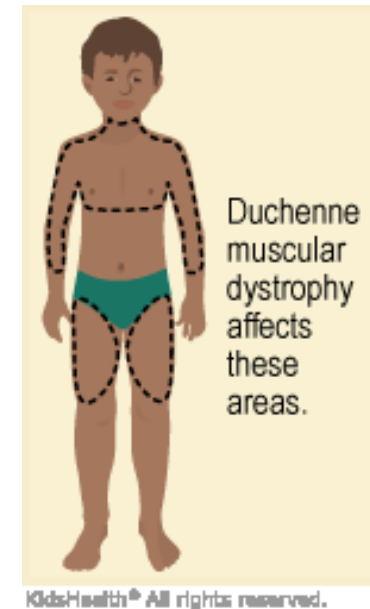
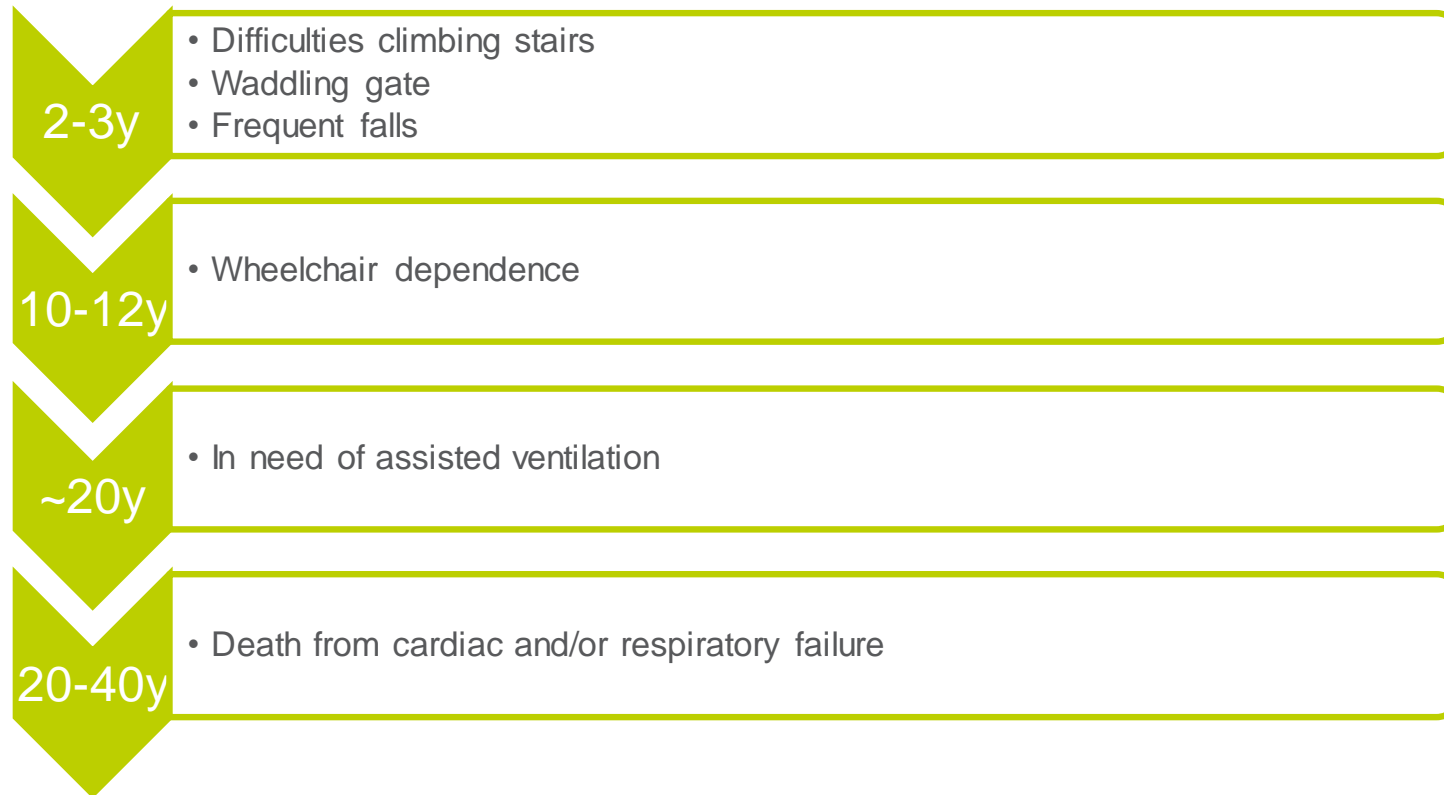


