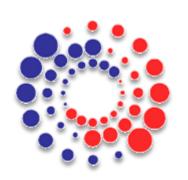
# THE FRENCH NATIONAL REGISTRY OF FSHD: **A SPRAULING HUB-AND-SPOKE ARCHITECTURE**



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SOLVE FSHD

FSHD ITALIA

CTR

France; <sup>4</sup>APHM, Hôpital Timone Enfants, Laboratoire de Génétique Moléculaire, Marseille, France; <sup>5</sup>Aix Marseille Univ, INSERM, MMG, Bioinformatics & Genetics, Marseille, France.



Facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy (FSHD) is one of the most common genetic muscular dystrophies in adults, affecting at least 3200 people in France<sup>1-3</sup>. The disease typically manifests as asymmetric progressive muscular weakness<sup>4,5</sup>. The muscles first affected are those of the face, the shoulder girdle and the upper arm. The first symptoms usually appear in the late twenties. The severity and localization of the symptoms are highly variable among individuals even inside a single family. Although causal mechanisms are complex and have not entirely been elucidated yet, 95% patients feature a shortened D4Z4 array on chromosome 4, which constitutes type 1 FSHD. More complex etiologies are commonly referred to as type 2 FSHD. There is no treatment, but experimental drugs are currently tested in phase 2 and 3 international clinical trials. The French registry on FSHD<sup>6</sup> has been started with the aim, in particular, to help design and facilitate the setup of such trials. The registry was created in 2013 and has been funded and supported since then by AFM-Téléthon.

••••FSHD

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FSHD CANADA FOUNDATION

Filnemus

### A COLLABORATIVE ENDEAVOUR

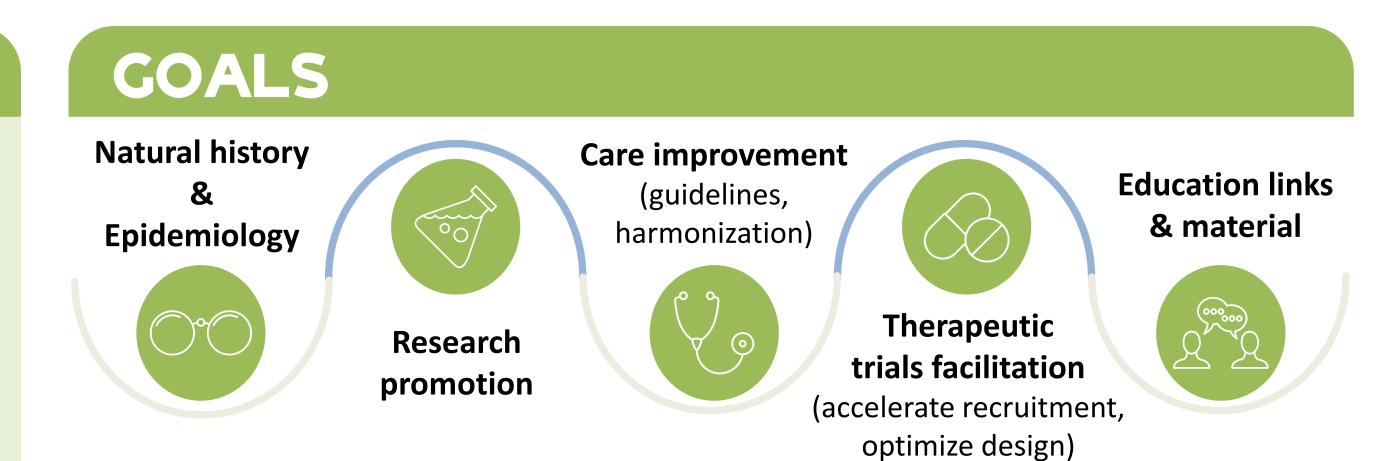
- **Financed** by AFM-Téléthon
- **Coordination & clinical curation**: Prof. Sabrina SACCONI, Benoît SANSON & Sarah AIT BENAMARA (CHU Nice)

FSHD

TREAT-NMD

🚯 AMIS FSH

• **Genetic curation**: Dr Rafaëlle BERNARD & Sitraka RABARIMERIARIJAONA (AP-HM)



- Bioinformatics: Prof. Christophe BÉROUD (AMU) & Céline GUIEN (Genomnis)
- Valorisation, Regulatory & Statistical support: Hadrien DELATTRE, Dieynaba DIAGNE, Juliette PETERKA, Caroline STALENS & Julie LEJEUNE (AFM-Téléthon)
- **41 participating centres** across France
- **Steering committee**
- Networking with patient associations & consortia

