

Managed Access Agreement
Risdiplam for treating Spinal Muscular Atrophy in
children and adults

Report to NICE MAOG / EAG

April, 2025

Paediatric Report

30/04/2025

Contents

NB: This report was prepared in relation to specific requests from the EAG. Details of definitions and methodology for the full analysis of the SAP can be found in the main December 2023/March 2024 report

Section numbers, table numbers and appendix numbers correspond to those used in main December 2023/ March 2024 report for cross referencing.

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Abbreviations

SMA:	Spinal Muscular Atrophy
SMA REACH UK:	Spinal Muscular Atrophy REsearch And Clinical Hub UK
MAA:	Managed Access Agreement
SAP:	Statistical Analysis Plan
EAG:	External Academic Group
ISMALC:	International SMA Consortium
EAMS:	Early Access to Medicines Scheme
MMRM:	Mixed model repeated measures
Pre-symp:	Pre-symptomatic SMA
SMA1:	SMA Type I patients
SMA1-nE:	SMA Type I patients not previously enrolled in Early Access Programme
SMA2/3-nS:	SMA Type II or III patients, non-sitters at baseline (WHO total score = 0)
SMA2/3-SW:	SMA Type II or III patients, sitters or walkers at baseline (WHO total score = 1-6)
RHS:	Revised Hammersmith Scale
RULM:	Revised Upper Limb Module
WHO:	World Health Organisation Developmental Milestones
HINE:	Hammersmith Infant Neurological Assessment
CHOP-INTEND:	Children's Hospital of Philadelphia Infant Test of Neuromuscular Disorder
PROMs:	Patient/Parent reported outcome measures

3. Consolidation of MAA Patient numbers in SMA REACH database with NHS Blueteq numbers

Cohort was finalised and data cut February 2025

	SMA Reach Database MAA Patients	Blueteq	Difference
Birmingham	█	██	█
Bristol	█	█	█
Cambridge	█	█	█
Cardiff	██	█	█
Evelina	█	█	█
GOSH	█	█	█
Leeds	█	█	█
Leicester	██	██	█
Liverpool/Preston	█	█	█
Manchester	█	█	█
Newcastle	██	██	█
Nottingham	█	██	█
Oswestry	█	█	█
Oxford	█	█	█
Sheffield	█	█	█
Southampton	█	██	█
Total	██	█	█

Differences in the Blueteq numbers have been seen throughout the MAA; these are mostly due to the lag of data in the database; additionally, some patients might have been issued a Blueteq number when briefly on risdiplam treatment prior to switch to a different disease modifying therapy.

A few patients have moved site.

4. Derivation of MAA analysis cohort (as per MAA inclusion criteria)

Patients identified in February 2025 as receiving Risdiplam in England and Wales through the MAA (N=239)

4.1 Exclusions

- Not eligible (n=█\$) N=█
- No first dose date (n=█) N=█
- Over 18 years at baseline (n=█) N=█
- No physio visit within baseline window (n=█) N=█
- Started treatment abroad (n=█^) N=█

\$ Of █, █ on compassionate use, █ transitioned to adult care before first dose and █ switched to onasemnogene abeparvovec (zolgensma) prior to first dose.

^ █ patients who enrolled into the MAA started treatment abroad. These patients were excluded from the eligible cohort, as no data was available consistently from outside the UK, and treatment may be given under a different protocol. █ patients were SMA I and █ in the SMA II/III sitters/walkers cohort.

There are █ patients eligible who fit the inclusion criteria.

Of █ patients, █ had a baseline measurement only and no follow-up visit available in the database as of February 2025.

Therefore, there are N=█ patients with at least 1 follow-up physiotherapy visit, █ of whom were diagnosed pre-symptomatically. For █ patients we had no WHO motor milestone information at baseline, so could not classify them according to sitters/non-sitters/walkers.