BURDEN OF DUCHENNE MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY (DMD) IN BELGIUM

Marjan Cosyns, Eva De Meulemeester, Brecht Devleesschauwer

DMD: Symptomatology

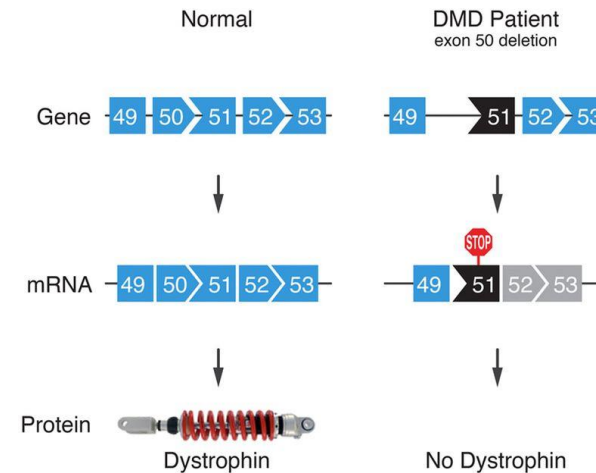
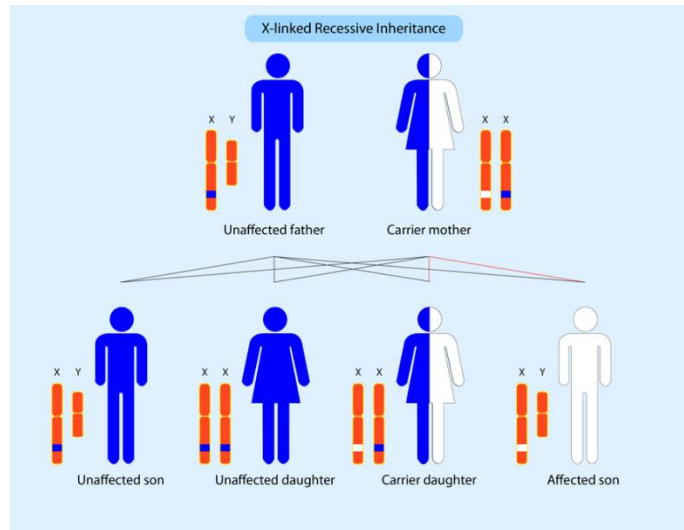
Severe, progressive, muscle-wasting disease



DMD: Genetics

X-linked recessive disorder

- Mutations in the gene encoding dystrophin (*DMD*; 300377)
- Primarily affects boys
- Women are carriers, but can be symptomatic too



DMD: Care in Belgium

Part of the rehabilitation agreement « Neuromuscular diseases (NMD) » (NIHDI, 1999)

- Accreditation of neuromuscular reference centers (NMRC)
 - Expertise
 - Multidisciplinarity
 - Accurate registration
 - Patient-oriented scientific research
- Reimbursement of costs for NMD patients
- Basis of the Belgian Neuromuscular Diseases Registry (BNMDR, 2008)

BNMDR

Annual data collection

~ 6000 patients/year
62 NMD groups



7 NMRC

Demographic data
Diagnosis
Functional status (+ PROM)
+ DMD core dataset
+ SMA core dataset

