fat and scar tissue, and everyday muscle use will result in necrosis and degradation

The Role of Genetics in DMD

DMD is caused by dystrophin gene variants

- The reading frame indicates the **severity** of the disease
 - ❖ Out-of-frame variants cause DMD
 - ❖ In-frame variants cause BMD

DMD is an X-linked recessive disease

- **Males** are more prevalently affected
- Female carriers often exhibit **no symptoms**, but they may pass the mutation onto their offspring

BMD = Becker muscular dystrophy

Epidemiology

United States

Worldwide

**2 per
10,000**
people
are
affected

15,000
patients
nationwide

1 in 3,600
people
are
affected

300,000
patients
globally

Clinical Presentation

Onset and Progression

- Symptoms typically begin at age 2
- Muscle weakness is the hallmark symptom
- Average life expectancy is 28.1 years

Muscle Involvement

- Proximal muscles are affected first
 - ❖ Hips
 - ❖ Thighs
- Then, distal muscles are affected
 - ❖ Hands
 - ❖ Feet

Other Common Signs

- Delayed motor milestones
- Waddling gait
- Scoliosis
- Frequent falls and contractures
- Calf pseudohypertrophy
- Fatigue

Additional Signs



**Intellectual
disability**



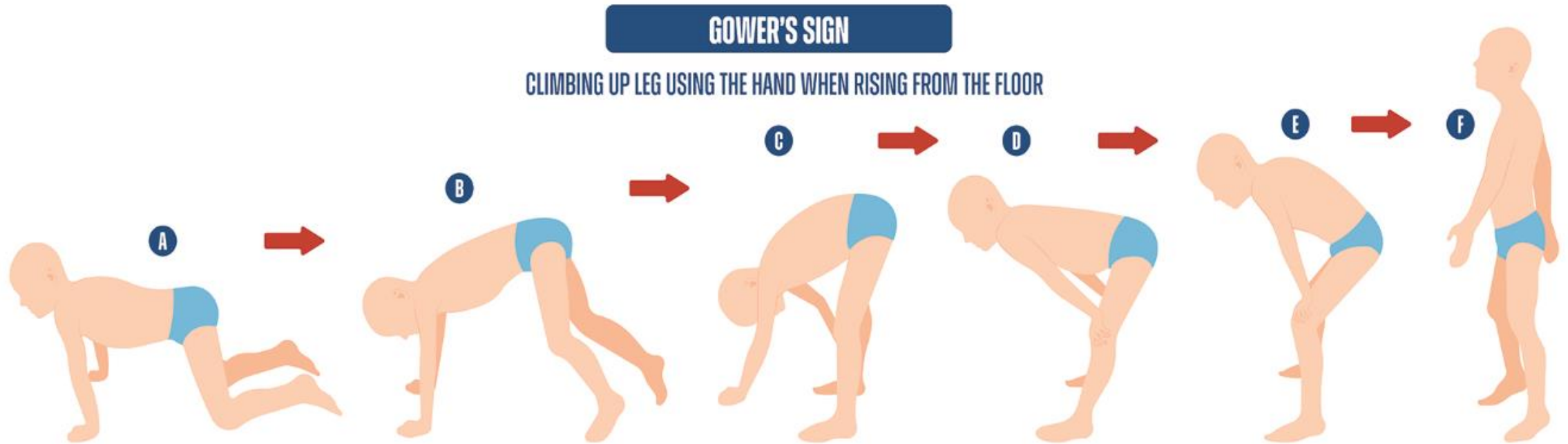
**Short
stature**



**Irregular
heartbeat**



Gower's Sign



Disease Progression

6 years old and younger

- Muscle weakness is a principal symptom seen early on
- Toe walking, difficulty running and climbing stairs
- Milestones are achieved at a delayed rate
- Poor head control and mild hypotonia

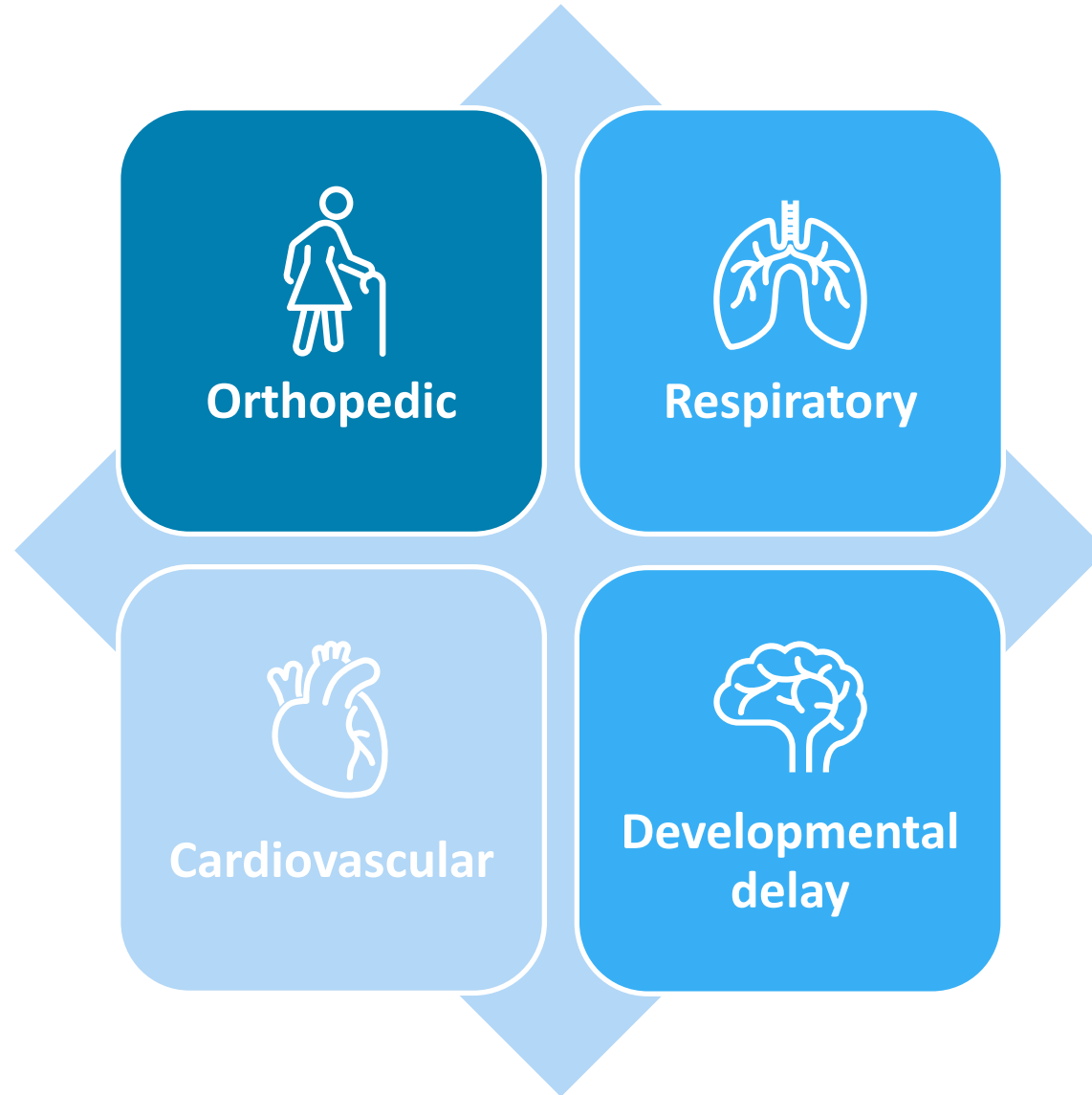
6 to 13 years

- Ambulation becomes more difficult as the patient ages
- Likely to become more wheelchair-dependent
- Simple tasks may become more complicated