Pre-symp	SMA Type I	SMA Type II/III non sitters	SMA Type II/III sitters/walkers
(n=█)	(n=█)	(n=█)	(n=█)

Final Cohort

N=█ patients

Table 13: Description of All Risdiplam Patients and MAA Eligible Patients

	All Risdiplam Patients N= [REDACTED]	MAA cohort Patients N= [REDACTED]
Number stopped treatment	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Reasons for stopping		
Switched to Zolgensma^	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Side effects	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Adverse events	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Moved away	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Number lost to follow-up	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Reasons for lost to follow-up		
Transitioned to adult care	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Death	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Previous treatment	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Details of previous treatment		
Nusinersen	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Nusinersen (SHINE trial)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Risdiplam (SUNFISH trial)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Risdiplam (Jewelfish)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Risdiplam (Manatee)	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Risdiplam abroad	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Zolgensma US	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
EAMS patients	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Compassionate use	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

\$ [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] started trial abroad

^ The use of Risdiplam as a bridging treatment was agreed nationally. Of the [REDACTED] patients who switched to Zolgensma, none are included in the MAA cohort, [REDACTED] received Risdiplam as a bridging treatment for less than 6 months, [REDACTED] received treatment abroad and for [REDACTED] the date of first dose was not available.

Table 14: Description of numbers of patients included in the cohort and numbers of visits at previous datacuts

Date of reporting	Total Number of Patients [§]
December 2023 'Final' Report	█
June 2024 Interim Report	█
November 2024	█
February 2025	█

[§] after all exclusions as outlined in previous reports

December 2023 patient visits (Table 5 in report for NICE MAOG)

	Cohorts			
	Type I	Type II/III- Non-Sitters	Type II/III- Sitters/Walkers	All SMA types
Baseline	█	█	█	█
6 months	█	█	█	█
1 year	█	█	█	█
18 months	█	█	█	█
2 years	█	█	█	█

February 2025 patient visits

	Cohorts			
	Type I	Type II/III- Non-Sitters	Type II/III- Sitters/Walkers	All SMA types
Baseline	█	█	█	█
6 months	█	█	█	█
1 year	█	█	█	█
18 months	█	█	█	█
2 years	█	█	█	█
30 months	█	█	█	█
3 years	█	█	█	█

Latest Follow-up February 2025

	Cohorts			
	Type I	Type II/III- Non-Sitters	Type II/III- Sitters/Walkers	All SMA types
6 months	█	█	█	█
1 year	█	█	█	█
18 months	█	█	█	█
2 years	█	█	█	█
30 months	█	█	█	█
3 years	█	█	█	█

Table 1: Baseline Demographics and Clinical Characteristics

	Cohorts			
	Type I	Type II/III- Non-Sitters	Type II/III-Sitters/Walkers	All SMA types
Number of Patients				
N				
Age at Symptom Onset (months)				
Mean (SD)				
Median				
Range				
Age at First Risdiplam (years)				
Mean (SD)				
Median				
Range				
Base Age				
Mean (SD)				
Median				
Range				
Gender				
Male				
N (%)				
Female				
N (%)				
Number of SMN2 copies				
2				
N (%)				
3				
N (%)				
4				
N (%)				
Unknown				
N (%)				
Scoliosis				
No				
N (%)				
Yes				
N (%)				
Unknown				
N (%)				
CHOP-Intend				
N				
Mean (SD)				
Median				
Range				

CHOP-Intend (Imputed)				
N				
Mean (SD)				
Median				
Range				
HINE-2				
N				
Mean (SD)				
Median				
Range				
HINE-2 (Imputed)				
N				
Mean (SD)				
Median				
Range				
RHS				
N				
Mean (SD)				
Median				
Range				
RHS (Imputed)				
N				
Mean (SD)				
Median				
Range				
RULM				
N				
Mean (SD)				
Median				
Range				
RULM (Imputed)				
N				
Mean (SD)				
Median				
Range				
WHO Motor Achievement				
Non-sitters				
N (%)				
Sitting Without Support				
N (%)				
Crawling				
N (%)				
Standing with Assistance				
N (%)				
Walking with Assistance				

N (%)				
Standing Alone				
N (%)				
Walking Alone				
N (%)				
Feeding problems				
No				
N (%)				
Yes				
N (%)				
Unknown				
N (%)				
TLSO Brace use				
No				
N (%)				
Yes				
N (%)				
Unknown				
N (%)				
At least one fracture				
No				
N (%)				
Yes				
N (%)				
Unknown				
N (%)				
Upper limb contractures				
No				
N (%)				
Yes				
N (%)				
Unknown				
N (%)				
Lower limb contractures				
No				
N (%)				
Yes				
N (%)				
Unknown				
N (%)				
Spinal surgery				
No				
N (%)				
Yes				
N (%)				
Unknown				

N (%)				
Salbutamol Use				
No				
N (%)				
Yes				
N (%)				
Unknown				
N (%)				
Other treatments				
No				
N (%)				
Yes				
N (%)				
Unknown				
N (%)				

As discussed and reported in previous 2023 report, the initial treated cohort was mainly older and more chronic than more recently treated patients, they had more 'difficult' spines which prevented nusinersen treatment. Once the Risdiplam drug approval was implemented and extended to babies younger than 6 weeks, the cohort of treated patients changed, becoming younger and therefore expected to have a better outcome.