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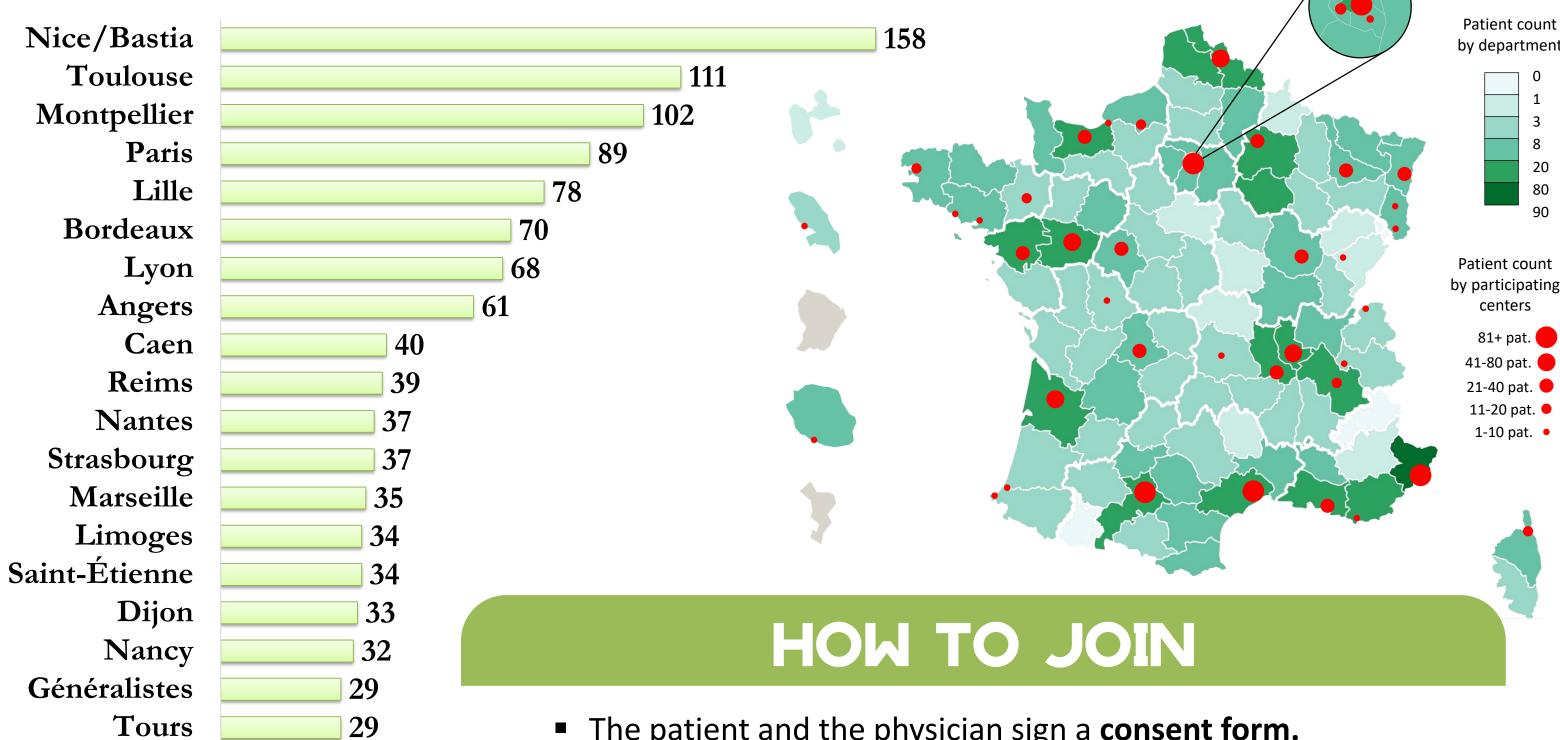
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A database and a website: fshd.fr 

#### **Distribution of patients in participating centres**



### DATA COLLECTION & QUALITY

Inclusion & Follow-up data. 

up of future clinical trials;

addresses) will allow to send :

► Notifications facilitating the design and set

**Reminders** to help collect longitudinal data.

- New set of forms (June 2021):
- ► **Updated** Forms; Nominative data (phone numbers & email
  - ► **Follow-up** self-report;
  - ► Pediatric forms.

