Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease in Children in the U.S.: Clinical Characteristics of Participants Enrolled in TARGET-NASH

Sirish Palle, Jacob Bilhartz, Joel Lavine, Laura Malahias, Tamir Miloh, Bryan Rudolph, Cheryl Schoen, Stavra A. Xanthakos, Patrick McKiernan, Miriam B. Vos

1Pediatric Gastroenterology, Oklahoma University, Oklahoma City, OK. 2Department of Pediatrics, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, MI. 3Pediatrics, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY. 4TARGET PharmaSolutions, Inc. Chapel Hill, NC. 5Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition Division of Pediatric Hepatology and Liver Transplant Medicine, Texas Children’s Hospital, Houston, TX. Children’s Hospital at Montefiore, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, NY. 6Cincinnati Children’s, University of Cincinnati College of Medicine, Cincinnati, OH. 7Division of Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition, Children’s Hospital of Pittsburgh of UPMC, Pittsburgh, PA. 8School of Medicine, Emory University. 9Children’s Healthcare of Atlanta, Atlanta, GA.

INTRODUCTION

- With rising levels of obesity the prevalence of NAFLD in children is likely to rise but there is little data available outside specialist centers.
- Clinical trials in progress may not always reflect the spectrum of NAFLD disease in participants in real-world clinical practice.
- The overall aim of TARGET-NASH is to determine the natural history of NAFLD and to evaluate treatment regimens used in real-world clinical practice.
- This current analysis describes the baseline characteristics of the pediatric TARGET-NASH cohort.

METHODS

- TARGET-NASH is a longitudinal observational study of participants followed at 55 sites in the U.S., and includes patients across the entire spectrum of NAFLD as defined by pragmatic case definitions.
- Data from medical records (including narratives, labs, imaging, pathology, procedures, and outcomes) are centrally abstracted and monitored for completeness and accuracy.
- Detailed demographics, patient comorbidities, medications and disease progression are assessed as adverse outcomes.
- To date, 3,970 participants have enrolled in TARGET-NASH, 302 of whom are pediatric participants in real-world clinical practice.

RESULTS

Distribution of Study Sites in TARGET-NASH

Clinical Characteristics for the Pediatric TARGET-NASH Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>All Participants (N=302)</th>
<th>NASH (N=210)</th>
<th>NAFL (N=72)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age at Study Entry (years)</td>
<td>14 (7 - 20)</td>
<td>14 (7 - 19)</td>
<td>14 (7 - 20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>73.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²) at Enrollment</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comorbidities (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type II Diabetes</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac Disorder</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anxiety or Depression</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep Apathy Syndrome</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medications of Interest (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin E</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metformin</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioglitazone</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1Age calculated based on year of consent minus birth year
2From Medical history, AEs or medical history indicative of condition

Summary & Conclusions

- Pediatric participants enrolled in TARGET-NASH were more likely to be male and have NASH.
- This population had a substantially higher rate of diabetes than in the general pediatric population and the median BMI was 32.0 kg/m².
- Pediatric participants in TARGET-NASH had a high rate of medical comorbidities such as diabetes, hypertension, anxiety or depression and sleep apnea. This may represent ascertainment bias.
- More than 20% of participants were treated with other medications.

State & Disclosures

TARGET-NASH is a collaboration among academic & community investigators, the pharmaceutical industry, and NASH patient community advocates. TARGET-NASH is sponsored by TARGET PharmaSolutions, Inc. TARGET thanks the study staff, nurses, health care providers and patients at each study center for their contributions to this work. Listings of Principal Investigators and Industry Partners are available upon request by emailing info@targetpharmasolutions.com.

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DEFINITIONS

DISEASE CATEGORY

NASH
- Confirmed by biopsy
- Steatohepatitis by Brunt criteria OR
- NAS total score ≥ 4
- Clinical diagnosis:
  - Adults: ALT > 19 U/L for female, > 30 U/L for men and
  - Hepatic steatosis on biopsy or CT/US/MRI and;
- Cardiovascular disease
- Diabetes, hypertension, anxiety or depression and sleep apnea

NAFLD & Cirrhosis
- History of NAFLD with:
  - Liver biopsy with fibrosis stage ≥ 4 OR
  - Liver biopsy with fibrosis stage ≥ 3 and ≥ 2 clinical signs of cirrhosis OR
- ≥ 2 of the following: BMI ≥ 30, type II diabetes, dyslipidemia

NAFL
- Any participant not meeting criteria for clinical NASH or cirrhosis