DMD: BNMDR 2019 data

N = 258

- 4% of BNMDR 2019 population
- ~ prevalence: 2.3 / 100,000

- Mean age = 18y (SD = 9.4y)
- 99% male
- 93% genetically confirmed

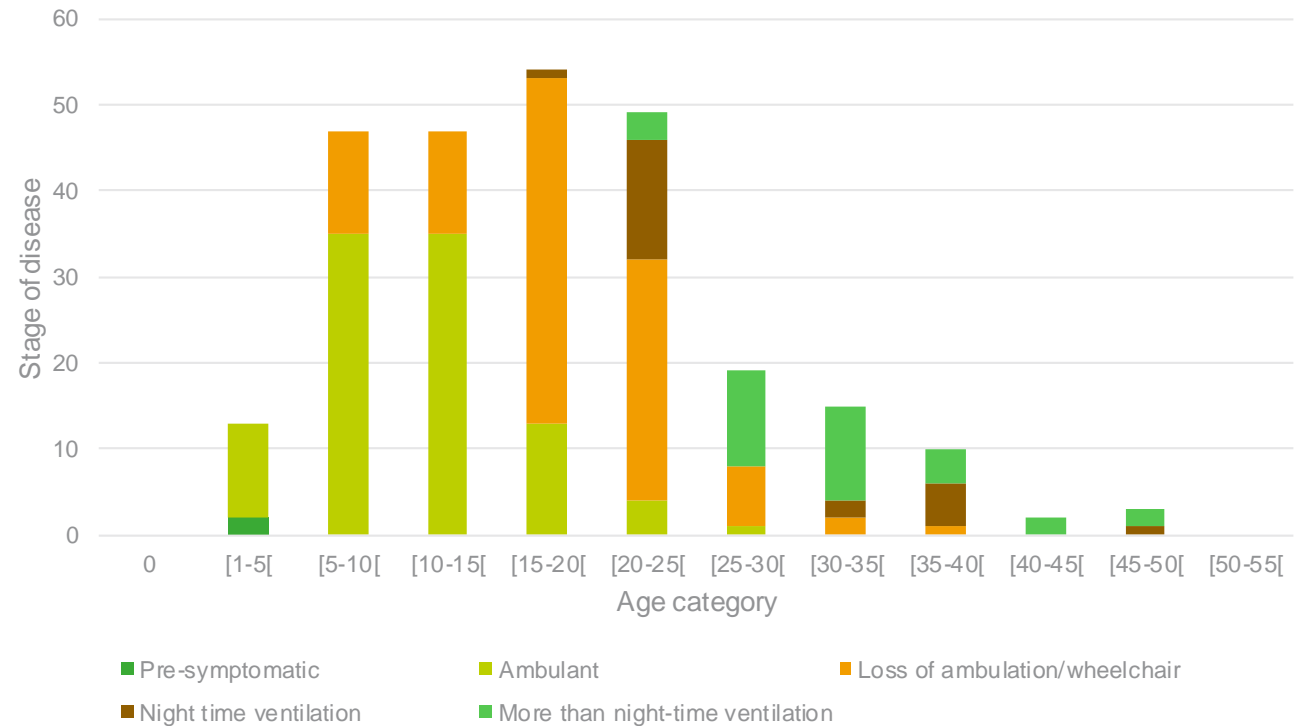


Figure 1. Stage of disease in function of age

Objective of the study

As a rare disease, DMD has a small health impact at population level
However, the health impact at patient level is significant

Need to measure the burden of DMD

- Health care planning
- Emerging gene therapies

The current study aimed to quantify the burden of DMD in Belgium using the Disability Adjusted Life Year (DALY) metric, based on the BNMDR