AFMTÉLÉT

Data **monitoring** in centres being implemented.

#### **KEY NUMBERS**

- 1266 patients
- 3396 forms in total
  - ✓ 1559 self-report forms
  - ✓ 1837 clinical evaluation forms
  - ✓ ~1300 follow-up forms
- (on March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2024)
- Data collection since 2013
- New data protection authority (CNIL) authorization in nov. 2020
- 2 scientific publications<sup>6,7</sup>
- 8 satellite projects in progress or in development

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Tours Garches Brest/Ploemeur Créteil Rennes Rouen Grenoble La Réunion 9 Bayonne/Hendaye 8 Martinique 6 Clermont-Fd 5 Vannes Colmar 4 Mulhouse 3 Poitiers 2 Toulon 2 Besançon 1 Chambéry 1 Le Havre 1

- Nîmes ] 1
- Thonon-les-B. 1

- The patient and the physician sign a **consent form.** THEN
  - The patient fills a **self-report questionnaire (SRQ).** AND/OR

The physician (specialized in neuromuscular diseases) fills a clinical evaluation form (CEF).

(Originals to be sent to coordination team.)

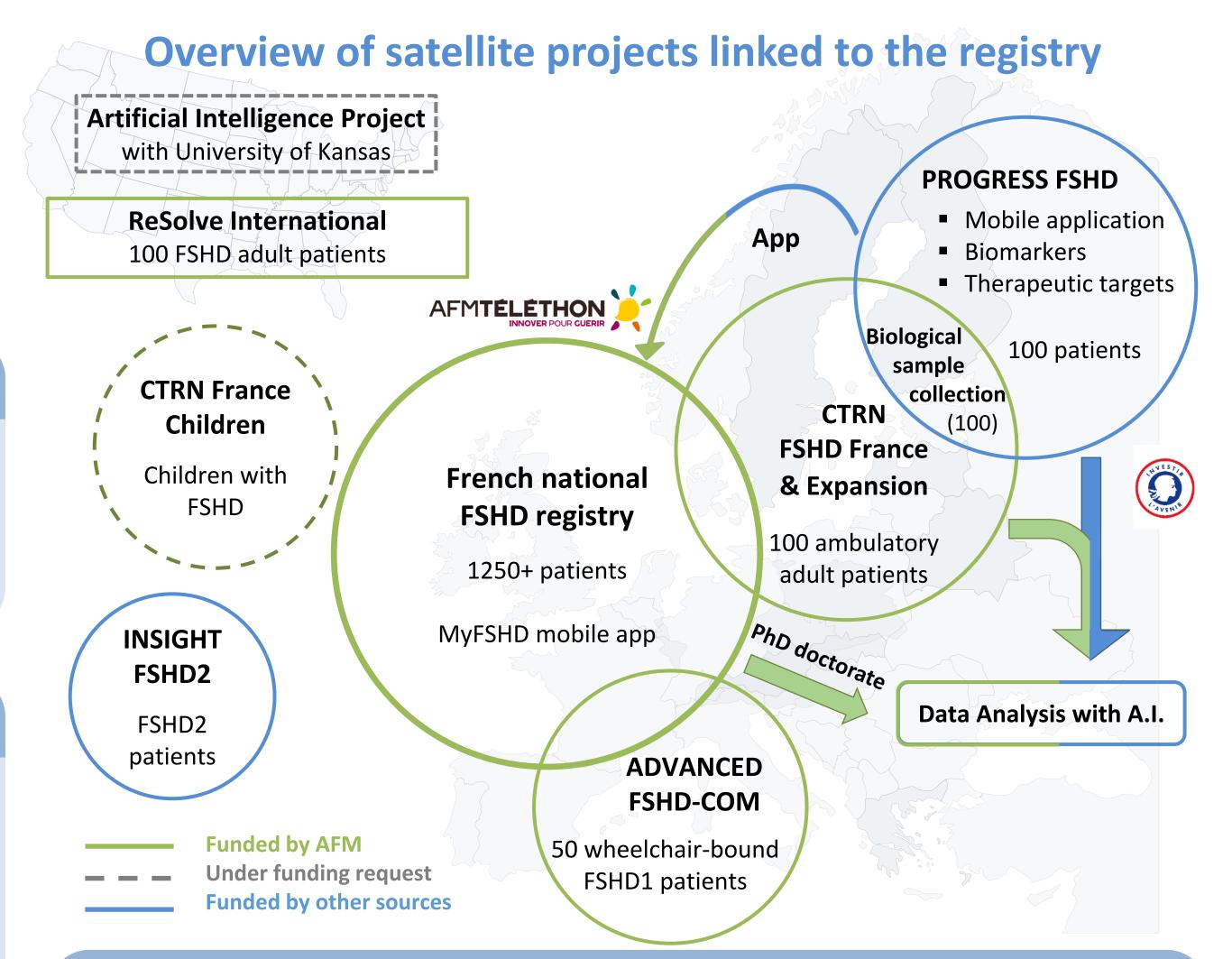
- Data from the SRQ and CEF are generally consistent, and complementary (Sanson et al, 2022)<sup>7</sup>.
- **Specific CEFs** are available for **type 1 and type 2** FSHD.
- **Collaboration agreement** with participating centres.
- **Online completion of self-report forms (**follow-ups).
- Online CEF completion will follow.
- All documents available at fshd.fr/documents.

