Refining Clinician- and Caregiver-Reported Outcome Measures for Evaluating Phelan-McDermid Syndrome

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Objective

To refine clinician- and caregiver-reported outcome measures for evaluating Phelan-McDermid syndrome (PMS) after their use in a phase 2 clinical trial of NNZ-2591

Key Takeaways

Iterative refinement of PMS-specific clinician- and caregiver-reported measures improved clarity and content validity, ensuring alignment with the unique needs of individuals with PMS

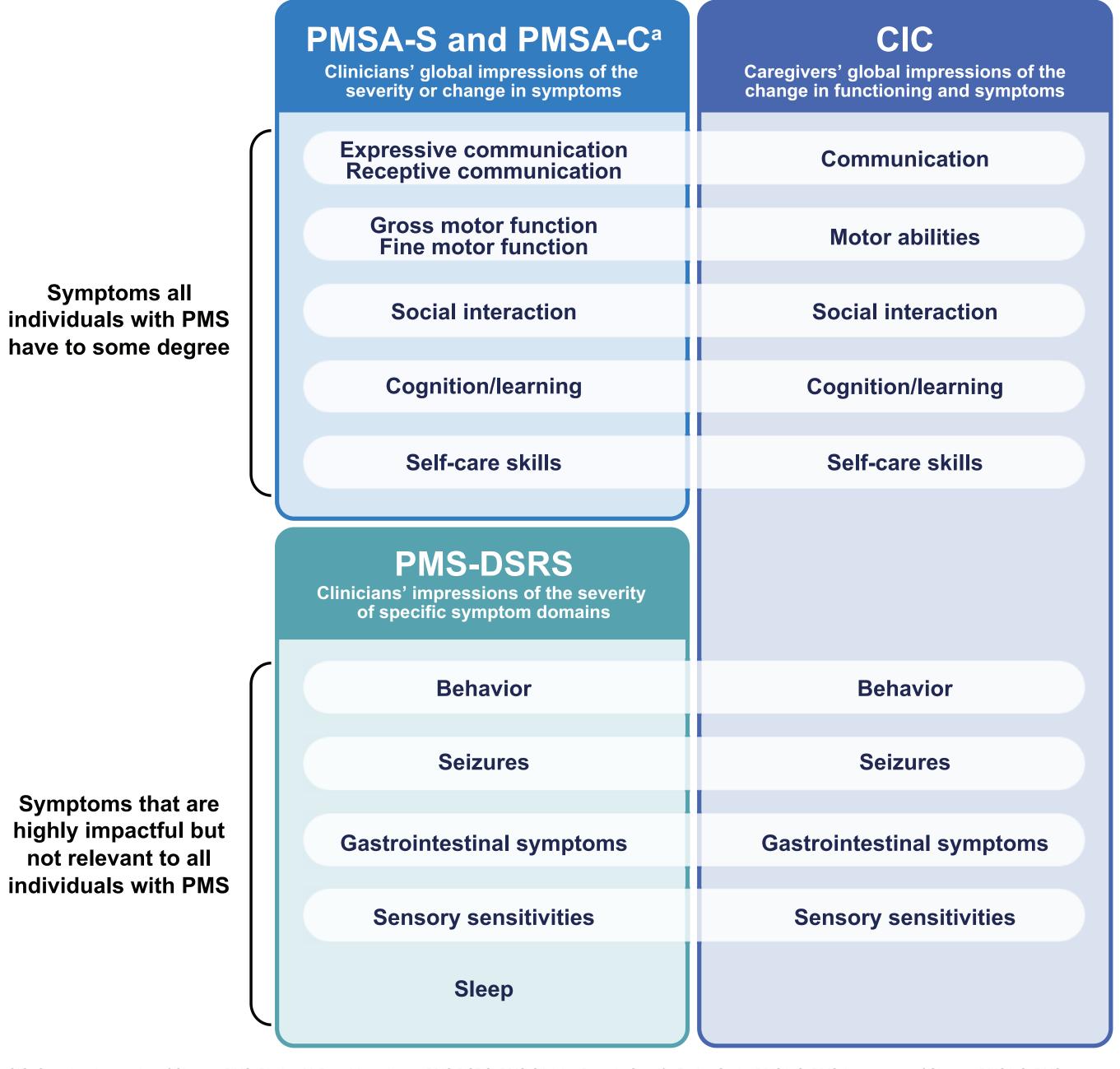
Measures were revised through a rigorous, collaborative process, including input from caregivers and clinicians through narrative data analysis, cognitive interviews, and input from experts

