

# Solriamfetol Real World Experience Study (SURWEY): Initiation and Titration Strategies Among Physicians Prescribing Solriamfetol for Participants with Narcolepsy from Germany



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## Introduction

- Excessive daytime sleepiness (EDS) is a core symptom of narcolepsy type 1 and type 2 that has historically been managed with wake-promoting agents, sodium oxybate, or traditional stimulants<sup>1-3</sup>
- Solriamfetol (Sunosi™) is a dopamine/norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor approved in the EU and the US to treat EDS associated with narcolepsy (75–150 mg/day) and obstructive sleep apnoea (OSA) (37.5–150 mg/day)<sup>4,5</sup>
- With the clinical availability of solriamfetol, data describing real-world physician dosing and titration strategies may help health providers optimise patient care

## Objective

- To characterise real-world dosing and titration strategies used by physicians in Germany when initiating solriamfetol treatment for patients with narcolepsy

## Methods

- SURWEY is an ongoing retrospective chart review study among physicians in Germany, France, and Italy prescribing solriamfetol for patients with EDS associated with narcolepsy or OSA
- The current analysis focuses on data from patients with narcolepsy from Germany
- Physicians currently prescribing solriamfetol to ≥10 patients with EDS associated with narcolepsy provided data from the patients' medical records
  - Eligible patients were ≥18 years old, had been diagnosed with EDS due to narcolepsy, achieved a stable dose of solriamfetol, and completed ≥6 weeks of solriamfetol treatment
- Solriamfetol initiation strategies were characterised as:
  - Changeover**: switched/switching from existing EDS medications onto solriamfetol
  - Add-on**: adding solriamfetol to current EDS medication
  - New-to-therapy**: no current EDS medication prior to solriamfetol
- Data related to reasons for starting solriamfetol, solriamfetol dosing and titration, and prior medications are summarised descriptively; observed data are reported

Table 1. Baseline demographics

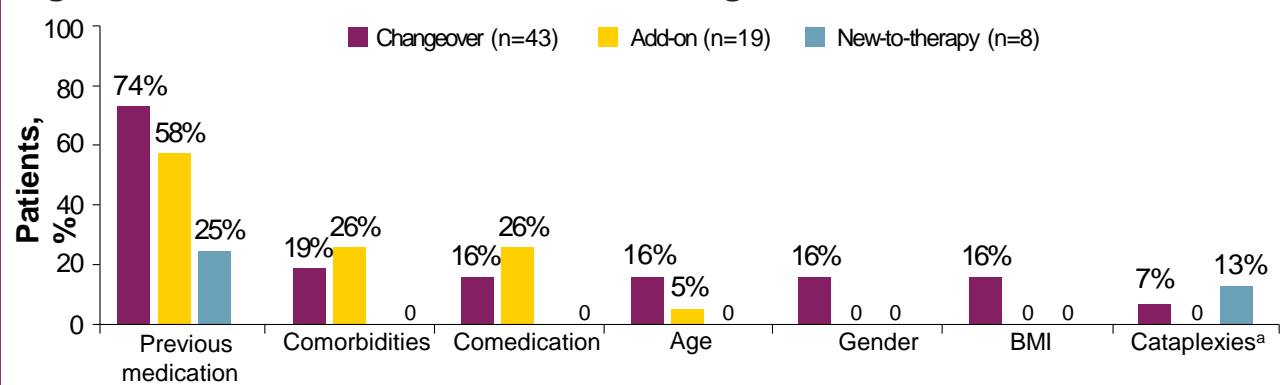
	Changeover (n=43)	Add-on (n=19)	New-to-therapy (n=8)	Overall (N=70)
Age, years				
Mean (SD)	38.0 (15.2)	36.2 (11.4)	32.6 (12.0)	36.9 (13.9)
Median (min, max)	36 (18, 76)	34 (18, 56)	28 (21, 53)	33.5 (18, 76)
Gender, n (%)				
Female	25 (58)	11 (58)	3 (38)	39 (56)
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup> , mean (SD)	26.5 (5.4)	27.7 (5.5)	24.7 (3.4)	26.7 (5.2)
Patients with cataplexy, n (%)	23 (54)	15 (79)	2 (25)	40 (57)
Baseline ESS score, mean (SD)	17.1 (3.6)	18.5 (2.2)	17.6 (2.7)	17.6 (3.1)
Any comorbidity, n (%)	31 (72)	15 (79)	4 (50)	50 (71)
Anxiety/depression	18 (42)	7 (37)	0	25 (36)
Other	14 (33)	6 (32)	2 (25)	22 (31)
Obesity	7 (16)	7 (37)	0	14 (20)
Hypertension	6 (14)	5 (26)	1 (13)	12 (17)
Diabetes type 2	4 (9)	5 (26)	0	9 (13)
Migraine/headache	2 (5)	5 (26)	1 (13)	8 (11)
OSA	5 (12)	2 (11)	1 (13)	8 (11)
Hyperlipidaemia	1 (2)	4 (21)	0	5 (7)
Arrhythmia	0	1 (5)	0	1 (1)
Congestive heart failure	0	1 (5)	0	1 (1)
Coronary artery disease	0	1 (5)	0	1 (1)
Fibromyalgia	0	1 (5)	0	1 (1)