#### A TOOL FOR PATIENTS & RESEARCHERS

- Identification of potential patients in therapeutic trials : Fulcrum Therapeutics phase II ReDUX4 (NCT04003974) and phase III REACH (NCT05397470); CHU Nice phase II REINFORCE (NCT06222827).
- Switching to **nominative data** has made the **recruitment** of patients in trials **easier**.
- Information relay towards resources on research and care, patient association and consortia websites.

#### **DATA POLICY**

- Valorization through research projects and clinical trials : a dedicated committee has been set up to this end.
- Access to data is controlled and secured ; login is made through a 2-factor authentication process. RGPD requirements have been or are being implemented; data are hosted by a service provider that received the **French HDS certification for** the hosting of personal health data, since September 2019.
- Any use of data requires the **approval of the steering committee**.



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#### A HUB FOR RESEARCH PROJECTS

- Health Data Warehouse status sought to allow more flexibility in the setup of future research projects.
- Clinical trial data on the natural history of FSHD1 integrated as registry modules. CTRN FSHD France (NCT04038138) and ADVANCED FSHD-COM (NCT05453461) aim to optimize outcome measures beneficial in tailoring future clinical trials for ambulatory and non-ambulatory patients, respectively.
- Additional modules to be progressively set up with studies complementary to CTRN, i.e. targeting, potentially, type 2 (INSIGHT FSHD2) and pediatric populations.
- Statistical analysis on phenotypical and genotypical traits of typical vs atypical FSHD (article in preparation).
- Collaboration with a team in CHU Tours to better characterize atypical features (article in preparation).
- PhD doctorate financed to apply machine learning on the registry data.
- Setup of a consortium with University of Kansas to further Al data analysis.

#### References

 $(\alpha)$ Registry website : www.fshd.fr Corresponding author: sacconi.s@chu-nice.fr

Call us : 04 92 03 22 55

<sup>1</sup>Deenen JC et al. Population-based incidence and prevalence of facioscapulohumeral dystrophy. Neurology. 2014;83(12):1056–9. <sup>2</sup>Mostacciuolo ML et al. Facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy: epidemiological and molecular study in a north-east Italian population sample. Clin Genet. 2009;75(6):550–5. <sup>3</sup>Evangelista T, et al. Design, set-up and utility of the UK facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy patient registry. J Neurol. 2016;263:1401–8. <sup>4</sup>Padberg GW. Facioscapulohumeral disease. Leiden: Faculty of Medicine, Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC), Leiden University; 1982. <sup>5</sup>Statland JM, & Tawil R. Risk of functional impairment in facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy. Muscle Nerve. 2014;49(4):520–7. <sup>6</sup>Guien C et al. The French National Registry of patients with Facioscapulohumeral muscular dystrophy. Orphanet J Rare Dis. 2018;13(1):1-10. <sup>7</sup>Sanson, B. et al. Convergence of patient- and physician-reported outcomes in the French National Registry of Facioscapulohumeral Dystrophy. Orphanet J Rare Dis. 2022;17(1):1-12.

### **FIVE-YEAR PERSPECTIVES**

- Development of modules dedicated to therapeutic education available to patients who fill a form. Specific topics (e.g. nutrition) will be addressed.
- **Real-World Data** collection (to identify clinical outcomes, help design clinical trials, etc.) through a smartphone app.
- Development a predictive model with machine learning.