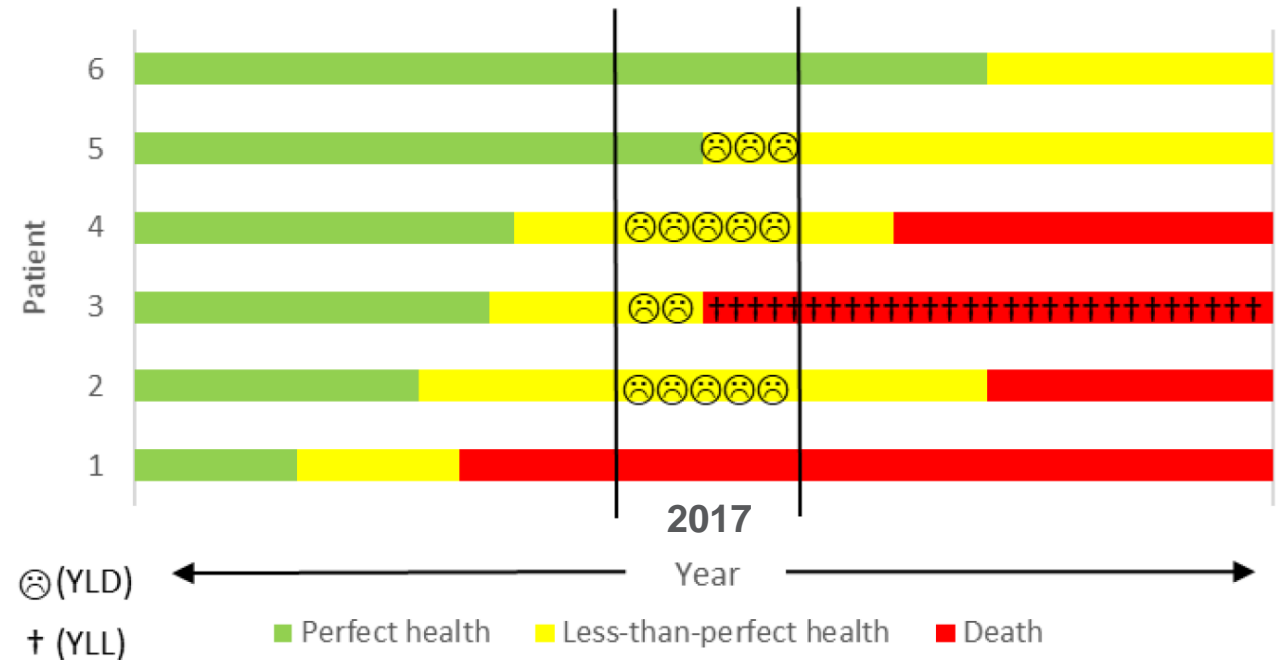
Methods: General concepts

$$\text{DALY} = \text{YLL} + \text{YLD}$$

- YLL = Number of deaths x life expectancy at the age of death
- YLD = Number of cases x duration till remission or death x disability weight

> BNMDR 2017, 2018, 2019; averaged out

Prevalence approach (hybrid model)



Methods: YLL

YLL = Number of deaths x life expectancy at the age of death



BNMDR mortality data

GBD 2017 study

Methods: YLD

YLD = Number of cases x duration till remission or death x disability weight

- BNMDR data
- Literature
- Scenario analysis

- No specific DW for DMD
- Disease model
 - GBD studies
 - European DW study
 - Literature

Results: YLL

2017-2019: 25 deaths / 779 population (3.2%)

