

Patient Reported Outcomes (PRO), Patient Experience, and Treatment Satisfaction with Prescription Treatments for Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD): A Real-World Survey of US Adults

Nicholas J. Shaheen¹, Kimberly Orleck², Iresha Abeynayake³, Janna Manjelievskaia⁴, David Lewandowski⁴, Matthew Salt⁴, Murali Gopal³, Jessamine Winer-Jones⁴, Rena H. Yadlapati⁵

Affiliations: 1) Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC; 2) Atlanta Gastroenterology Associates, Atlanta, GA; 3) Medical Affairs, Phathom Pharmaceuticals, Florham Park, NJ; 4) Real World Evidence, Veradigm, Chicago, IL; 5) Division of Gastroenterology, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA

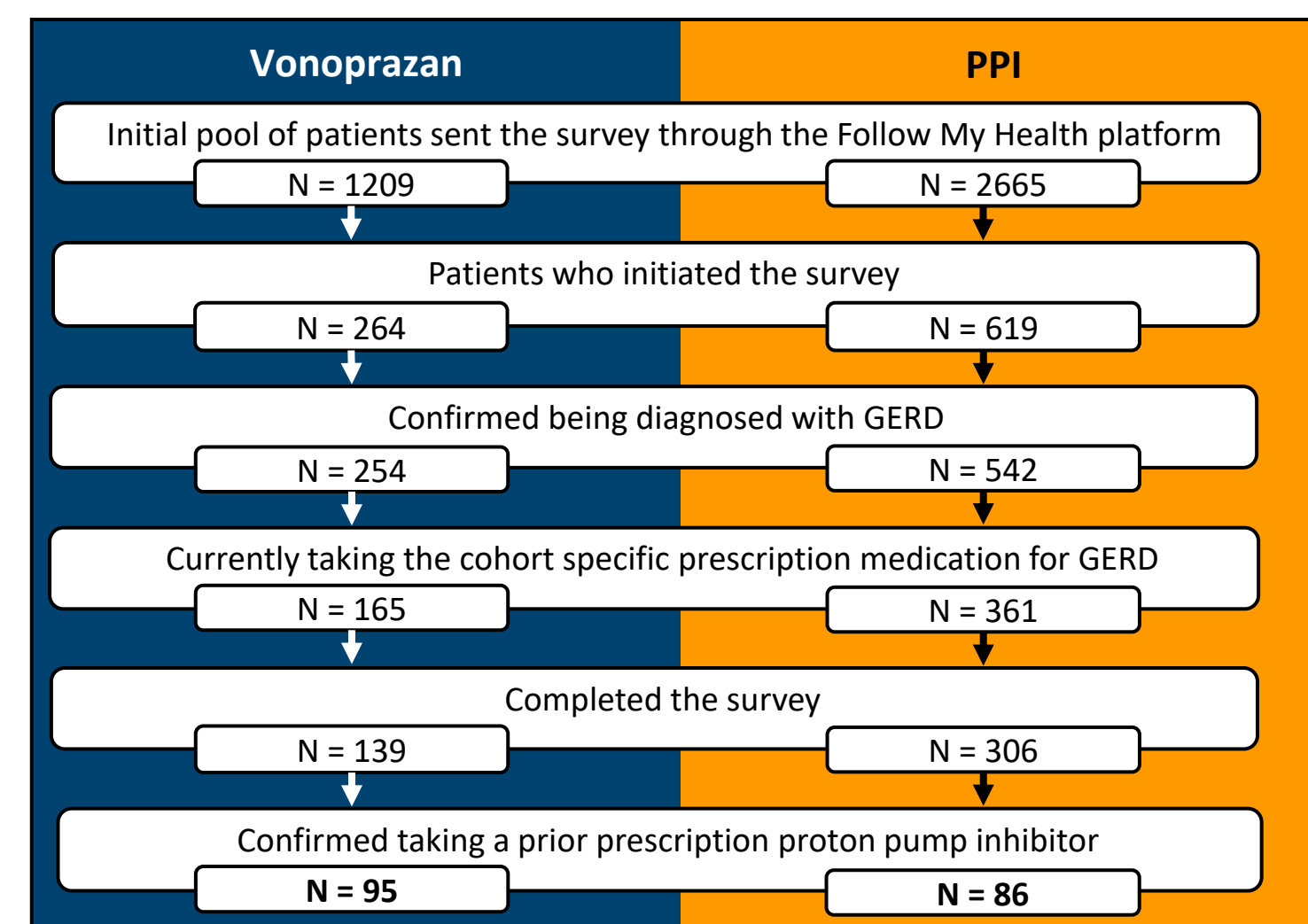
BACKGROUND

- Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) affects approximately 20% of US adults, with symptoms, including heartburn and regurgitation, that significantly impair quality of life and sleep.
- Up to 45% of patients on daily proton pump inhibitor (PPI) therapy continue to experience breakthrough symptoms.
- Vonoprazan is a first-in-class potassium-competitive acid blocker (PCAB) recently FDA-approved for healing and maintenance of healing in erosive GERD and heartburn relief in both erosive and non-erosive GERD.
- This survey of US patients with GERD treated with prescription vonoprazan or proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) evaluated patients' symptoms and treatment satisfaction.