Table 4: Risdiplam Treatment (at latest visit)

	Cohorts		
	Type I	Type II/III- Non-Sitters	Type II/III-Sitters/Walkers
Number of Patients			
N			
Patient Enrolled on the EAM			
Yes			
N (%)			
Patient Previously Received Treatment			
Yes			
N (%)			
Time on Risdiplam at Last Visit (months)			
Mean (SD)			
Median			
Range			
Patient Discontinued Risdiplam Treatment			
No			
N (%)			
Yes			
N (%)			
Reason for Discontinuing Risdiplam			
Side Effects			
N (%)			

5.7 Time to event analysis (SAP 2.11.1.3)

5.7.1 Mortality

(There have been no additional deaths since original report in December 2023)

There are not enough events to run a formal analysis.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5.7.2 Patients meeting stopping criteria / switched treatment

(There have been no additional patients stopping treatment since original report in December 2023)

[REDACTED] SMA type II/III sitter-walker patient stopped Risdiplam, due to side effects. In December 2023 report we indicated there was [REDACTED] who stopped Risdiplam and switched to Zolgensma, however have received updated information that [REDACTED] started treatment abroad, hence was not in the final analysis cohort for this report. There are insufficient numbers to run an analysis.

5.7.3 Permanent ventilation

(There have been no changes to permanent ventilation status for patients since original report in December 2023)

No patient has been recorded as being on permanent ventilation, either at baseline or at the most recent visit.

(For us: At baseline 56/164 have no information recorded and at last visit 75/164 have no information recorded)

Appendix 8

Table 12_A8: Summaries of WHO motor milestone categories by follow-up visit for each group as outlined in SAP 2.11.1.2

SMA Type I

	Follow-up visits						
	Baseline	6 months	12 months	18 months	2 years	30 months	3 years
Number of Patients	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
WHO Motor Achievement							
Non-sitters							
N (%)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Sitting Without Support							
N (%)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Crawling							
N (%)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Standing with Assistance							
N (%)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Walking with Assistance							
N (%)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Standing Alone							
N (%)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Walking Alone							
N (%)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Missing							
N (%)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

SMA Type II/III Non-Sitters

	Follow-up visits						
	Baseline	6 months	12 months	18 months	2 years	30 months	3 years
Number of Patients	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
WHO Motor Achievement							
Non-sitters							
N (%)	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Sitting Without Support							
N (%)	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Crawling							
N (%)	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Standing with Assistance							
N (%)	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Walking with Assistance							
N (%)	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Standing Alone							
N (%)	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Walking Alone							
N (%)	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████
Missing							
N (%)	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████	██████████

SMA Type II/III Sitters/Walkers

	Follow-up visits						
	Baseline	6 months	12 months	18 months	2 years	30 months	3 years
Number of Patients	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
WHO Motor Achievement							
Non-sitters							
N (%)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Sitting Without Support							
N (%)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Crawling							
N (%)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Standing with Assistance							
N (%)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Walking with Assistance							
N (%)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Standing Alone							
N (%)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Walking Alone							
N (%)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Missing							
N (%)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Appendix 15: Additional items requested by NICE / EAG: 26/02/2025

Proportion of patients who achieve an increase of 1 point in their HINE-2 score from baseline to last follow-up (Based on Section 5.8 of the nusinersen for SMA report).