The refined PMS Assessments of Severity/Change and Caregiver Impression of Change will be used in upcoming clinical trials and will undergo further analyses to provide supportive evidence

Background

- Phelan-McDermid syndrome (PMS) is a rare genetic condition characterized by global neurodevelopmental delay with a complex, heterogeneous presentation^{1,2}
- No widely accepted outcome measures specific for PMS exist, making it difficult to evaluate treatment effects in clinical trials for PMS
- We developed PMS-specific instruments by adapting standard global impression scales (Figure 1)^{3,4}:
- Clinician-rated PMS Assessment (PMSA) of Severity (PMSA-S) and PMSA of Change (PMSA-C)
- Caregiver Impression of Change (CIC)
- An additional clinician-rated instrument, the PMS Domain-Specific Rating Scale (PMS-DSRS), was also developed (Figure 1)
- The measures were evaluated among children and adolescents with PMS in a phase 2 clinical trial of NNZ-2591, a synthetic analog of the IGF-1 metabolite cyclic glycine proline⁵
- Here we describe the multi-step refinement of the global clinician- and caregiver-reported outcome measures following their use in the clinical trial⁵

Figure 1. PMS-Specific Outcome Measure Domains



^aFormerly referred to as the PMS-Specific Clinical Global Impression of Severity and of Improvement, respectively

Methods

Multi-Step Refinement Process

- An iterative, multi-step, mixed-methods refinement process was applied to the PMSA-S, PMSA-C, and CIC (Figure 2)
- The goal of measure refinement was to ensure clarity, relevance, and ability to capture meaningful change in people with PMS