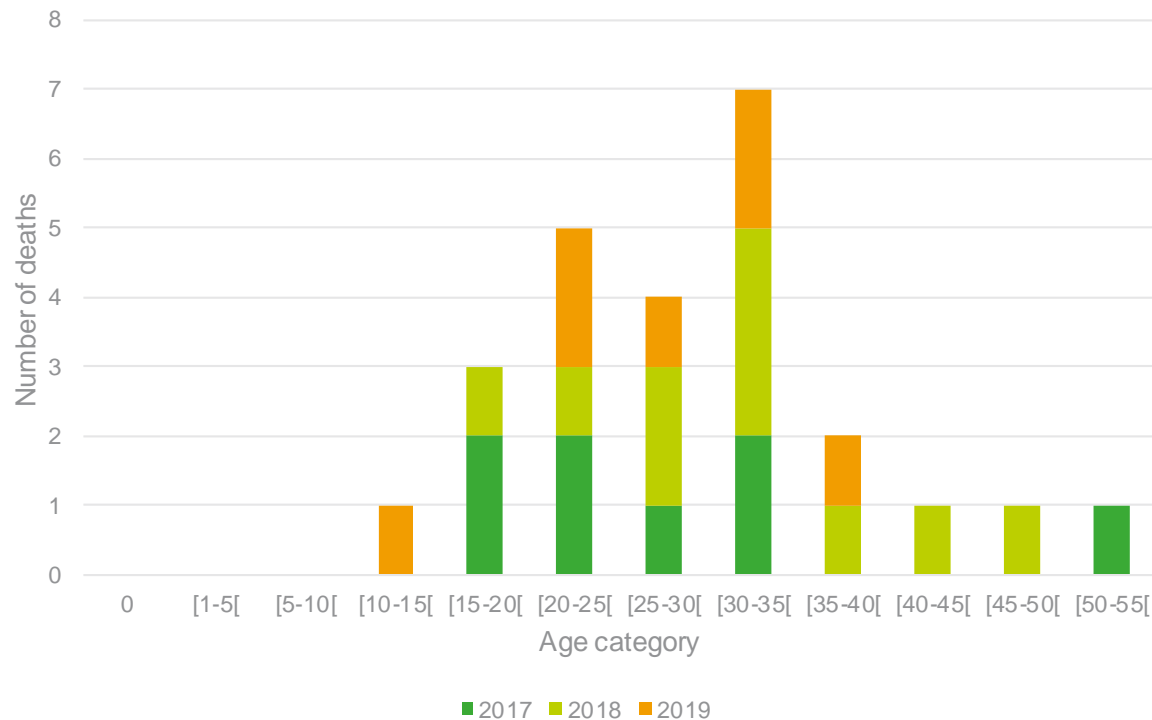


Figure 2. Number of deaths in function of age, per year

$$YLL_{2017-2019} = \sum_{i=25} YLL \text{ per patient} = 1533$$

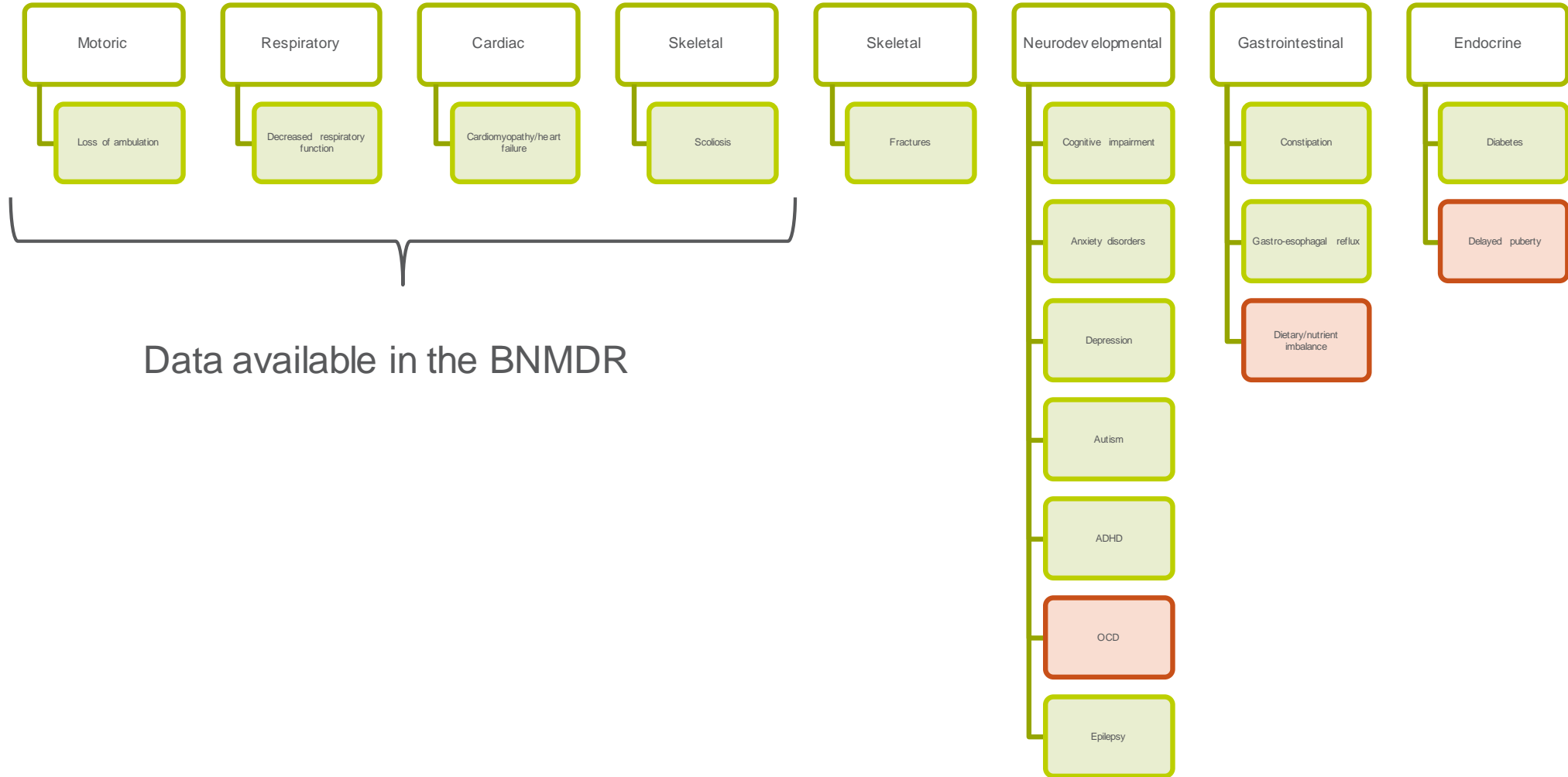
$$YLL_{\text{per year}} = YLL_{2017-2019} / 3 = 511$$