Note that this scale is not suitable for children > 2 years of age

Table 15: Proportion of patients achieving a 1-point increase in HINE-2

At Last Visit

	Type I	Type II/III- Non-Sitters	Type II/III- Sitters/Walkers	Total
Number of patients	■	■	■	■
No improvement	■	■	■	■
1 point increase	■	■	■	■
More than 1 point increase	■	■	■	■
Missing	■	■	■	■

At Latest Visit with available HINE score

	Type I	Type II/III- Non-Sitters	Type II/III- Sitters/Walkers	Total
Number of patients	■	■	■	■
No improvement	■	■	■	■
1 point increase	■	■	■	■
More than 1 point increase	■	■	■	■
Missing	■	■	■	■

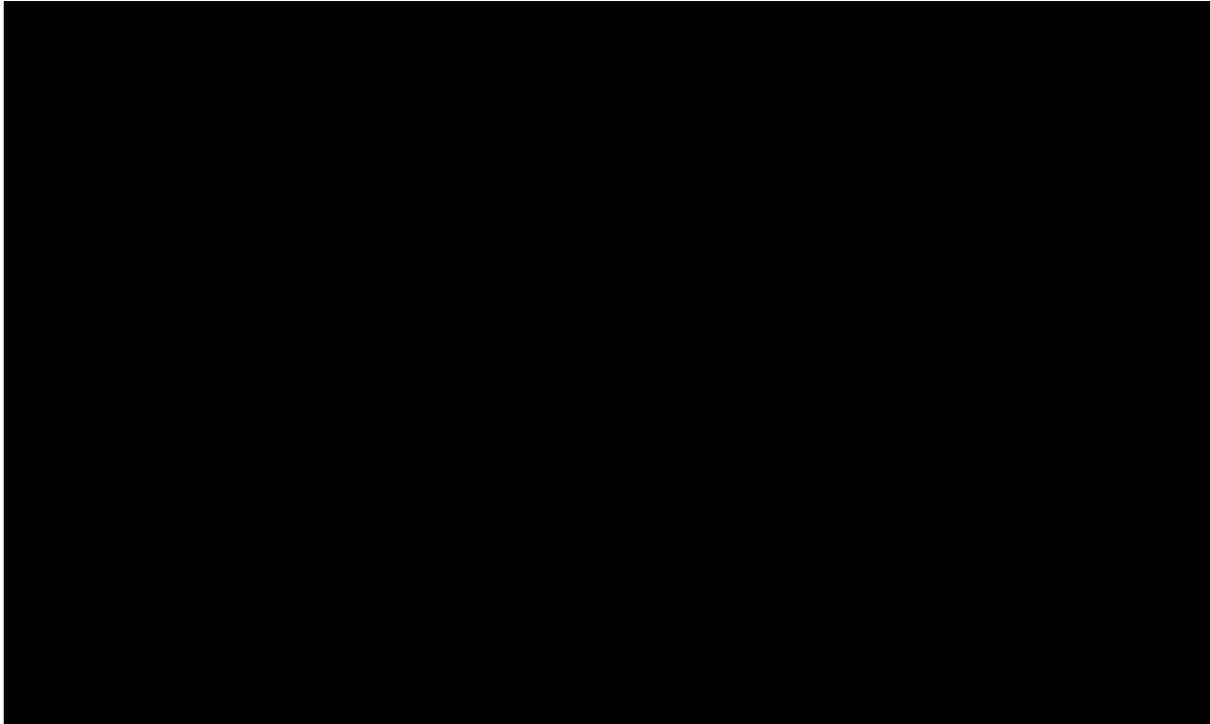
It is noticeable with longer follow-up that maintenance, and in some cases improvement, are documented, confirming long lasting treatment effect, even with expected disease progression (i.e. increased contractures/scoliosis).

The natural history of SMA has been well described and is characterised by progressive deterioration in motor function, as well as respiratory and bulbar. This will be more rapid in SMA Type I but will inevitably happen in SMA Type II and III as well. Stabilisation needs therefore to be considered a treatment effect, leading to better long-term outcomes and quality of life. Even in this heterogeneous cohort of real-world data, where patients started treatment when heavily symptomatic and chronically affected by the disease, there is a clear treatment effect resulting in stabilisation.

Appendix 16: Additional information on EK2 scale

The EK2 (Egen Klassifikation 2) scale assesses activity and participation in individuals with non-ambulatory SMA. It is a composite scale and consists of 17 items, each scored from 0 to 3, with a maximum possible score of 51. The scale covers eight daily-life categories including wheelchair use and transfers, trunk mobility, eating, swallowing, breathing, coughing and fatigue. A higher EK2 score indicates a greater level of functional impairment.

Individual trajectory plots for observed EK2 data



The plots show most individuals maintain their level of function and some, particularly SMA Type I patients improve. A few patients decline; i.e. their score increases over time.

NB this data was not mandated, therefore has not been captured and cleaned to the same degree as mandated items.