





















# What are registries?



- Research databases containing demographic, genetic and clinical information on individuals affected by a specific condition or gene mutation
- Can be regional, national or international depending on prevalence of specific condition
- Registration is frequently initiated by the patient. All registries must have patient consent to collect, store & share their data appropriately
- Registries can be either patient self-reported (usually via a secure website),
   clinically-reported (doctors provide information), or a combination of both
- Information collected should be reviewed & updated regularly

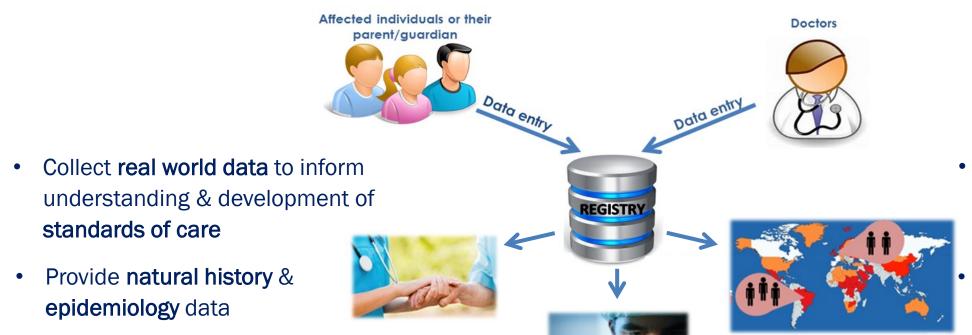






### What are registries?





Identify **participants** for clinical research & trials

Inform regulatory pathways and monitor the safety and efficacy of new therapies

- Answer specific research questions from academics, healthcare professionals and industry
- Link the research community to the patients by offering a twoway flow of information







## How does a registry work?



Patient (or parent/guardian) registers online

Patient completes online consent



Patient selects their doctor from Registry list of affiliated doctors

6 months/annually

6 months/annually

**Doctor completes** questionnaires





Patient completes questionnaires





### How are registries used?



- In rare diseases, registries play a vital role in patient identification for research, study recruitment & subsequent therapy development
- Who? Enquiries are received from academic researchers, industry, healthcare professionals
   & regulatory authorities
- How? Submit an enquiry into the registry
  - Reviewed by registry Steering Committee
  - May be a cost associated with an enquiry









### Steering committee























- Dr Lindsay Alfano, Nationwide Children's Hospital, USA
- Kelly Brazzo, CureLGMD2i Foundation, USA
- Professor Nicholas Johnson, Virginia Commonwealth University, USA
- Dr Jean-Pierre Laurent, LGMD2i Research Fund, USA
- Dr Katherine Mathews, University of Iowa, USA

- Professor Volker Straub, Newcastle University, UK
- Dr Kristin Ørstavik, Oslo University Hospital, Norway
- Professor John Vissing, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
- Professor Maggie Walter, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Germany
- Lacey Wood, LGMDR9 patient, USA







# The Global FKRP Registry



- Established 2011, coordinated at Newcastle University, UK
- International database of clinical and genetic data, with long-term follow-up
- Individuals with a confirmed diagnosis of a condition caused by changes in the FuKutin-Related Protein gene (FKRP)...

LGMDR9/2I	Limb Girdle Muscular Dystrophy, Type R9	MDDGC5 (Muscular Dystrophy- Dystroglycanopathy (Limb-Girdle), Type C, 5
MDDGB5	Muscular Dystrophy-Dystroglycanopathy (Congenital with or without impaired intellectual development), Type B, 5	MDC1C (Congenital muscular dystrophydystroglycanopathy)
MDDGA5	Muscular Dystrophy-Dystroglycanopathy (Congenital with brain and eye abnormalities), Type A, 5	FKRP-related Walker-Warburg Syndrome (WWS) and FKRP-related Muscle-Eye-Brain Disease (MEB)





### What is in the Global FKRP Registry?

350

300

250

200

150

100

50

0

304

Homozygous

common



Patient-reported data

**Doctor-reported** 

data

Demographics

Diagnosis

Motor function

Wheelchair use

Myalgia

Ventilation

Family history

Quality of Life

Disease onset

Respiratory function

Cardiac function

**MRI** 

Cognitive function

Contractures

Other medical problems

Function assessment

scores

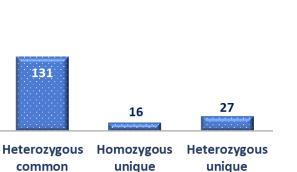
Genetic mutation

#### **Registration numbers**

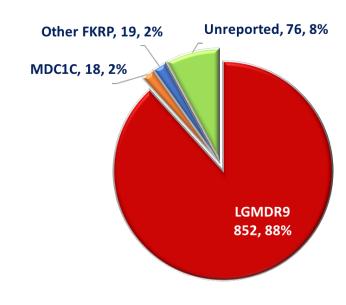
	Male	Female	Total
Patients	430	535	965
Genetically confirmed patients	217	261	478