$$YLL_{\text{per patient}} = YLL_{2017-2019} / 779 = 1.97$$

$$YLL_{\text{per death}} = YLL_{2017-2019} / 25 = 61$$

Highest YLL in 30-35y age category
0 YLL before 10y

Results: DMD disease model



Data available in the BNMDR

Results: YLD

$$YLD_{2017-2019} = \sum_{i=779} YLD \text{ per patient} = 269$$

$$YLD_{\text{per year}} = YLD_{2017-2019} / 3 = 90$$

$$YLD_{\text{per patient}} = YLD_{2017-2019} / 779 = 0.35$$

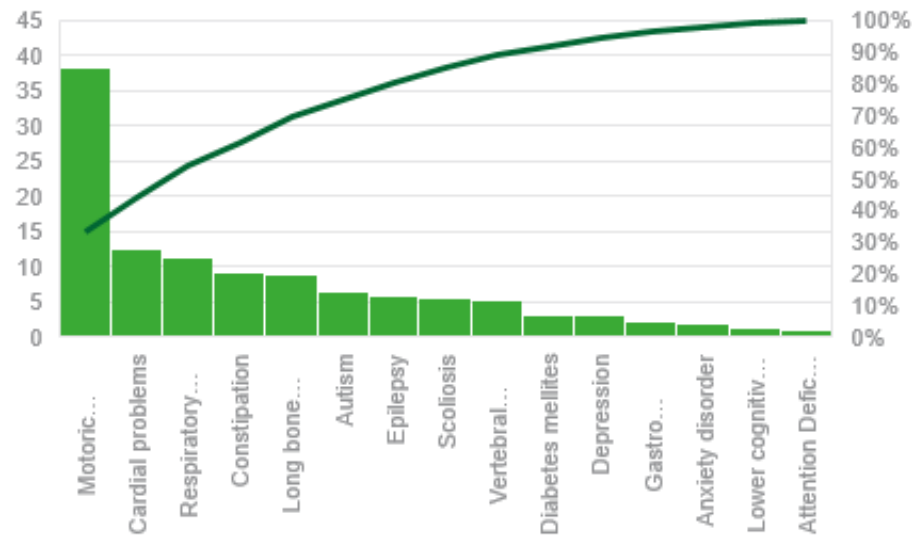


Figure 3. YLD contribution per health state <2017-2019>

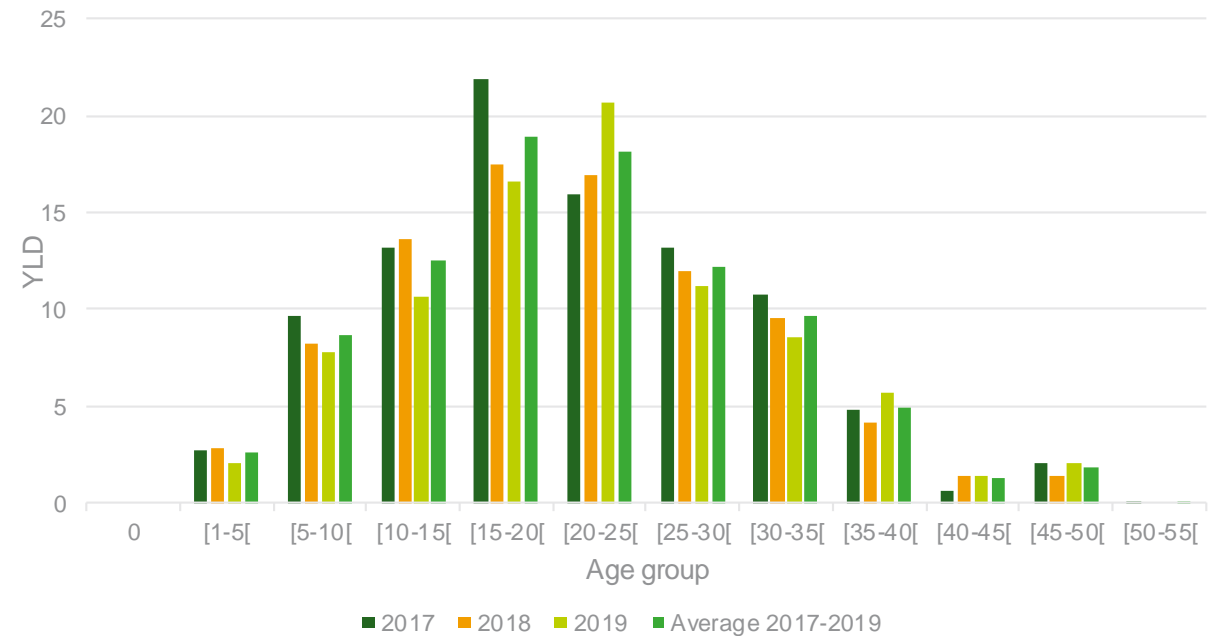


Figure 4. YLD in function of age, per year and averaged out

Results: DALY

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DALY}_{2017-2019} &= \text{YLL}_{2017-2019} + \text{YLD}_{2017-2019} \\ &= 1533 + 269 \\ &= 1802 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{DALY}_{\text{per year}} = \text{DALY}_{2017-2019} / 3 = 601$$