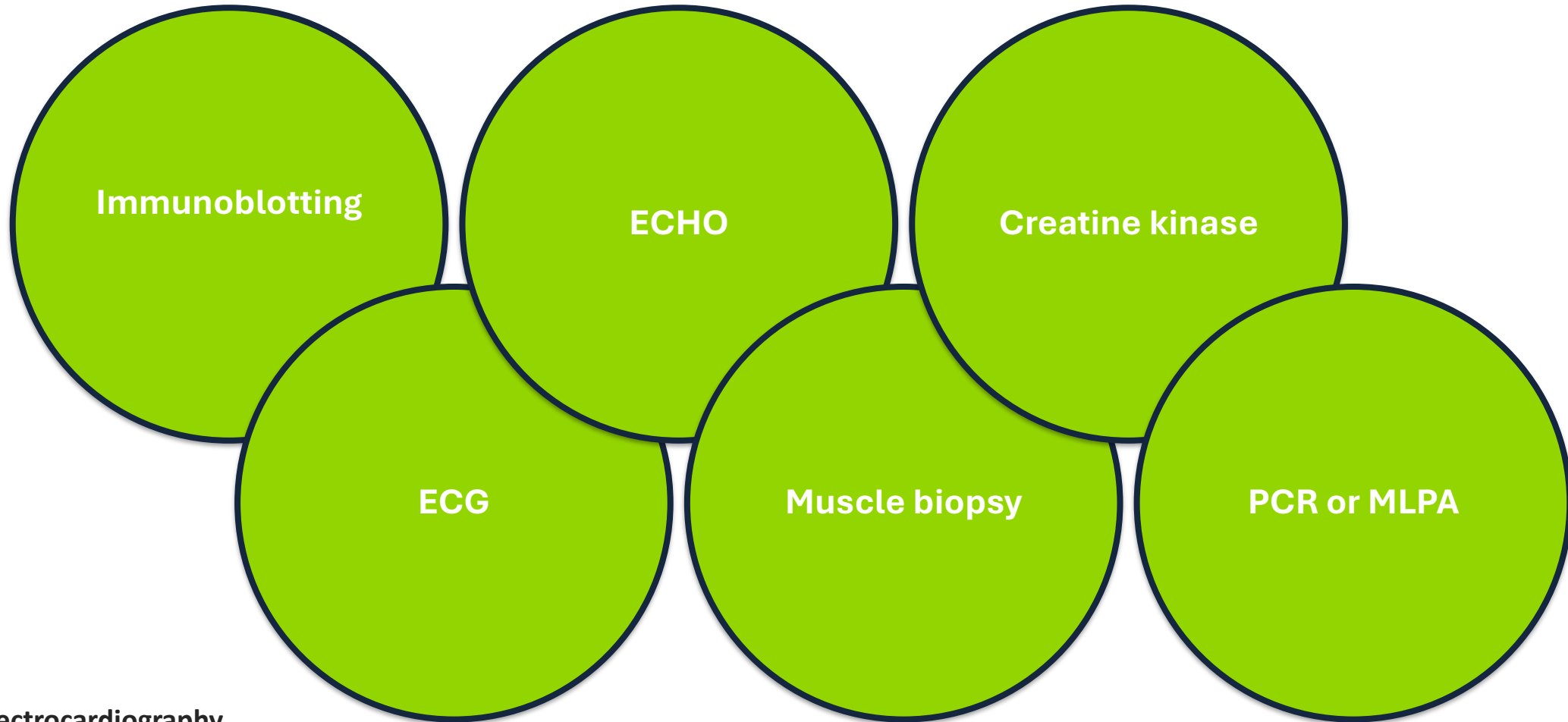
13 years and older

- Further loss of ambulation
- Orthopedic, respiratory and cardiac complications
- Wheelchair-dependent
- A caregiver may be needed

Complications of DMD



Diagnostic Workup



ECG = electrocardiography

ECHO = echocardiogram

PCR = polymerase chain reactions

MLPA = multiplex ligation probe amplification

Genetic Testing

Genetic Testing Significance

- Predicts the phenotype, disease severity and helps guide treatment
- Assesses mutation size and location

Unknown Family Variant

- If the variant in your family is not known:
 - ❖ MLPA or CGH testing may be completed to identify duplications and deletions

Known Family Variant

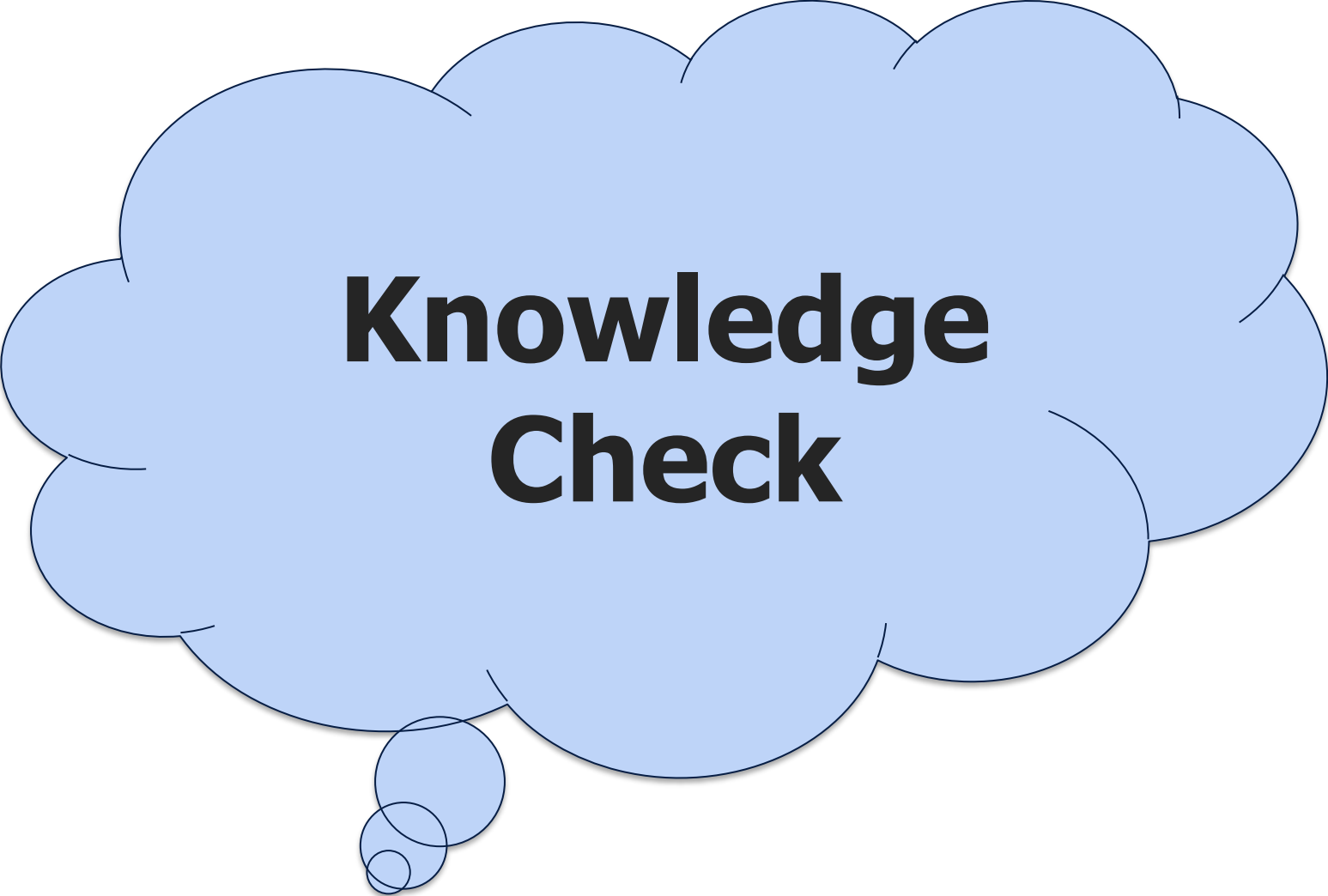
- If the variant in your family is known:
 - ❖ Familial variant testing should be completed
 - ❖ This test looks for specific variants that have been identified in the patient's family