BMI, body mass index; ESS, Epworth Sleepiness Scale; max, maximum; min, minimum; OSA, obstructive sleep apnoea; SD, standard deviation.

- Changeover was the most common initiation strategy (n=43 [61%]), followed by add-on (n=19 [27%]) and new-to-therapy (n=8 [11%])
- Most patients (84%) were treated in specialty sleep centres
- Overall, the most commonly reported comorbidities were anxiety and depression

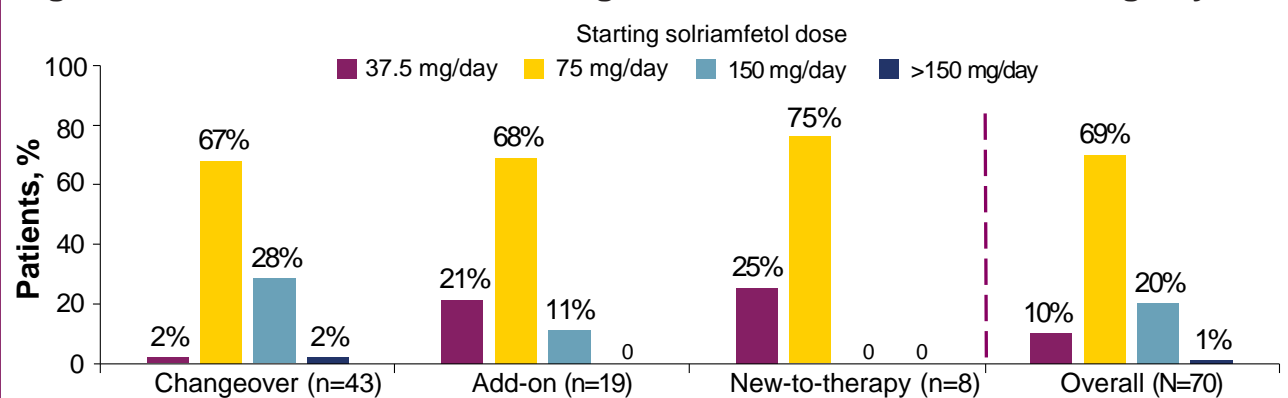
## Results

Figure 1. Factors considered when initiating solriamfetol treatment



<sup>a</sup>Cataplexies likely refers to the absence of cataplexies being a rationale for solriamfetol use. BMI, body mass index.