METHODS

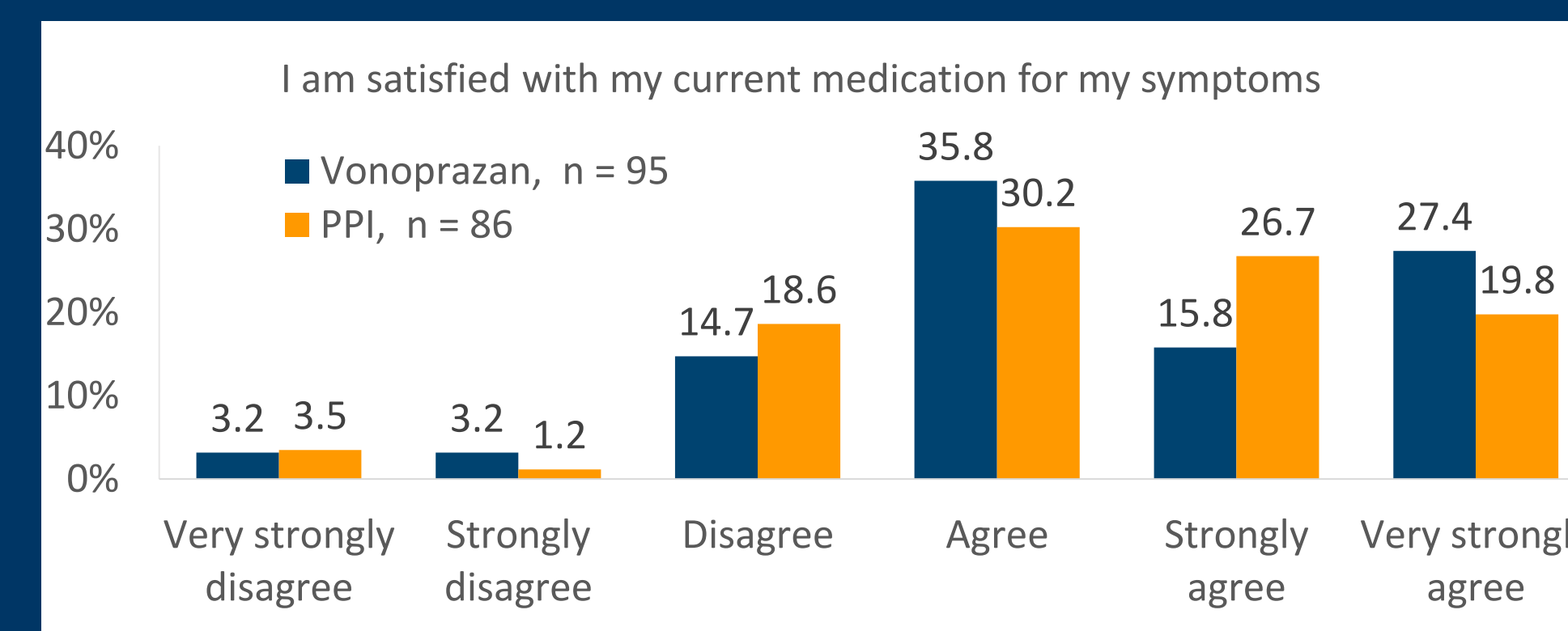
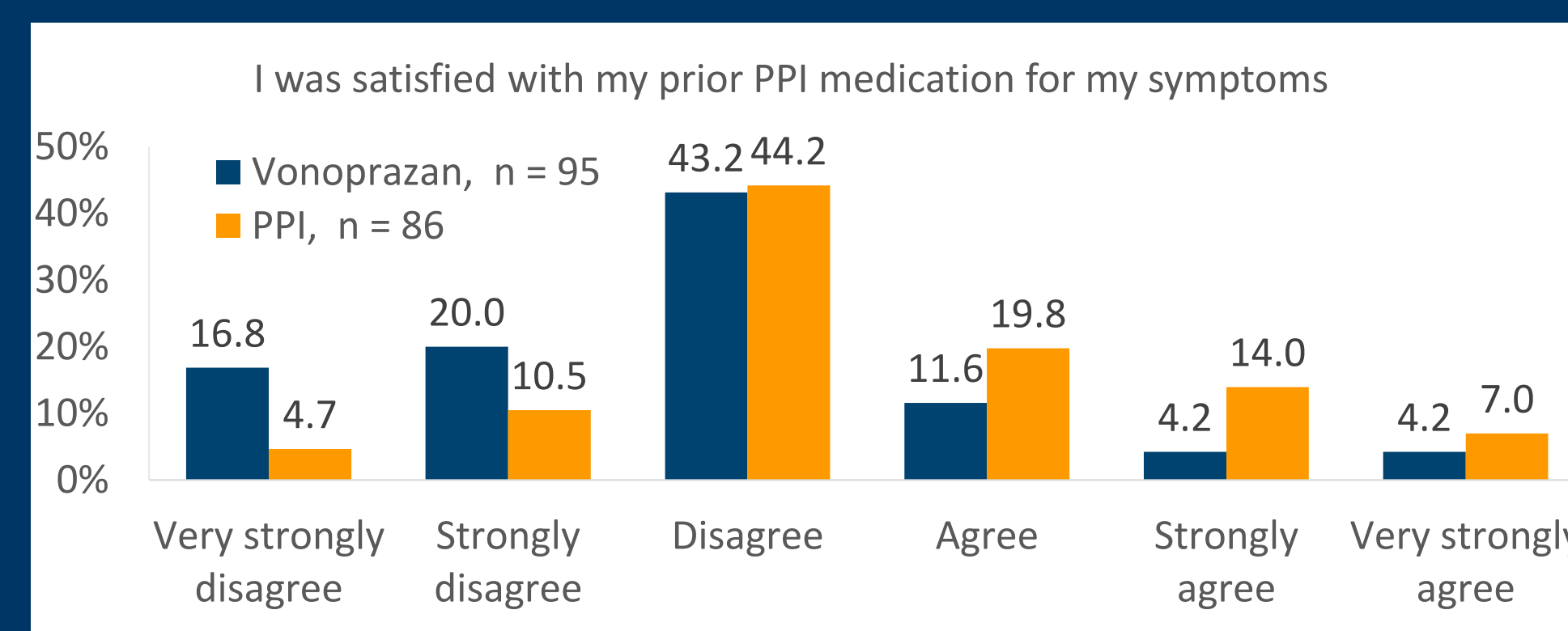
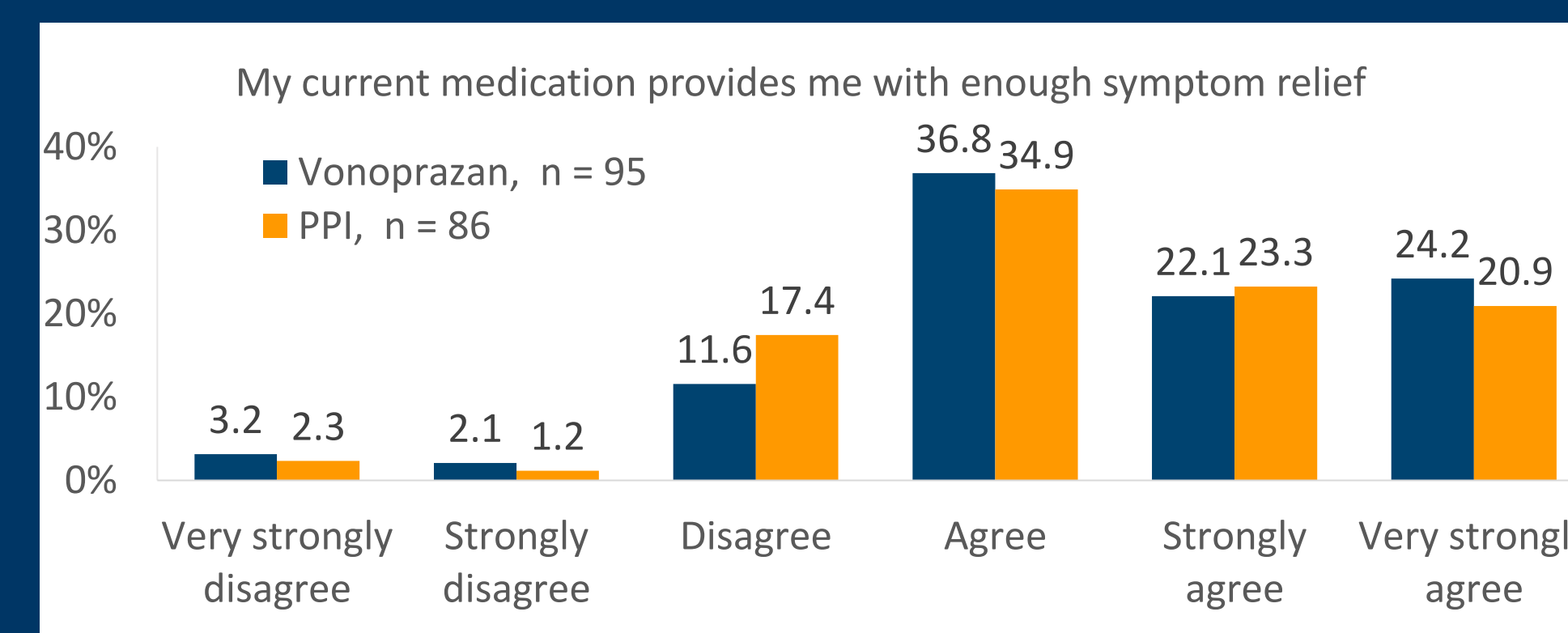
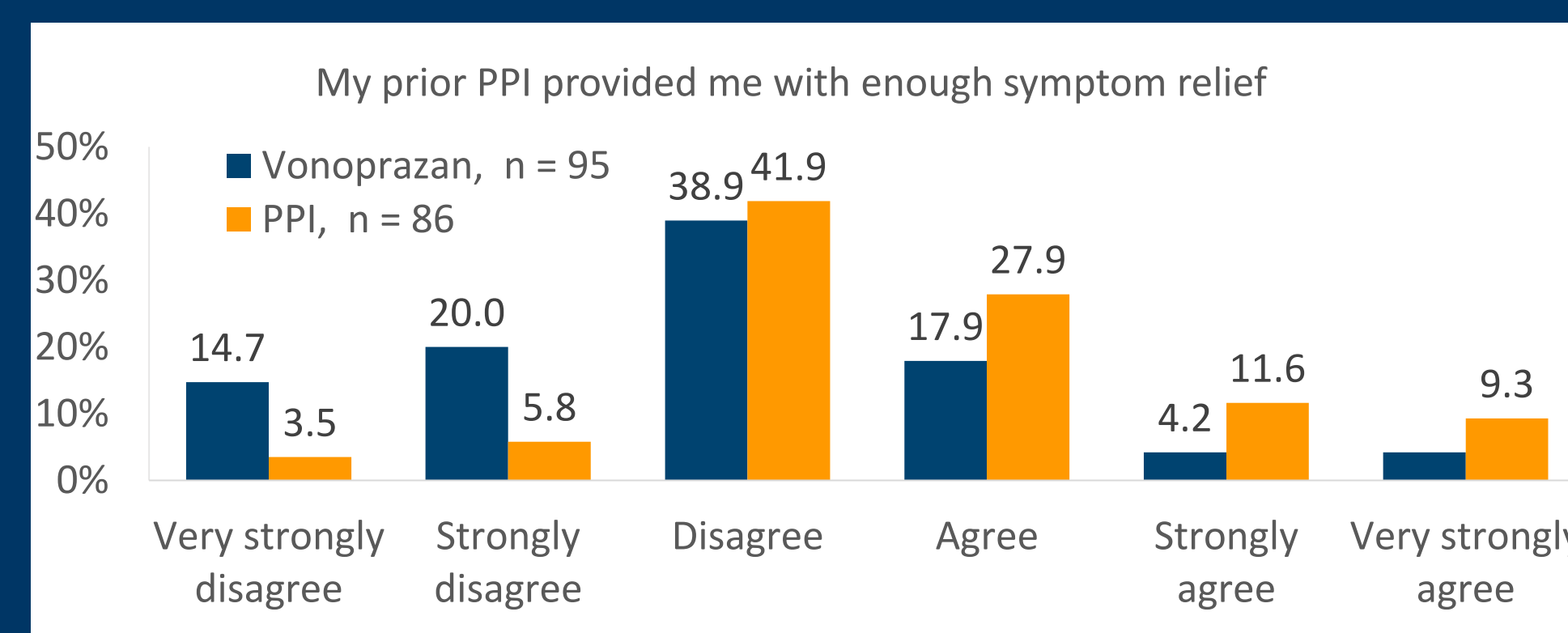
- Data Capture
 - Retrospective data: Veradigm Network EHR linked to Komodo Health claims
 - Patient outreach tool: FollowMyHealth Patient Engagement Platform
 - Survey tool: Survey Monkey
- Patient Selection
 - Adults (21+) who consented to be contacted by the FollowMyHealth Patient Engagement Platform
 - a diagnosis code for GERD
 - a pharmacy claim for vonoprazan or PPI (Dec. 1, 2023–Feb. 28, 2025),
 - ≥3 months of baseline continuous claims enrollment
- Survey Waves
 - Survey waves 1 and 2 were sent to patients with ≥1 vonoprazan claim and those with ≥1 PPI claim and no vonoprazan claims who were directly matched 1:5 on age, sex, prior PPI claims, and comorbidities (peptic ulcer, dyspepsia, hiatal hernia, heartburn)
 - To improve precision of estimates in PCAB group, survey wave 3 was sent only to patients with ≥1 PCAB claim.
- Survey Questions
 - The survey consisted of fit-for-purpose questions and two validated instruments
 - The satisfaction and symptoms sub-scales of the Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire- GERD (TSQ-G) and the GERD-Q questionnaire
- Primary comparisons are between the vonoprazan group who had a previous PPI prescription and the PPI group who had a previous PPI prescription.
- Statistical significance was assessed using Student's t-test (Gaussian continuous data), Chi-Square test (nominal data), or Mann-Whitney U test (ordinal data, or non-Gaussian continuous data).