Figure 2. PMS-Specific Outcome Measure Refinement Process

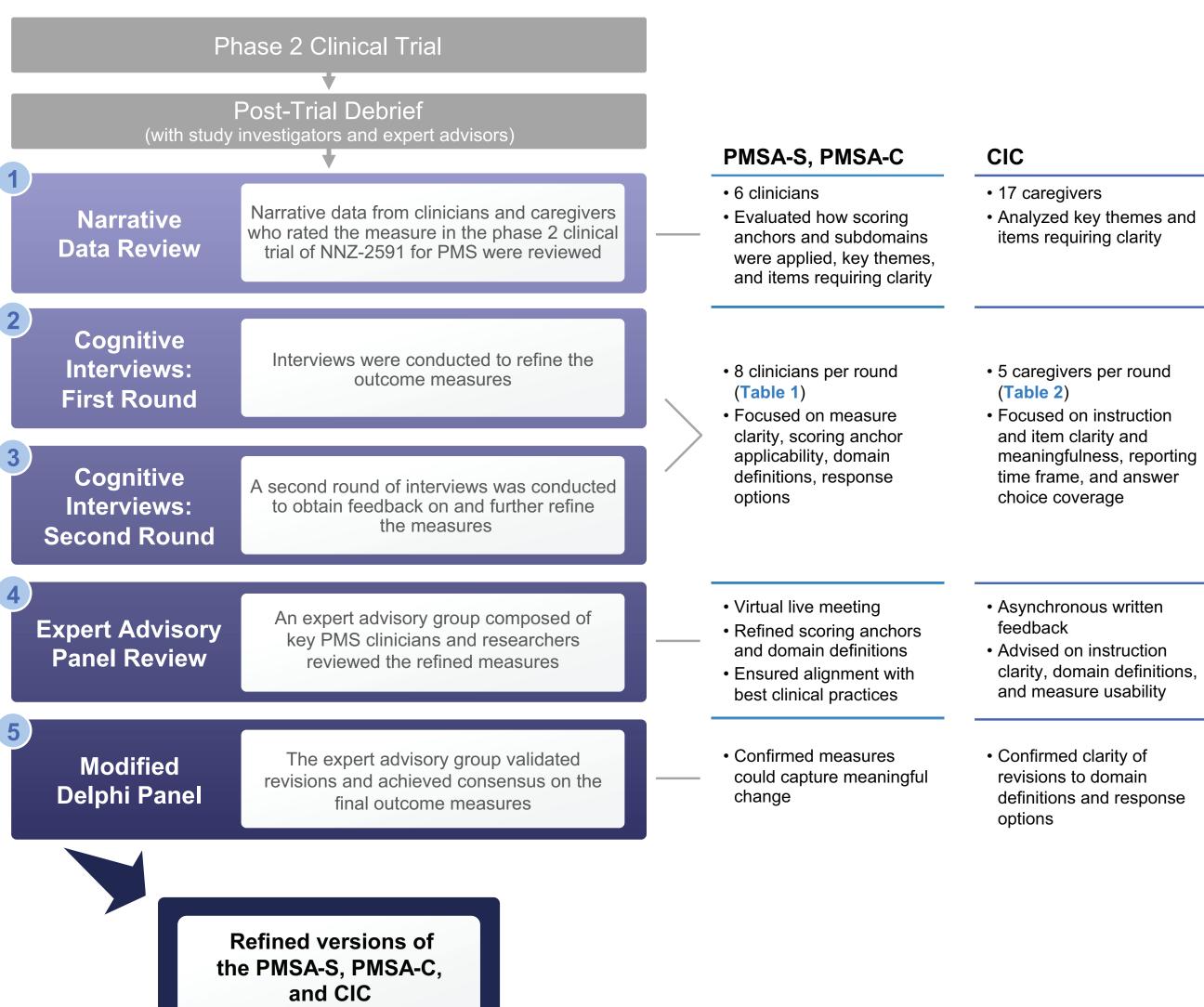


Table 1. Clinician Demographics: Cognitive Interviews

CIC, Caregiver Impression of Change; PMS, Phelan-McDermid syndrome; PMSA-C, PMS Assessment of Change; PMSA-S, PMS Assessment of Severity.

First Round Interview n = 8	Second Round Interview $n = 8$
57 (50, 115)	64 (46, 88)
53 (40, 67)	53 (40, 64)
5 (63)	5 (63)
30 (12, 36)	27 (14, 30)
20 (4, 22)	18 (7, 21)
20 (10, 36)	18 (10, 30)
10 (7, 15)	10 (1, 15)
4 (2, 15)	2 (0, 15)
10 (2, 15)	5 (1, 15)
0, 50	1, 45
	57 (50, 115) 53 (40, 67) 5 (63) 30 (12, 36) 20 (4, 22) 20 (10, 36) 10 (7, 15) 4 (2, 15) 10 (2, 15)

IQR, interquartile range; PMS, Phelan-McDermid syndrome

Table 2. Caregiver Demographics: Cognitive Interviews

Characteristic	First Round Interview $n = 5$	Second Round Interview $n = 5$
Interview length, minutes, median (range)	67 (51, 114)	63 (51, 118)
Age, years, median (IQR)	45 (33, 54)	45 (38, 53)
Female, n (%)	4 (80)	4 (80)
Parent or guardian to someone with PMS, n (%)	5 (100)	5 (100)
Age, person with PMS, median (IQR)	9 (6, 21)	9 (3, 18)
Female, person with PMS, n (%)	2 (40)	4 (80)