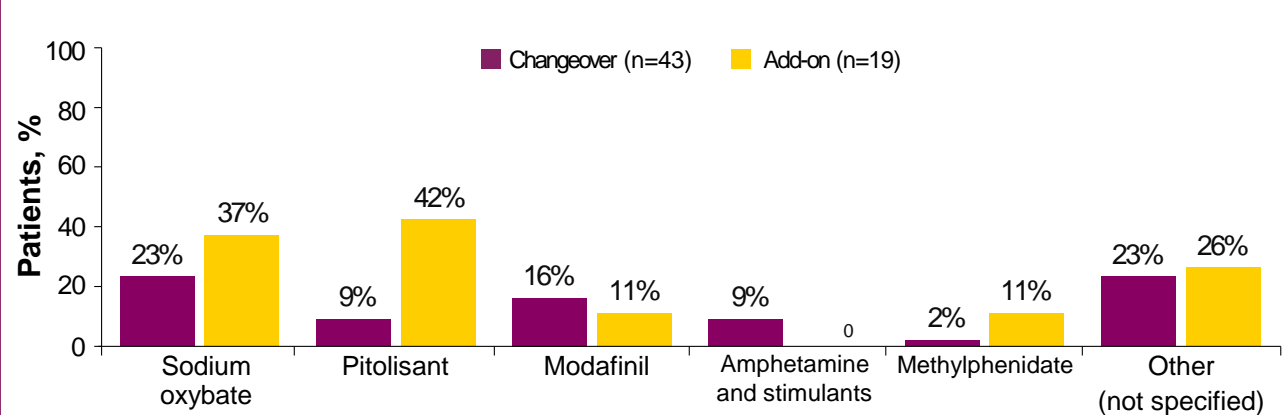
Figure 2. The most common starting dose of solriamfetol was 75 mg/day



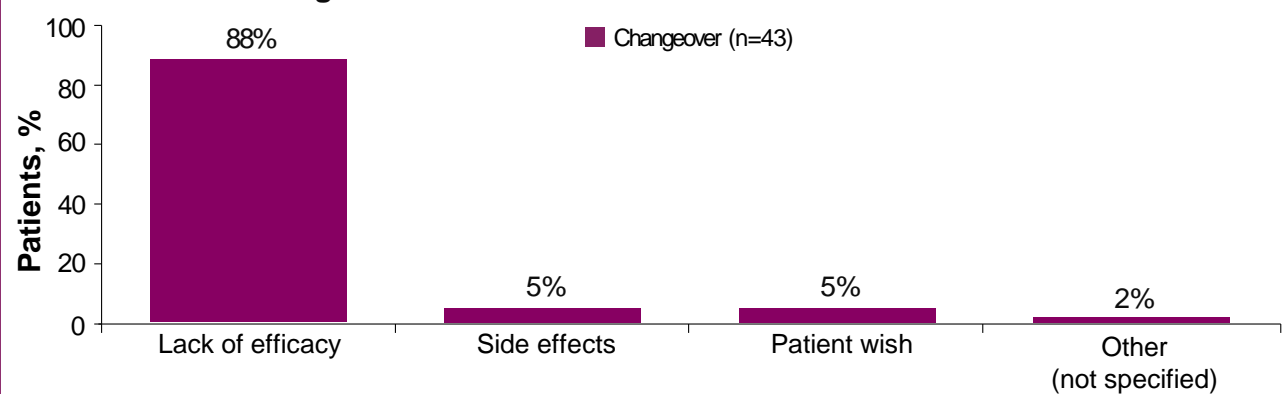
- Solriamfetol was taken once daily in all except 1 patient (99%), who was in the changeover group
- In 29 patients (41%), solriamfetol was titrated; 27/29 (93%) completed titration as prescribed, most of whom (17/27 [63%]) completed titration within 7 days

Figure 3. Solriamfetol was used alongside, or switched from, a variety of medications

### A. Medications taken at solriamfetol initiation<sup>a</sup>



### B. Reasons for changeover



<sup>a</sup>Patients could be taking more than 1 medication.