Figure 1. Patient Selection



In this real-world study of patients with GERD, vonoprazan patients had a **greater baseline burden of heartburn** symptoms compared to prescription PPI patients. Despite this greater symptom burden, **vonoprazan patients reported equivalent control of heartburn** symptoms to those using prescription PPIs

	While taking their prior prescription PPI			While taking current prescription medication		
	Vonoprazan	PPI	p-value	Vonoprazan	PPI	p-value
	n = 95	n = 86		n = 95	n = 86	
Heartburn free days per week, median (IQR)	3 (1, 5)	4 (2, 5.75)	0.014	6 (2.5, 7)	6 (3, 7)	0.867
Heartburn free nights per week, median (IQR)	2 (0, 5)	4 (2, 5)	0.002	5 (2, 7)	5 (2, 7)	0.875



RESULTS

Table 1. Patient Characteristics

	All Completers			Completers with Prior PPI Experience		
	Vonoprazan n = 139	PPI n = 305	p-value	Vonoprazan n = 95	PPI n = 86	p-value
Age, mean (SD)	54.5 (14.2)	54.2 (14.0)	0.803	54.0 (14.0)	54.2 (14.3)	0.924
Sex			0.406			0.090
Male, n (%)	46 (33.1)	89 (29.2)		33 (34.7)	20 (23.3)	
Female, n (%)	93 (66.9)	216 (70.8)		62 (65.3)	66 (76.7)	
Race, n (%)			0.510			0.395
White	109 (78.4)	259 (84.9)		77 (81.1)	71 (82.6)	
Black	10 (7.2)	10 (3.3)		4 (4.2)	1 (1.2)	
Asian	1 (0.7)	1 (0.3)		1 (1.1)	1 (1.2)	
Other	5 (3.6)	20 (6.6)		4 (4.2)	8 (9.3)	
Unknown/Not Reported	14 (10.1)	15 (4.9)		9 (9.5)	5 (5.8)	
Ethnicity, n (%)			0.606			0.247
Hispanic	1 (0.7)	5 (1.6)		1 (1.1)	1 (1.2)	
Non-Hispanic	117 (84.2)	261 (85.6)		77 (81.1)	77 (89.5)	
Unknown/Not Reported	21 (15.1)	39 (12.8)		17 (17.9)	8 (9.3)	
Geographic Region, (N,%)			<0.001			0.294
Northeast	50 (36.0)	118 (38.7)		36 (37.9)	39 (45.3)	
Midwest	20 (14.4)	84 (27.5)		12 (12.6)	15 (17.4)	
South	68 (48.9)	93 (30.5)		46 (48.4)	30 (34.9)	
West	1 (0.7)	10 (3.3)		1 (1.1)	2 (2.3)	
Other/Unknown	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)		0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	
CCI, mean (SD)	1.6 (1.9)	1.6 (2.0)	0.865	1.5 (1.7)	1.5 (1.9)	0.784

CCI, Charlson comorbidity index; PPI, proton pump inhibitor; SD, standard deviation

Table 2. Baseline Clinical Characteristics

	Vonoprazan	PPI	P-value
Baseline GI-related comorbidities, n (%)			
Hiatal hernia	35 (36.8%)	26 (30.2%)	0.348
