Understanding real world drug effects by performing federated analyses across four national multiple-sclerosis patient registries

5th November 2025



Housekeeping



All participants will automatically be muted.



The chat box is disabled.



Please add your questions in the Q&A box. They will be answered either during the webinar or at the Q&A session at the end.



This webinar is being recorded; we will share the recording with all registrants after the webinar.



Agenda

| Topic | Speaker(s) | Time Duration |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------|
| More-EUROPA's aims / context for the Federated studies | Peter Mol | 15 min |
| Federated analyses using MS registry data | Lars Forsberg | 45 min |
| Bayesian Federated Inferences | Marianne Jonker | 30 min |
| Q&A session | Moderator: Marlene Gyldmark | 30 min |



Previous Webinars

Webinars







https://umcgresearch.org/more-europa-news-events



Host and Moderator



Peter Mol is a professor of drug regulatory science at the University Medical Center Groningen, and the Dutch representative at the committee for medicinal products for human use (CHMP) at the European Medicines Agency. He is also the Principal Investigator of the More-EUROPA project.

Marlene Gyldmark holds a Masters in Economics and Policy Sciences from University of Copenhagen, Denmark, and a MPhil in Health Economics from York University, UK. Leading organisational change and strategy with focus on EU HTA organisational readiness at BeOne Medicines, Basel Switzerland as part of the Global Value, Market Access, and Pricing group. In addition, she is a long-term member of ISPOR and served on the board of directors between 2021- 2024. She also serves as Copenhagen Goodwill Ambassador.





Panellists



Lars Forsberg is an engineering physicist with a PhD in neuroscience. He is currently working as a research specialist at Karolinska Institute, where he focuses on real-world data in multiple sclerosis, and the development of federated learning methods.

Marianne Jonker studied mathematics and obtained her PhD in mathematical statistics from the VU University Amsterdam. She is currently affiliated with the Radboud University Medical Center (Nijmegen, the Netherlands). Her research focuses on survival analysis and federated inference methodology. She supervises PhD students and postdoctoral researchers and collaborates with scientists from various disciplines, including statistical physics, mathematics, and medicine.



More-EUROPA



Aims:



- Establish value of registry-based RWD in augmenting RCTs
- Enable more effective and ethical use of registry data to support patient-centered regulatory and health technology assessment decision-making

Real-World Evidence in EU Medicines Regulation: Enabling Use and Establishing Value. Arlett p. et al. CPT 2021 https://doi.org/10.1002/cpt.2479





Novel analytical tools (WP1)



Evidentiary Expectations



Tools to augment trial with registry data Tools to



Tools to assess / quantify level of evidence



Federated analyses



Effectiveness / safety in poorly represented heart failure subgroups



Extend registry-based RCT evidence on rituximab to European multiple sclerosis registries



Complement minimal RWD dataset using machine learning/artificial intelligence techniques in lung cancer