$$\text{DALY}_{\text{per patient}} = \text{DALY}_{2017-2019} / 779 = 2.31$$

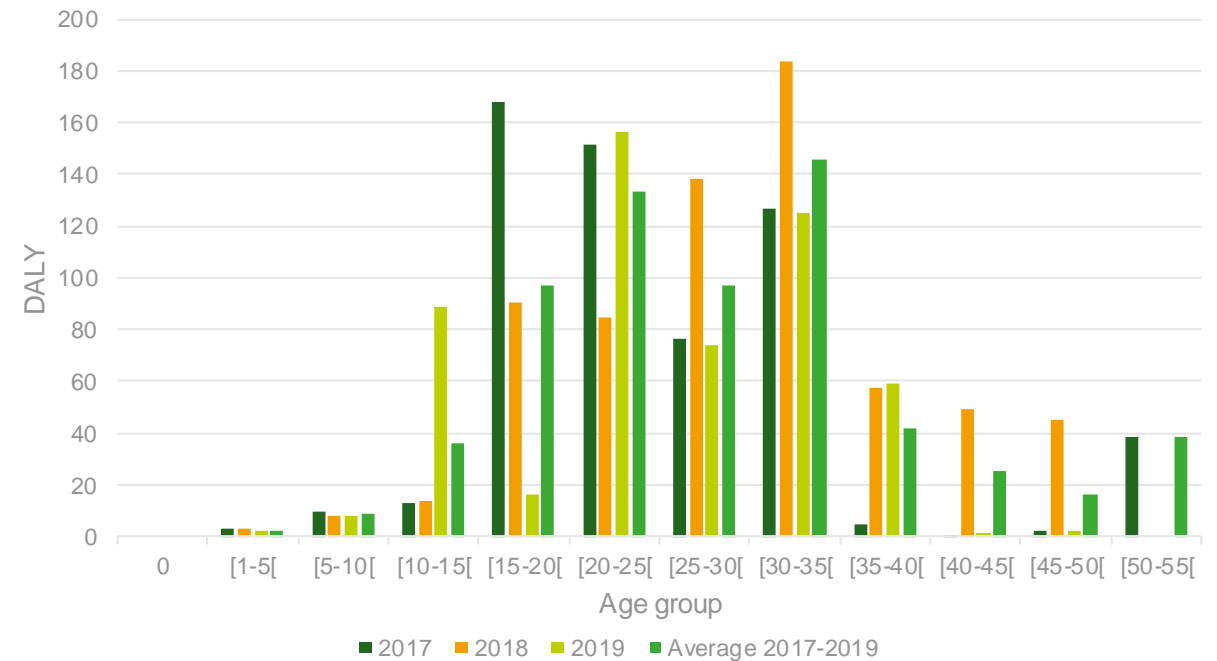


Figure 5. DALY in function of age, per year and averaged out

Results: Scenario analysis

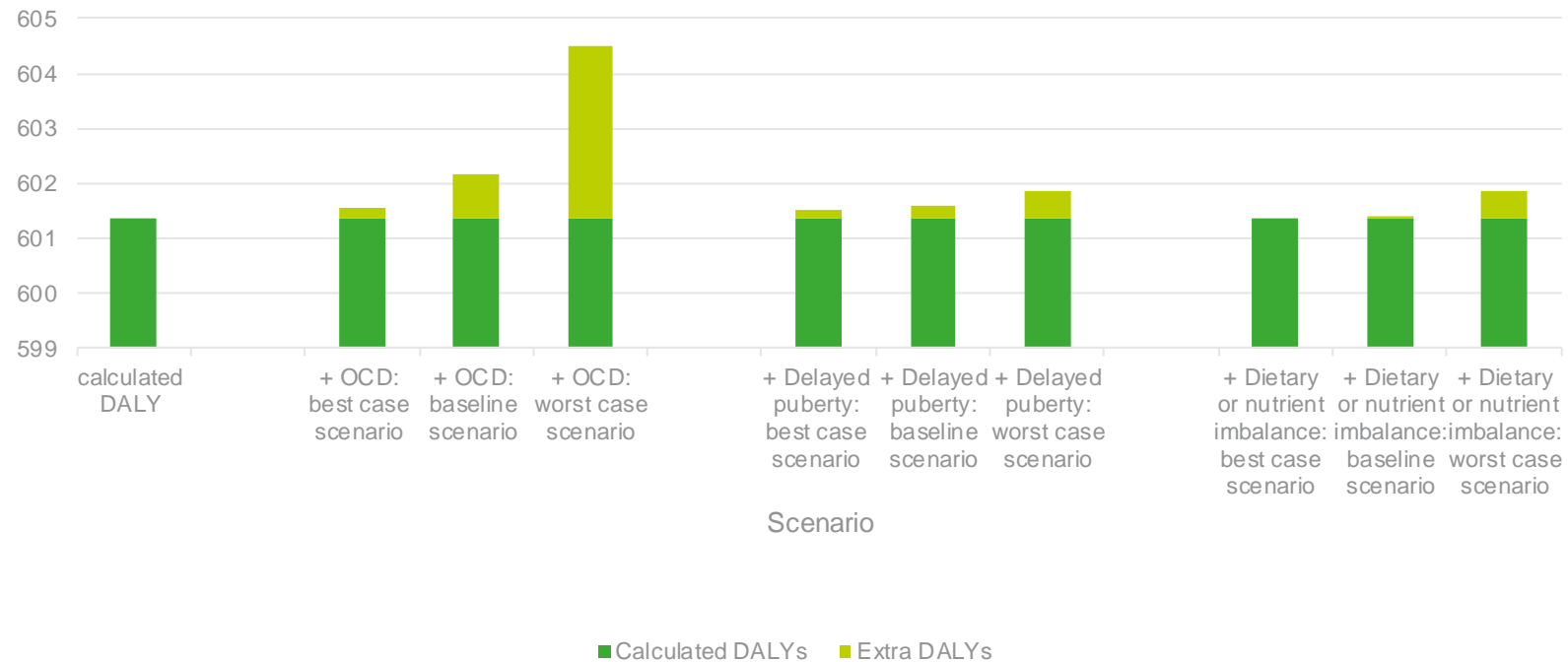


Figure 6. Scenario analysis of the DALY contribution of OCD, delayed puberty and dietary/nutrient imbalance

Discussion