Irritable bowel syndrome	18 (18.9%)	9 (10.5%)	0.110
Peptic ulcer	9 (9.5%)	6 (7.0%)	0.543
Gastroparesis	8 (8.4%)	2 (2.3%)	0.073
Barrett's esophagus	7 (7.4%)	7 (8.1%)	0.846
Esophageal obstruction	6 (6.3%)	6 (7.0%)	0.073
Baseline GI-related symptoms, n (%)			
Dysphagia	27 (28.4%)	16 (18.6%)	0.121
Dyspepsia	25 (26.3%)	19 (22.1%)	0.508
Functional dyspepsia	5 (5.3%)	1 (1.2%)	0.124
Heartburn	15 (15.8%)	12 (14.0%)	0.729
Chronic sinusitis	11 (11.6%)	10 (11.6%)	0.992
Chronic cough	10 (25.6%)	6 (18.2%)	0.401

GI, gastrointestinal; PPI, proton pump inhibitor;

Table 3. Additional Survey Results

	Vonoprazan	PPI	P-value
Did you switch to your current medication to treat GERD or its symptoms?, N	95	86	
Yes, n (%)	82 (86.3%)	71 (82.6%)	0.485
No, n (%)	13 (13.7%)	15 (17.4%)	
Why did you switch to your current prescription medication (Top 3 reasons), N	82	71	
My prior medication did not provide sufficient and/or complete symptom relief	65 (79.3%)	63 (88.7%)	
My GERD symptoms worsened	29 (35.4%)	24 (33.8%)	
My GERD symptoms returned	18 (22.0%)	22 (31.0%)	
Do you wish you'd started your current medication earlier?, N	95	86	
Yes, n (%)	84 (88.4%)	67 (77.9%)	0.057
No, n (%)	11 (11.6%)	19 (22.1%)	
Why do you wish you had started your current medication earlier?, N	84	67	
My current medication provides more complete relief	59 (70.2%)	39 (58.2%)	
My quality of life improved	22 (26.2%)	28 (41.8%)	
Freedom to take my medication without having to time it with a meal	21 (25.0%)		
Symptom and satisfaction scores, N	95	86	
TSQ-G Symptoms sub scale, mean (SD)	4.1 (1.2)	4.2 (1.2)	0.772
TSQ-G Satisfaction sub scale, mean (SD)	4.3 (1.2)	4.2 (1.1)	0.524
GERD-Q, mean (SD)	8.2 (2.8)	7.7 (2.6)	0.182

GERD, gastroesophageal reflux disease; PPI, proton pump inhibitor; SD, standard deviation; TSQ-G, Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire- GERD

LIMITATIONS

- This study is subject to the limitations inherent to surveys and collection of real-world data, such as non-responder bias, acquiescence bias, and extreme response bias.

Acknowledgements

James Nelson, an employee of Veradigm, assisted with the analysis.

Funding

This study was funded by Phathom Pharmaceuticals

QR Code
For a digital copy please scan here



Scan Me