Data access & usefulness WP2

Registry data complementing evidence from clinical trials

Establishing value

Enabling use

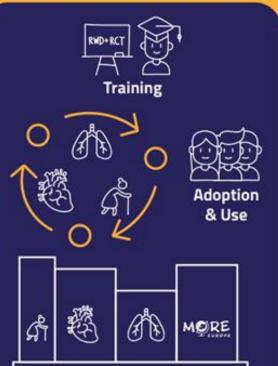
WP3



Ethical & Patient perspectives WP4



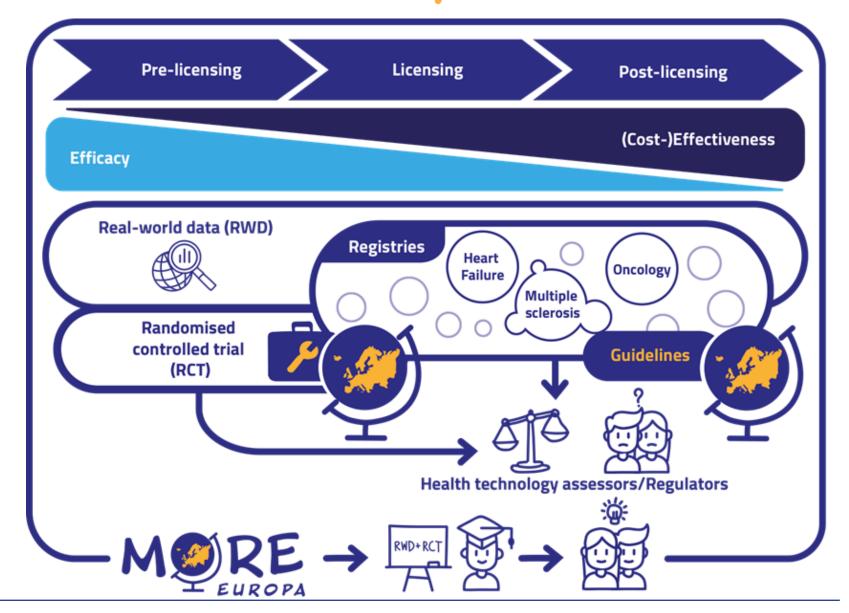
Dissemination WP5



Guideline and Framework Development



More-EUROPA Summary





Focus on 3 registries







| | Swedish Multiple Sclerosis registry (SMSreg) | Swedish Heart Failure Registry (SwedeHF) | Dutch Institute for Clinical Auditing (DICA) [‡] |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| Disease | Multiple sclerosis | Heart failure | Cancer (lung cancer) |
| Established since | 1997 | 2000 | 2010 |
| # patients | 20,000 | Till 2018, 156.000 | In the pilot DICA-medicines: |
| captured in the | | registrations from | 10,000 patients |
| registry | | 90.000 patients | (2018-2022) [§] |
| Data linkage | Statistics Sweden Prescribed Drug Registry | | Hospital database (possible to scale up to nation-wide participation) PALGA (pathology) Vektis (claim database) |
| Age range | 12-96 years | 18-106 years | 19-104 years |
| Sex | 70% females | 39% females | 54% females |
| Registry-based RCT | RIFUND-MS (EudraCT 2015- 004116-38) | SPIRRIT-HFpEF (clinicaltrial.gov NCT02901184) | N/A |



SwedeHF





National Patient Registry

- Additional comorbidities
- Outcomes
 - Cause specific hospitalization
 - Incident comorbidity

Dispensed drug registry

Cause of death registry



- Demographics
- Comorbidity
- Clinical (Ejection fraction ,x-ray, ECG, BP, HR)
- Laboratory (creatinine, K, Hb, NT-proBNP)
- Medications and doses
- PRO
- Biobank (ongoing)
- Planned follow-up





Inclusion criterion: Clinician judged HF

Personal number (Tax number)

Personal number

(Tax number)



Statistics Sweden

- Socioeconomic characteristics (income, civil status, n. children, education)
- Matched control population (e.g. without HF)

NATIONELLA DIABETESREGISTRET National Diabetes Registry NDR

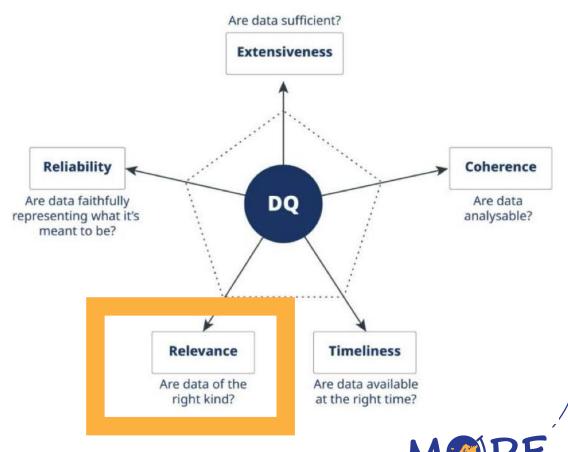


Data Quality Framework (key concepts)