CGH = comparative genomic hybridization

MLPA = multiplex ligation dependent probe amplification

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Knowledge Check

Knowledge Check

Progressive muscle weakness and muscle fiber degeneration in DMD are commonly associated with mutations in which gene?

- A Titin
- B Dystrophin
- C Desmin
- D Myosin

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Knowledge Check

Which clinical sign is commonly observed in children with DMD?

- A** Claw hand deformity
- B** Areflexia
- C** Gower's sign
- D** Cogwheel rigidity

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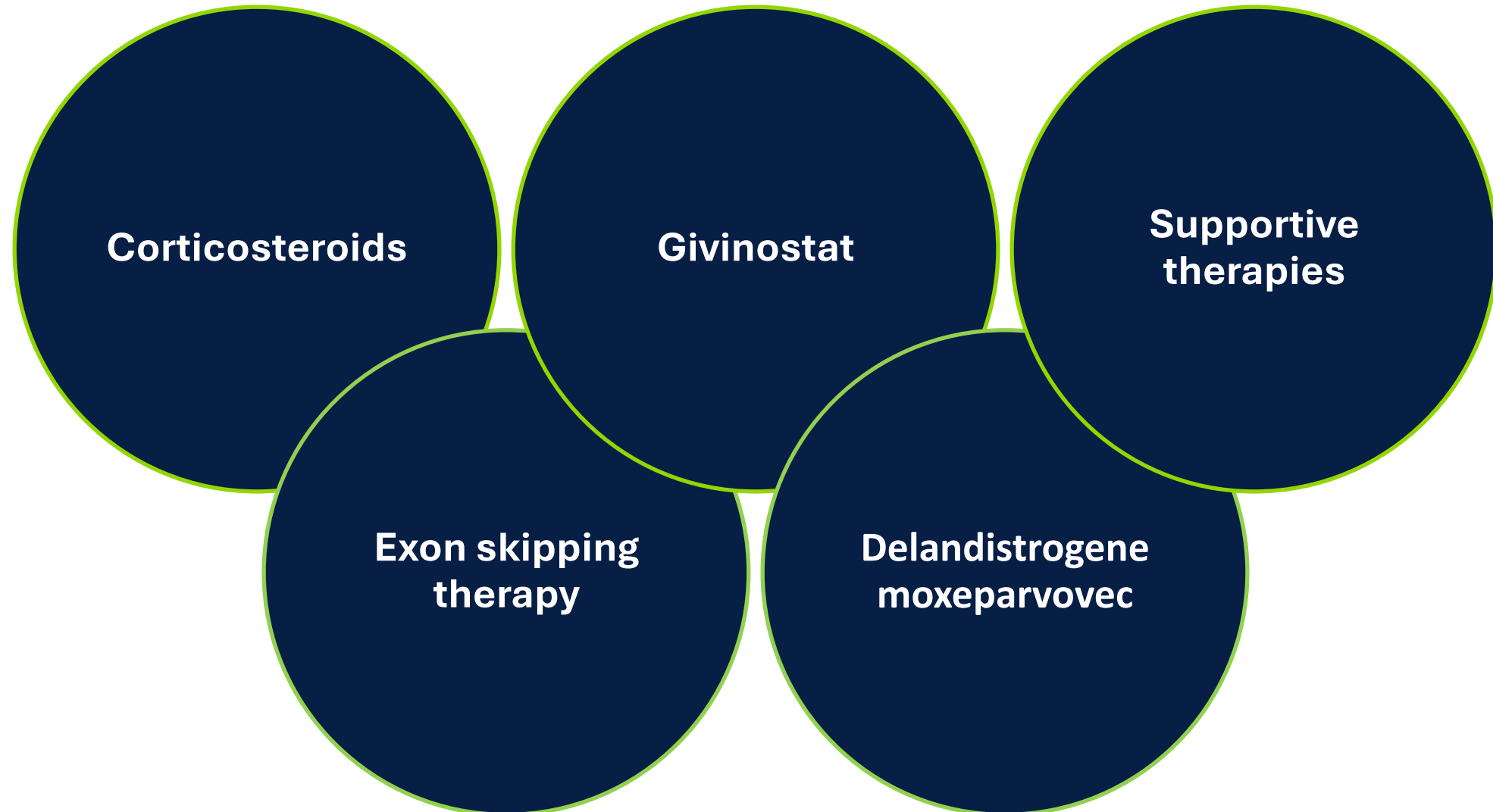
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General Management



Prednisone

Indication

- Often used off-label for DMD

Mechanism

- Inhibit the inflammatory cascades that cause acute tissue damage

Dose + Route of Administration

- 0.75 mg/kg/day
- Dosage Form(s): tablet, oral solution

Adverse Effects

- Fluid retention and weight gain
- Elevated blood pressure and blood glucose
- Behavioral and mood changes

Meta-Analysis of Corticosteroids

Trial Selection

- 12 RCTs of patients who have been treated with corticosteroids (prednisone, prednisolone and deflazacort) for a minimum of three months were included in this meta-analysis
 - ❖ n = 667

Primary Outcomes

- Data were not adequate for drawing conclusions on the prolongation of ambulation

Secondary Outcomes

- 0.75 mg/kg/day prednisone or prednisolone improved muscle strength and function compared to placebo
- 0.75 mg/kg/day prednisone or prednisolone was superior to 0.3 mg/kg/day on most strength and function measures

RCT = randomized controlled trial

Deflazacort

Indication

- FDA approved for DMD in patients 5 years and older

Mechanism

- Prodrug that acts through the glucocorticoid receptor to exert anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effects
- Exact mechanism by which deflazacort exerts therapeutic effects in DMD is unknown

Dose + Route of Administration

- 0.9 mg/kg/day
- Dosage form(s): tablet, oral suspension

Adverse Effects

- Weight gain
- Upper respiratory tract infections
- Nasopharyngitis
- Pollakiuria