- Switching was managed using an abrupt (1 day to next) approach for 88% of patients, an overlapping (tapered) approach for 9%, and an unknown approach for 2%
- Physicians indicated they would recommend the switching strategy they had used for 95% of patients
- Common adverse events included headache, decreased appetite, insomnia, anxiety, and irritability; these were consistent with those previously reported for solriamfetol<sup>6</sup>
- No cardiovascular adverse events were reported

## Conclusions

- This study provides the first multicentre, real-world data describing the use of solriamfetol in a cohort of patients with narcolepsy in Germany
- Most patients in this study were switched from a prior medication to solriamfetol, with lack of efficacy cited as the most common reason for switching
- Solriamfetol was typically initiated at 75 mg/day; titration after initiation was common
- Common adverse events were consistent with those reported with solriamfetol in a clinical trial setting

References: 1. Pagel JF. *Am Fam Physician*. 2009;79(5):391-396. 2. Thorpy MJ, Dauvilliers Y. *Sleep Med*. 2015;16(1):9-18. 3. Thorpy MJ. *CNS Drugs*. 2020;34(1):9-27. 4. Sunosi™ (solriamfetol) tablets Summary of Product Characteristics. Dublin, Ireland: Jazz Pharmaceuticals Ireland Ltd; 2020. 5. Sunosi™ (solriamfetol) tablets Prescribing Information. Palo Alto, CA: Jazz Pharmaceuticals, Inc; 2021. 6. Thorpy MJ, et al. *Ann Neurol*. 2019;85(3):359-370.

**Support and Acknowledgments:** This study is supported by Jazz Pharmaceuticals. At the time that the study was initiated, Jazz Pharmaceuticals had worldwide development, manufacturing, and commercialisation rights to solriamfetol, excluding certain jurisdictions in Asia. Jazz Pharmaceuticals completed the divestiture of Sunosi® (solriamfetol) in the US to Axsome Therapeutics, Inc. on May 9, 2022. Acquisition of Sunosi outside the US is expected to be completed in Q4 2022 by Axsome Therapeutics, Inc. SK Biopharmaceuticals, the discoverer of the compound (also known as SKL-N05), maintains rights in 12 Asian markets, including Korea, China, and Japan. Under the direction of the authors, Hannah Kent Ritchie, PhD and David Itkin of Peloton Advantage, LLC, an OPEN Health company, provided medical writing and editorial support for this poster, which was funded by Axsome Therapeutics.

**Disclosures:** Y Winter has received honoraria for educational presentations and consultations from Arvelle Therapeutics, Angelini Pharma, Bayer AG, BIAL, Bioprojet Pharma, Bristol Myers Squibb, Eisai, Ethypharm GmbH, GW Pharmaceuticals, Jazz Pharmaceuticals, LivaNova, Neuraxpharm, Novartis, and UCB Pharma not related to the present study. G Mayer is on the advisory board for Janssen Pharma in Germany and NLS Pharma in Basel, Switzerland. S Kotterba received honoraria for educational presentations and consultations from Bioprojet Pharma and Jazz Pharmaceuticals. H Benes and L Burghaus have nothing to disclose. A Koch, D Girfoglio, and M Setanoians are employees of Jazz Pharmaceuticals who, in the course of this employment, have received stock options exercisable for, and other stock awards of, ordinary shares of Jazz Pharmaceuticals, plc. U Kallweit is on the advisory board at AOP Orphan Pharmaceuticals, Bioprojet Pharma, Jazz Pharmaceuticals, Harmony Biosciences, Takeda Pharma, and UCB Pharma. He is also a consultant to AOP Orphan Pharmaceuticals, Bioprojet Pharma, Jazz Pharmaceuticals, Harmony Biosciences, and Takeda Pharma, and has accepted grants/research support from Bioprojet Pharma, Jazz Pharmaceuticals, and Harmony Biosciences.