Data Quality Determinants

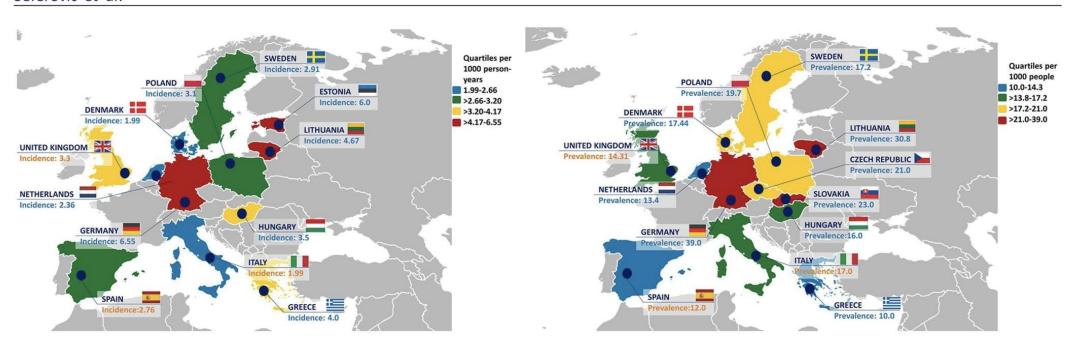


Data Quality Dimensions



European differences in epidemiology

Figure 1 Incidence of heart failure per 1000 person-years (left) and prevalence of heart failure per 1000 persons (right). Adapted from Seferović *et al.*¹³

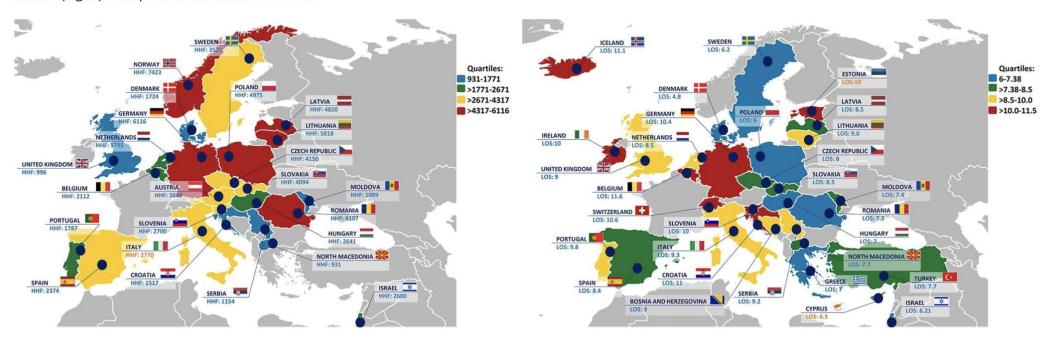


ESC Heart Failure 2022; **9**: 2767–2778 DOI: 10.1002/ehf2.14076



European differences in disease management

Figure 3 Number of heart failure-related hospital discharges per million people (left) and average length of stay in hospital primarily due to heart failure (right). Adapted from Seferović *et al.*¹³



DOI: 10.1002/ehf2.14076



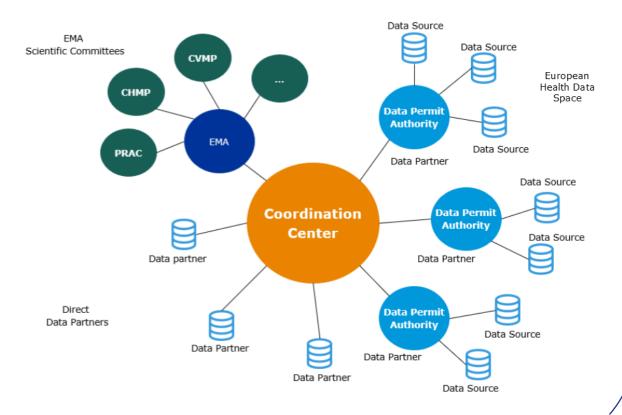
Relevance of RWE for EU regulators & HTA

- Do we have the right data?
 - Core data elements, DQF
- Can we get the data?
 - Governance
 - EMA's own data
 - 181 million EU inhabitants
 - 39 data sources
 - 18 countries

Key principles

- Data stays local
- A common data model will help performing studies timely and increasing consistency of results







Federated analyses using MS registry data



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Bayesian Federated Inferences



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Q&A session



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