Deflazacort vs. Prednisone in DMD

Trial Characteristics

- Phase 3, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, multicenter study
 - ❖ $n = 196$

Study Populations

- Deflazacort 0.9 mg/kg/day ($n = 51$)
- Deflazacort 1.2 mg/kg/day ($n = 49$)
- Prednisone 0.75 mg/kg/day ($n = 46$)
- Placebo ($n = 50$)

Primary Analysis

- Average change in muscle strength from baseline to week 12

Primary Endpoint Results

- All treatment groups demonstrated significant improvement in muscle strength
- Participants taking prednisone had more weight gain than patients in the placebo or deflazacort treated groups

Vamorolone

Indication

- FDA approved for patients with DMD who are 2 years and older

Mechanism

- Prodrug that acts through the glucocorticoid receptor to exert anti-inflammatory and immunosuppressive effects
- Exact mechanism in DMD is unknown

Dose + Route of Administration

- 6 mg/kg once daily preferably with a meal
- Dosage form(s): oral suspension

Adverse Effects

- Psychiatric disorders
- Vomiting
- Weight gain

Vamorolone vs. Prednisone vs. Placebo in DMD

Trial Characteristics

- Phase 2b, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled 24-week study
 - ❖ $n = 121$

Study Populations

- Ambulatory, steroid-naïve males aged 4-7 years old
 - ❖ Prednisone 0.75 mg/kg/day ($n = 31$)
 - ❖ Vamorolone 2 mg/kg/day ($n = 30$)
 - ❖ Vamorolone 6 mg/kg/day ($n = 30$)
 - ❖ Placebo ($n = 30$)

Primary Analysis

- Time to stand from supine at 24 weeks

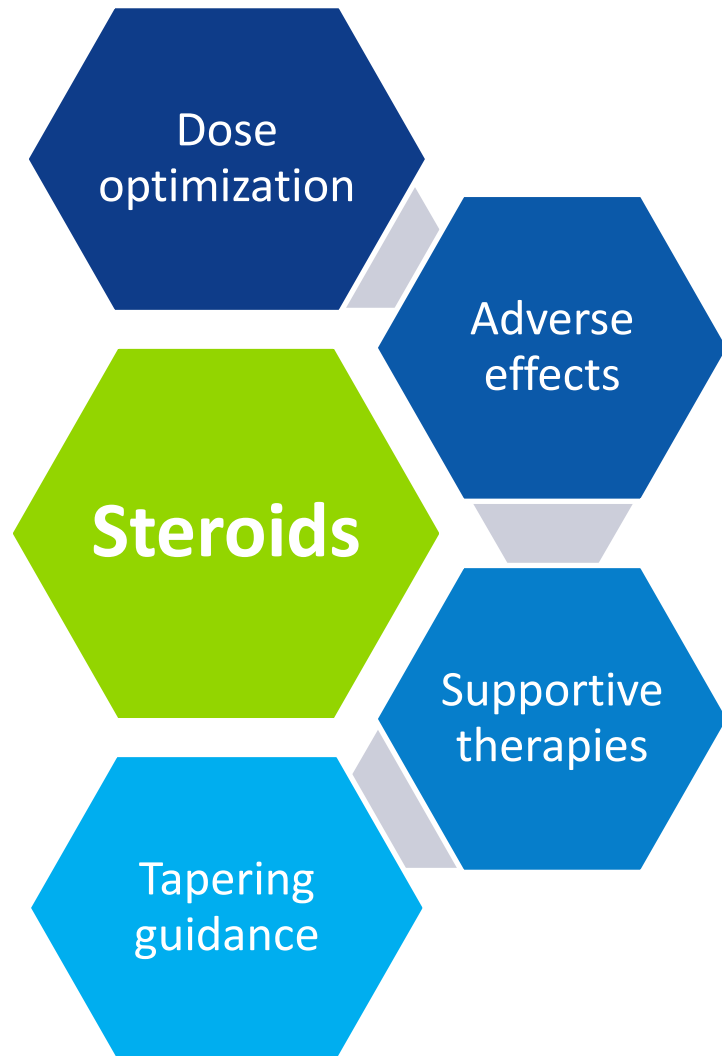
Primary Endpoint Results

- Vamorolone 6 mg/kg/day: 0.05 meters per second decrease in time to stand from supine
- Placebo: 0.01 meter per second increase in time to stand from supine

Corticosteroid Dosing Regimens in DMD

- A systematic review and meta-analysis compared the efficacy and safety of **daily vs. intermittent prednisone**
- A total of **6 trials** were included (RCTs and observational cohorts)
 - ❖ $n = 708$
- There were **no statistically significant differences** between daily vs. intermittent prednisone in terms of blood pressure, loss of ambulation, weight changes, bone fracture, and behavioral changes
- **Intermittent prednisone** was associated with a higher prevalence of cushingoid appearance ($p = 0.005$), excessive hair growth ($p = 0.02$), and hypertension ($p < 0.0001$)

Role of the Pharmacist: Corticosteroids



- Ensuring that the patient is on an **appropriate drug and dose** based on their weight, side effect profile and response to therapy
- Counsel patients on common **adverse effects** and monitoring parameters such as blood pressure, weight and osteoporosis
- Recommending **supportive therapies** such as calcium and vitamin D supplements or bisphosphonates for long-term steroid use
- Ensure that patients **taper** off their steroid to prevent adrenal insufficiency when discontinuing

Exon Skipping Therapy

Indication

- FDA approved for the treatment of DMD in patients who have a confirmed DMD gene mutation

Mechanism

- Exon skipping therapies bind to a specific exon, resulting in the exclusion of this exon during mRNA processing
- This allows for dystrophin production in patients with mutations that are amenable to that specific exon

Dose + Route of Administration

- Casimersen, Golodiresen and Eteplirsen – 30 mg/kg IV infusion once weekly
- Viltolarsen – 80 mg/kg IV infusion once weekly

Adverse Effects

- Casimersen – upper respiratory tract infections, cough, pyrexia, headache
- Golodiresen – nasopharyngitis, nausea, vomiting, pyrexia
- Eteplirsen – balance disorder, vomiting
- Viltolarsen – injection site reaction, upper respiratory tract infection, pyrexia

Rationale for Exon Skipping

The **X-linked mutation** in the dystrophin gene disrupts the reading frame and **stops** dystrophin production

Exon-skipping drugs **“mask”** specific exons during mRNA processing

Skipping restores the reading frame, enabling production of a **shorter but functional** dystrophin protein

Therapy is **mutation-specific** (ex. skipping exon 45, 51, 53)

Restoration of some dystrophin leads to **reduction** of muscle fiber damage and **slowing** of inflammation and weakness

Exon skipping directly addresses the **underlying genetic defect**

RACER53 Trial



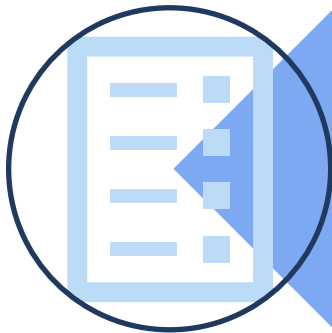
RACER53 trial

- Phase 2, open-label, 192-week long term extension study
 - ❖ $n = 16$



Baseline Characteristics

- DMD patients with gene mutations amenable to exon 53 skipping
- 4-9 years old



Trial Populations

- Group 1: Viltolarsen 40 mg/kg/week ($n = 6$)
- Group 2: Placebo for 4 weeks, then Viltolarsen 40 mg/kg/week ($n = 2$)
- Group 3: Viltolarsen 80 mg/kg/week ($n = 6$)
- Group 4: Placebo for 4 weeks, then Viltolarsen 80 mg/kg/week ($n = 2$)