IQR, interquartile range; PMS, Phelan-McDermid syndrome

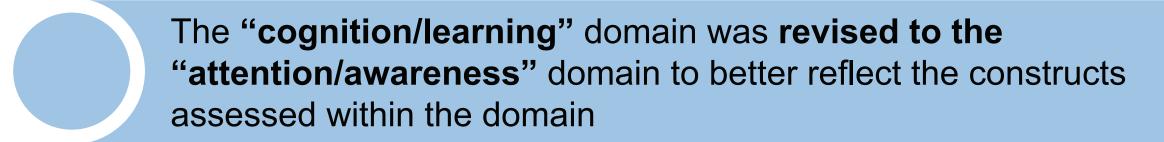
Analytical Rigor

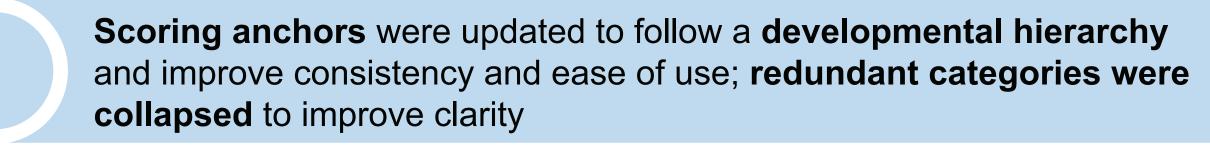
Methods (cont'd)

- Rigorous methodologies to ensure validity and reliability included member checking, source triangulation, and collaborative analysis with multiple researchers
- Revisions were tracked in item-level matrices and analyzed using a framework approach
- The measure refinement approach followed principles outlined in the FDA guidance for outcome measure development⁶

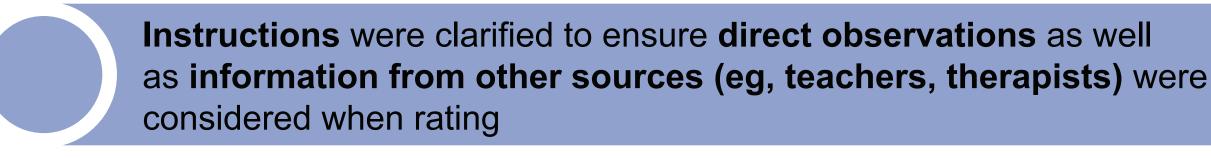
Revisions

PMSA-S and PMSA-C





Clinicians supported maintaining domain-level ratings separate from the global impression rating



A "not applicable" response option was added to allow for more flexibility in response

Practical examples were provided to improve clarity (eg, attention span, facial expressions)

Implications

PMSA-S and PMSA-C

- The revised PMSA-S and PMSA-C will allow clinicians to provide comprehensive, consistent, and meaningful assessments of PMS severity and improvement across key symptoms
- Revisions to improve clarity, relevance, and usability position the PMSA-S and PMSA-C to enhance data quality and support robust conclusions when applied in clinical trials

CIC

- The revised CIC will allow caregivers to document their perceptions of meaningful changes in individuals with PMS
- Revisions, including clear instructions and expanded response options, ensure greater reliability and engagement from caregivers and support measure use in clinical trials

Future Directions

 The revised PMS-specific outcome measures may undergo additional evaluation of psychometric properties and will be used within future clinical trials

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SN Halpin, AC Wheeler, and E Cheves are employees of RTI International and have served as paid consultants to Neuren Pharmaceuticals in connection with this work. L Squires, J Kardish, and NE Jones are executives at Neuren Pharmaceuticals and may hold Neuren stock or stock options. Neuren participated in the study design; study research; collection, analysis, and interpretation of data; and writing, reviewing, and approving this poster for submission. All authors had access to the data and participated in the development, review, and approval of the poster. Neuren funded the research for this study. Medical writing assistance, funded by Neuren, was provided by Morgan A Gingerich, PhD, of JB Ashtin.

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