#0061

Prevalence and Clinical Characteristics of Patients with Transthyretin Amyloidosis in the United States and Japan: Results from the OverTTuRe Study

Author/s:

Jason Wright^a, Christian S. Alvarez^b, Lai San Hong^c, Krister Järbrink^d, Neela Kumar^e, Christina Pao^a, Eric Wittbrodt^b, Shun Kohsaka^f

Organizations/Affiliations:

^aGlobal Medical Affairs, BioPharmaceuticals Medical, AstraZeneca, Wilmington, Delaware, USA

^bCardiovascular, Renal and Metabolism Epidemiology, BioPharmaceuticals Medical, AstraZeneca, Gaithersburg, Maryland, USA

^cRedsen Limited, Bournemouth, UK

^dCardiovascular, Renal and Metabolism Evidence, BioPharmaceuticals Medical, AstraZeneca, Gothenburg, Sweden

^eDirector, Payer & Real-World Evidence, BioPharmaceuticals Medical, AstraZeneca, Wilmington, USA Department of Cardiology, Keio University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan

Abstract

Background: Transthyretin (ATTR) amyloidosis is a clinically heterogeneous and ultimately fatal disease. Recently, diagnostic and therapeutic advances have led to much greater awareness in clinical practice.

Objective: The purpose of this analysis was to describe the epidemiological and clinical characteristics of patients diagnosed with ATTR amyloidosis in the USA and Japan.

Methods: OverTTuRe is a multi-country study generating real-world evidence on patients with ATTR amyloidosis. Data for the USA cohort were extracted from the Optum's de-identified Clinformatics[®] Data Mart Database (2017-2022), and from the Medical Data Vision Database (2014-2022) for the Japanese cohort. The study population included patients aged ≥18 years with a reported ICD-10 diagnosis code for ATTR amyloidosis.

Results: We identified 20,452 patients from the USA (median age 75 years; 48.8% males) and 12,072 from Japan (median age 73 years; 53.3% males). Between 2017 and 2022, there has been 100% and 97.3% increase in the recorded number of patients with ATTR amyloidosis in the USA and Japan. The most common cardiac comorbidities were hypertension (USA: 83.9%; Japan: 34.5%), arrythmia (45.5%; 23.4%) and heart failure (37.3%; 41.4%). Diabetes mellitus (41.6%; 22.5%), renal failure (43.5%; 17.9%) and gastrointestinal dysfunction (29.7%; 17.6%) were the most frequent non-cardiac comorbidities.

Conclusions: This study showed a remarkable and similar increase in patients diagnosed with ATTR amyloidosis in two countries. The results highlight substantial cardiac and non-cardiac comorbidities, stressing the importance of increased awareness to support early diagnosis and treatment to prevent disease progression and premature death.

Keywords: Transthyretin amyloidosis, heart failure, hypertension, arrythmia, diabetes mellitus, renal failure, gastrointestinal dysfunction

Abbreviations: Transthyretin (ATTR) amyloidosis, United States of America (USA)

Funding: OverTTuRe is funded by AstraZeneca.

Ethical approval: Not required as data is de-identified.

Conflict of Interest: SK has received honoraria from AstraZeneca and Novartis. JW, KJ, CP, EW are employees of and hold stock or stock options in AstraZeneca. NK is an employee of AstraZeneca. CSA is part of the contingent workforce of AstraZeneca. LSH is an independent contractor for AstraZeneca.