RACER53 Trial

Primary Outcome

- Dystrophin protein production

Primary Outcome Results

- Viltolarsen 40 mg/kg/week: 5.7% mean increase in dystrophin expression
- Viltolarsen 80 mg/kg/week: 5.9% mean increase in dystrophin expression

Role of the Pharmacist: Exon Skipping Therapy

- Review and interpret genetic test results
- Identify mutations amenable to exon skipping
- Guide therapy decisions based on specific mutation

Pharmacogenomics



- Renal toxicity
 - ❖ Decreased urine output
 - ❖ Monitor kidney function
- Infusion-related reactions
 - ❖ Flushing, fever, chills

Side effect counseling



Givinostat

Indication

- FDA approved for the treatment of DMD in patients 6 years of age and older

Mechanism

- Histone deacetylase inhibitor

Dose + Route of Administration

- Oral suspension (8.86 mg/mL) administered twice daily with food

Adverse Effects

- Diarrhea, abdominal pain, thrombocytopenia, nausea, and elevated triglycerides

EPIDYS Trial

Phase 3 EPIDYS Trial

- Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled
- 18-month trial
- $n = 179$

Baseline Characteristics

- Ambulatory males with DMD who have been on a consistent dose of steroids for at least 6 months
- ≥ 6 years and older

Trial Populations

- Givinostat 10 mg/mL oral suspension
 - ❖ $n = 118$
- Placebo
 - ❖ $n = 61$

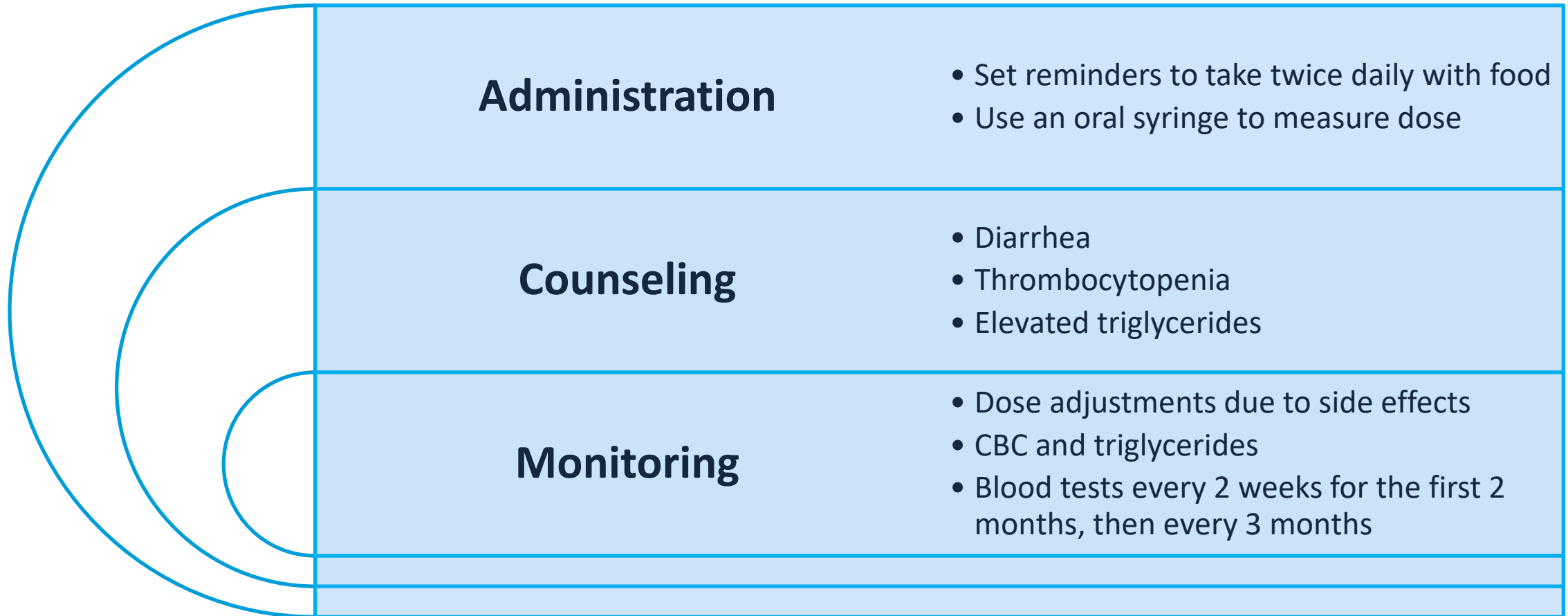
Primary Analysis

- Mean change in the 4-stair climb (4SC)

Primary Endpoint Result

- Patients treated with givinostat had a statistically significant reduction in 4SC times and fat infiltration

Role of the Pharmacist: Givinostat



CBC = complete blood count

Delandistrogene moxeparvovec

Indication

FDA approved for the treatment of DMD in ambulatory and non-ambulatory patients that are 4 years or older

Mechanism

Adeno-associated virus vector-based gene therapy

Dose + Route of Administration

10-70 kg: 1.33×10^{14} vector genomes/kg in a single-dose IV infusion
 ≥ 70 kg: 9.31×10^{15} vector genomes/kg in a single-dose IV infusion

Adverse Effects

Nausea, vomiting, liver injury, pyrexia and thrombocytopenia

EMBARC Trial

Phase 3 EMBARK Trial

- Multi-national, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, 52-week trial
- $n = 125$

Baseline Characteristics + Trial Populations

- Ambulatory males aged 4-7 years with a diagnosis of DMD
- Delandistrogene moxeparvovec: 1.33×10^{14} vector genomes/kg
 - ❖ $n = 63$
- Placebo
 - ❖ $n = 62$