DMD: 2.31 DALY per patient (85% YLL, 15% YLD)

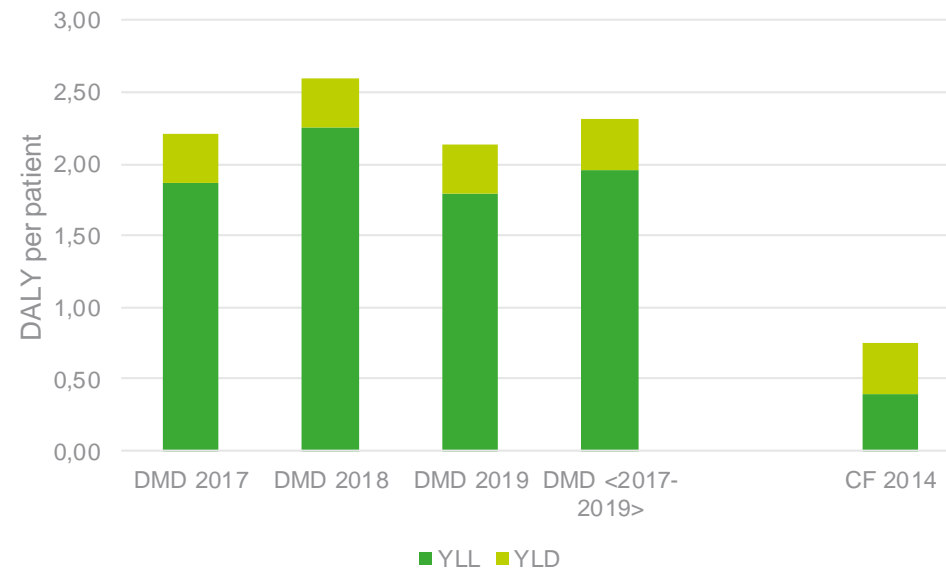


Figure 7. DALY per patient for DMD and CF

CF: 0.75 DALY per patient (53% YLL, 47% YLD)

Discussion



Strengths:

- First study
- Reliability
- External validity



Future perspectives:

- Dataset modification
- Comparison
- Health care planning

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