#### **FKRP** gene mutation

Northern Europe common founder mutation: c.826C>A; p.Leu276Ile



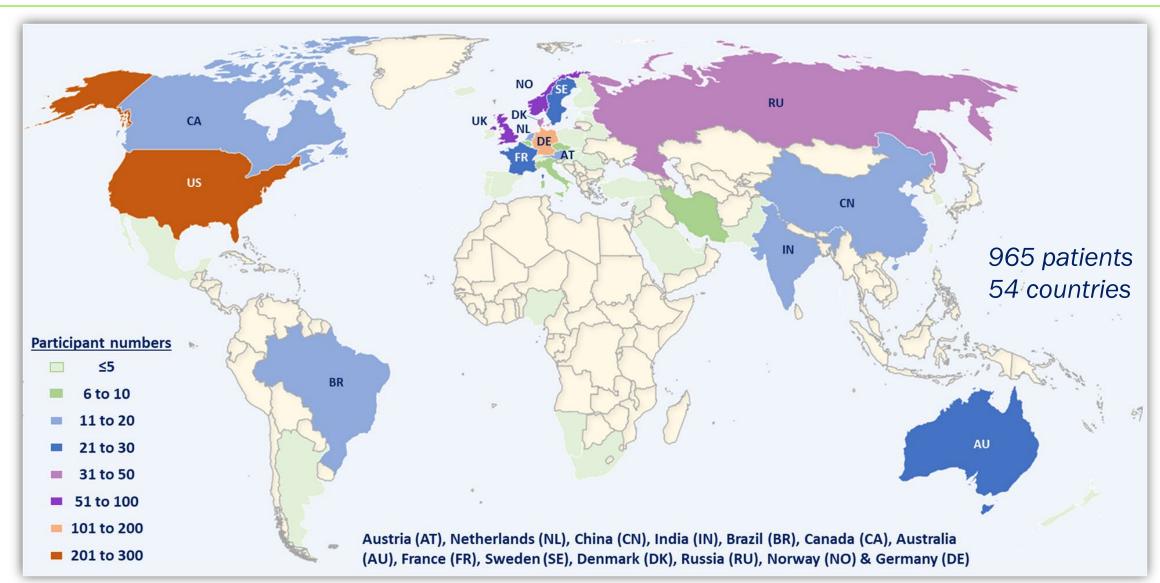
### Diagnosis



- 230 doctors from 35 countries
- New TREAT-NMD LGMD Core Dataset will be implemented this summer

### Global distribution of global participants





### How is the Global FKRP Registry data used?



### Recruitment of research participants

Norwegian Natural **History Study** TREAT-NMD LGMD Standards of Care Deflazacort Survey **Clinical Trial Experiences of Fertility** and Pregnancy Survey Généthon Natural **ML Bio Solutions History Study Natural History Study** Wearable Devices and Outcome Measures Study **GRASP Quality of Life** Gene Therapy Survey **Clinical Trial Atamyo Therapeutics** 

### Data reports

Longitudinal ventilation data, Généthon

Longitudinal natural history data,

ML Bio Solutions

Longitudinal pain data,
Newcastle University

Current natural history data, Atamyo Therapeutics



(AI)

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Global FKRP Registry: observations in more than 300 patients with Limb Girdle Muscular Dystrophy R9



Ana Topf',
ierre Laurent<sup>8</sup>,
venson<sup>13</sup>.

Arti

Prevalence of Pain within Limb Girdle Muscular Dystrophy R9 and Implications for Other Degenerative Diseases

Mark Richardson <sup>®</sup>, Anna Mayhew, Robert Muni-Lofra <sup>®</sup>, Lindsay B. Murphy <sup>®</sup> and Volker Straub \*

### Benefits to patients and families



- Newsletters
- Find out about relevant disease-specific news
- Sense of community
- Point of contact with the curator we will try to find someone to answer your questions if we can't!
- Contribution to research



### WITH THANKS



