EMBARC Trial

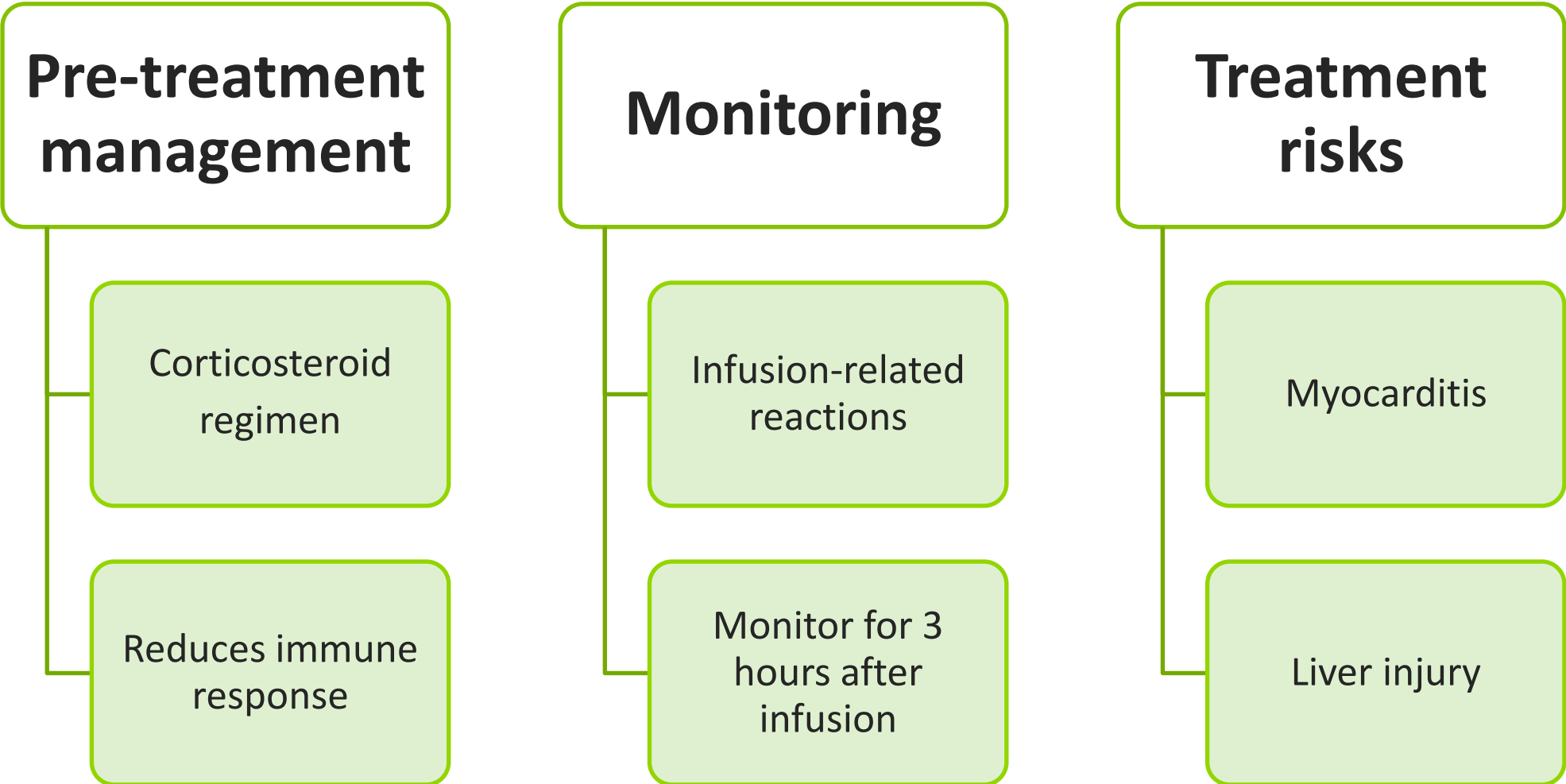
Trial Endpoints

- **Primary:** Change from baseline in North Star Ambulatory Assessment (NSAA) score
- **Secondary:** Average micro-dystrophin expression at week 12

Endpoint Results

- **Primary: Change in NSAA Scores**
 - ❖ Delandistrogene moxeparovec: score increase of 2.57 points
 - ❖ Placebo: score increase of 1.92 points
 - ❖ $p = 0.2441$
- **Secondary: Micro-dystrophin expression at week 12**
 - ❖ Delandistrogene moxeparovec: 34.29% expression
 - ❖ Placebo: 0% expression

Role of the Pharmacist: Delandistrogene moxeparvovec

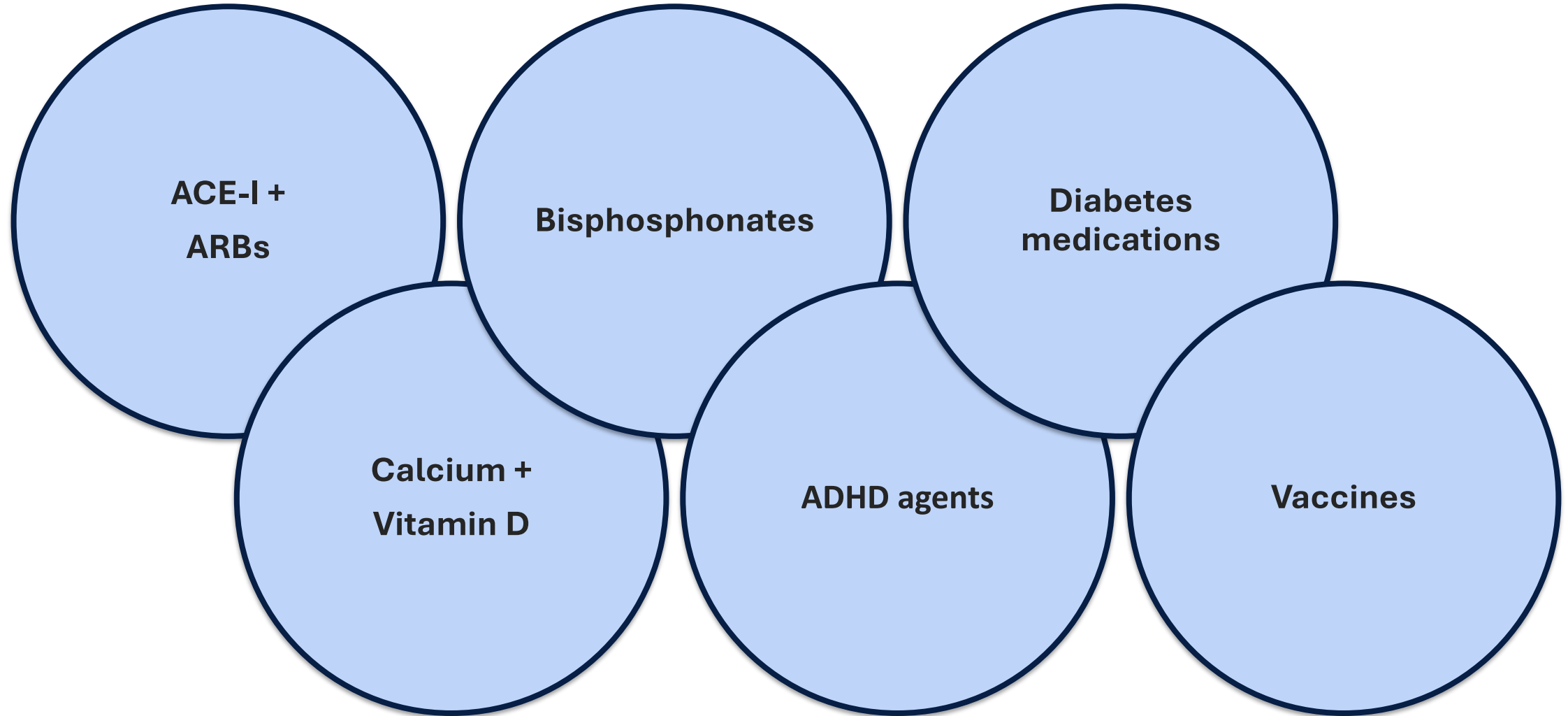


Pipeline Therapies

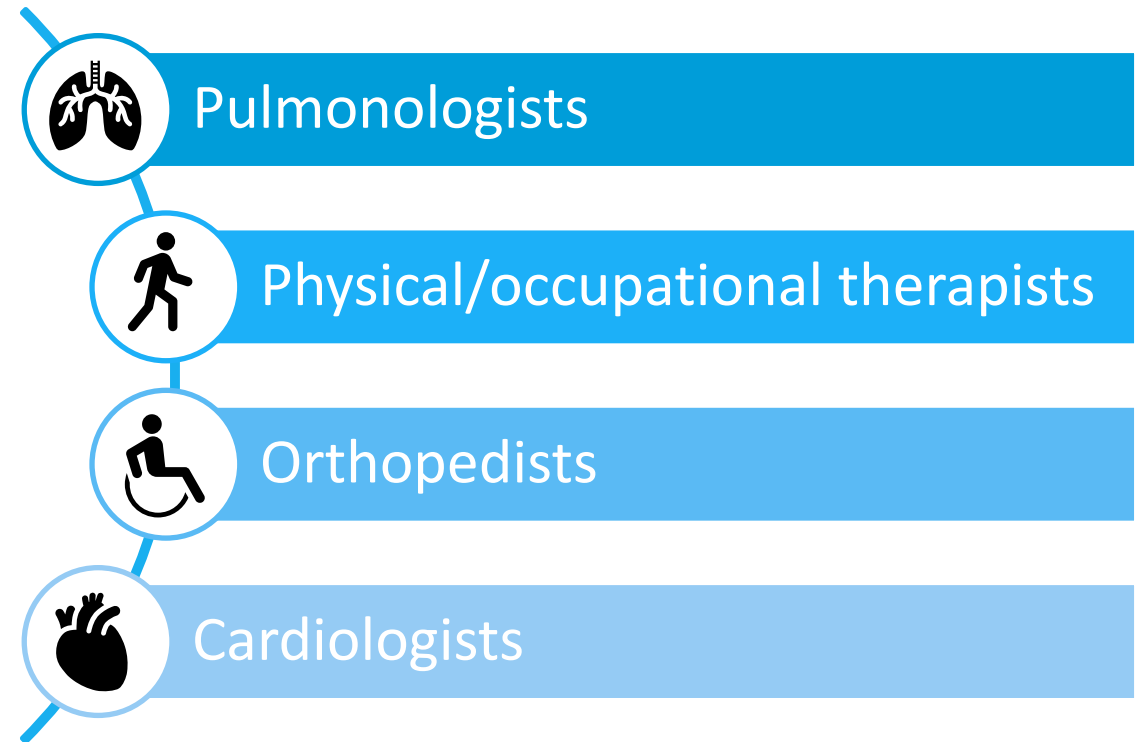
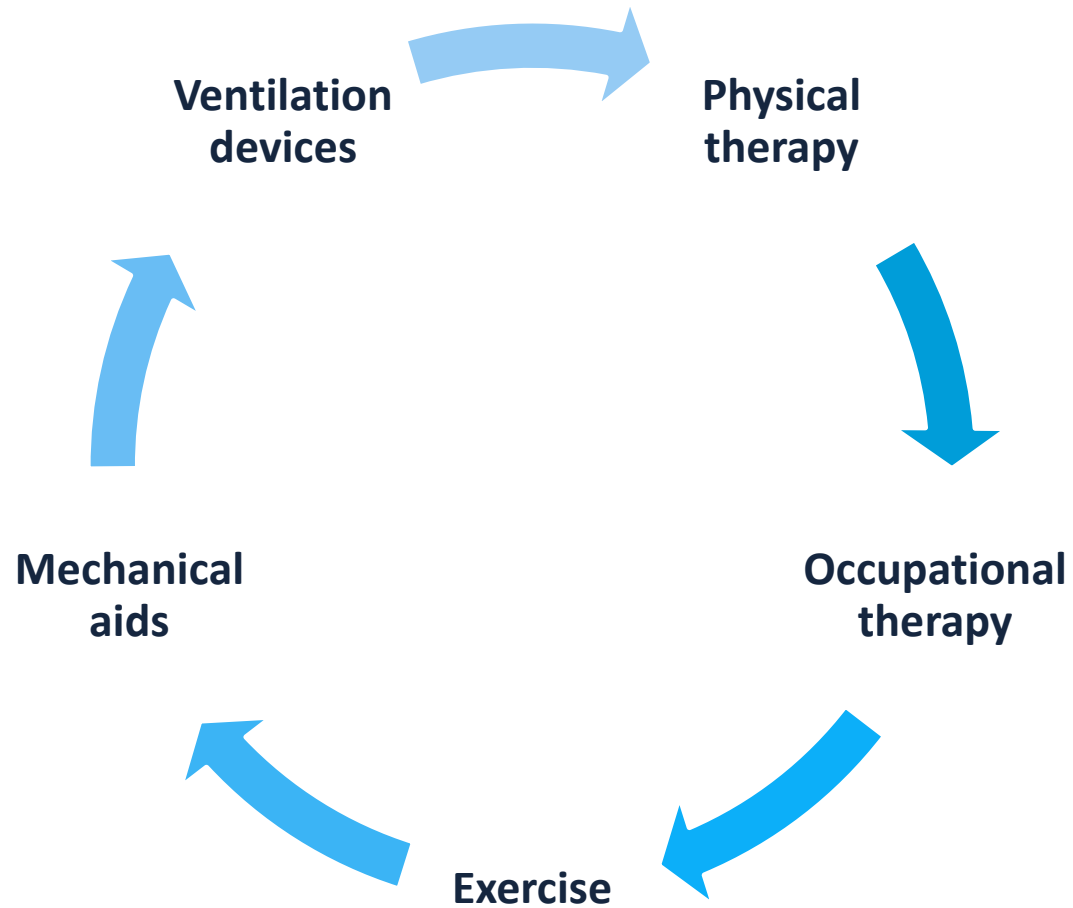
Treatment	Mechanism	Trial Data
DYNE-251	Antisense oligonucleotide	Phase I/II DELIVER trial: Mean dystrophin expression of 8.72% in treated patients
SGT-003	Gene therapy	Phase I/II INSPIRE DUCHENNE trial: 3 patients showed an average micro-dystrophin expression of 110%
RGX-202	Gene therapy	Phase I/II AFFINITY DUCHENNE trial: Displayed functional improvements after 9 months of therapy, including a 4-point NSAA gain
AOC 1044	Antisense oligonucleotide	EXPLORE44 trial: Mean dystrophin expression of 25% accompanied by an 80% average decrease in creatine kinase levels



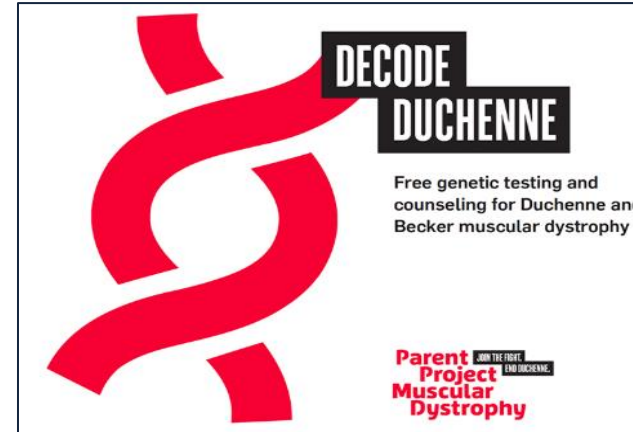
Additional Therapies

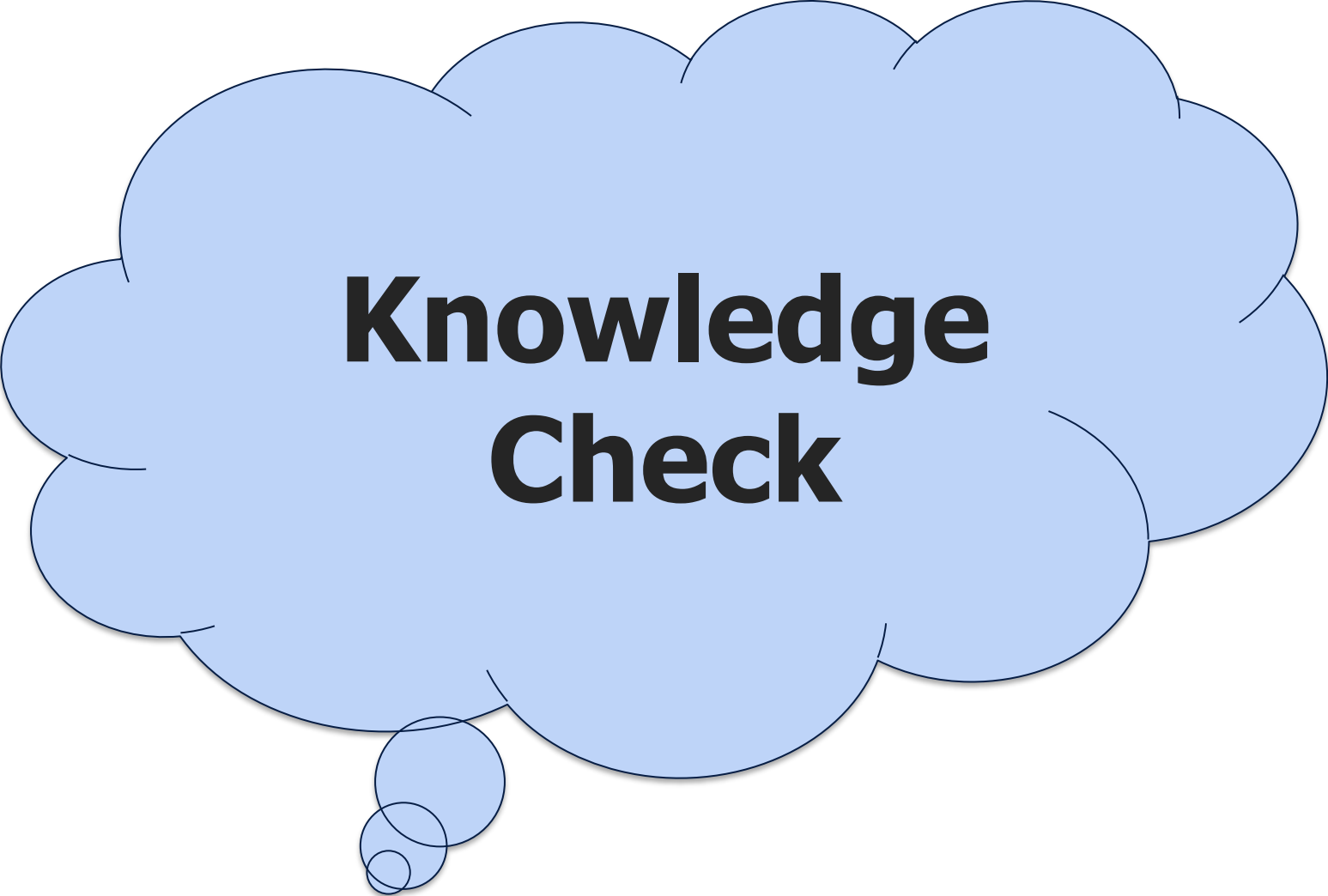


Supportive Therapies and Specialists



Patient Resources

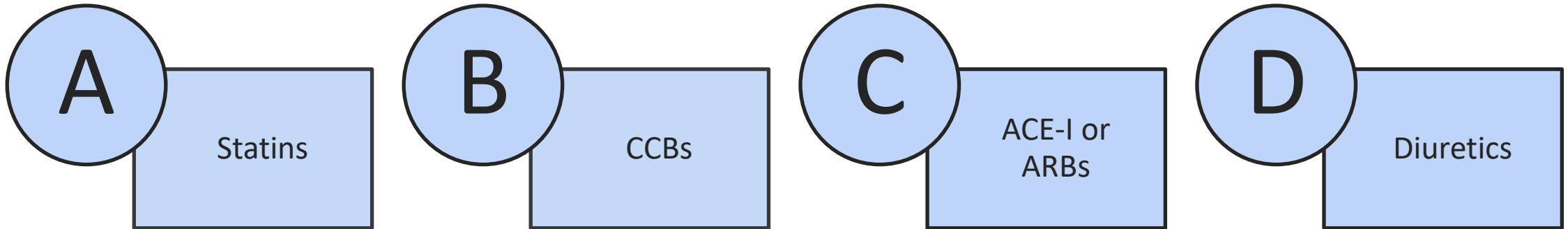




Knowledge Check

Knowledge Check

Which class of medications is often used first-line to delay the progression of DMD-related cardiomyopathy?



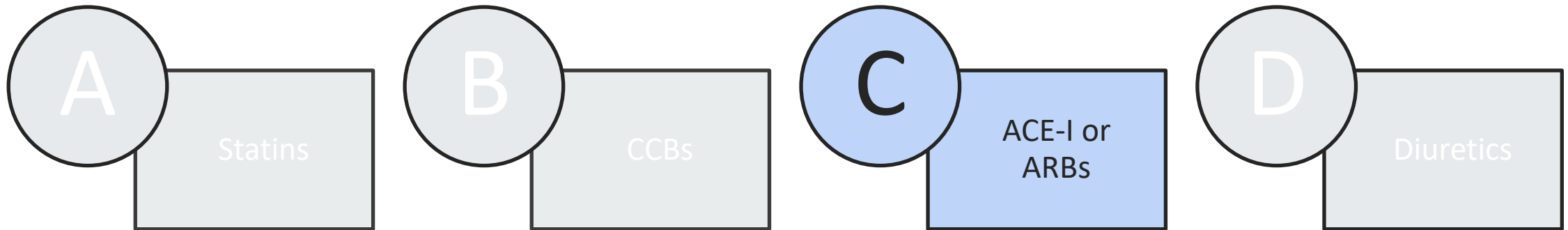
CCBs = Calcium channel blockers

ACE-I = Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors

ARB = Angiotensin II receptor blockers

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Knowledge Check

Which of the following is one of the standard pharmacologic treatments used to slow progression of DMD?

A
Methotrexate

B
Corticosteroids

C
Baclofen

D
Diazepam

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Key Takeaways

DMD is caused by mutations in the dystrophin gene and is characterized by progressive muscle weakness

Symptoms include ambulation difficulties, frequent contractures, respiratory and cardiac complications

Treatment options consist of corticosteroids, givinostat, delandistrogene moxeparvovec and exon skipping therapies

Supportive therapies play a large role in the management of DMD

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Questions?

If you have any additional questions, please reach out to Karina Pelejo
kpelejo@pantherxrare.com

