

# International Survey to Evaluate Current Options for Subcutaneous Injection of Methotrexate (MTX) and a New Button-Free MTX Autoinjector

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**Purpose:** Prefilled syringes (PFS) and various types of pens are available for subcutaneous injection of methotrexate (MTX) in patients with rheumatoid arthritis or moderate to severe psoriasis. A new MTX pen with modernized button-free autoinjection technology was developed as a successor to a button-activated pen (metoject®/metex® PEN). To assess the needs of users and the relevance of features of the new MTX autoinjector an international online survey was performed.

**Methods:** A structured questionnaire was distributed to physicians, nurses and patients in Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. Participants received illustrations and information about features of the new MTX autoinjector.

**Results:** In total, 189 rheumatologists, 111 dermatologists, 90 nurses, and 180 patients answered the questions. Specific reasons for a preference for the use of MTX pens over PFS could predominantly be assigned to the categories “dosing/administration” and “ease of use”. The first impression of the new MTX autoinjector was positive in 82% of physicians, 87% of nurses, and 76% of patients, respectively. The four most important features of the new MTX autoinjector were 2-step autoinjector mechanism (receiving a mean 14.1 to 18.1 chips of a total of 100 chips), small injection volume (9.7 to 11.7 chips), 10 different doses for dose flexibility (8.0 to 13.2 chips), and short injection time below 5 seconds (8.5 to 11.1 chips).

**Conclusion:** Arguments for the use of MTX pens as opposed to PFS predominantly refer to dosing/administration and ease of use. The new button-free MTX autoinjector combines a number of advantageous features identified by the international survey.

**Plain Language Summary:** Subcutaneous injection of methotrexate (MTX) is an option to treat patients with specific inflammatory diseases. A new MTX autoinjector with button-free activation of the injection and no need to build a skin fold was developed to address some of the reasons for non-adherence. The importance of specific needs of users as well as the relevance of features of the new MTX autoinjector are unknown. Therefore, a structured questionnaire was distributed to physicians, nurses and patients in Germany, France, and the United Kingdom. Illustrations and information about features of the new MTX autoinjector were distributed to the participants. The results of the study show that arguments for the use of MTX pens as opposed to prefilled syringes predominantly affect the categories dosing/administration and ease of use followed by safety/side effects. In addition, the study identified four main advantageous features of the new MTX autoinjector, ie simplicity due to the 2-step button-free autoinjector mechanism, the small injection volume, 10 different doses for dose flexibility, and the short injection time below 5 seconds.

**Keywords:** autoinjector, methotrexate, pen, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, syringe

## Introduction

The antimetabolite methotrexate (MTX) is a folic acid antagonist which inhibits DNA synthesis through a competitive inhibition of the enzyme dihydrofolate reductase. Due to its immunomodulatory, anti-inflammatory and antirheumatic properties MTX is used to treat patients with a number of chronic inflammatory diseases including active rheumatoid

arthritis (RA), moderate to severe psoriasis vulgaris as well as severe psoriatic arthritis (hereinafter summarized as follows: moderate to severe psoriasis), juvenile idiopathic arthritis, and Crohn's disease.<sup>1-3</sup> In patients with RA MTX is administered either orally, subcutaneously or very rarely intramuscularly.<sup>4</sup> At higher doses of MTX parenteral administration improves bioavailability<sup>5,6</sup> as well as clinical efficacy<sup>4,6-8</sup> versus oral administration. In addition, the subcutaneous route has been suggested to be advantageous with respect to gastrointestinal safety,<sup>6-8</sup> adherence,<sup>7</sup> and persistence.<sup>9</sup>

Efficacy of disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) such as MTX depends on persistence and patient adherence,<sup>10-13</sup> which were highly variable in clinical studies investigating MTX in RA.<sup>11,14</sup> In a retrospective German cohort study 26% of 7146 patients with RA receiving MTX therapy were non-adherent during 12-month follow-up.<sup>15</sup> The non-adherence rate for MTX in Italian patients with psoriatic arthritis was 38% (1108 of 2952 patients) with a twofold increase in non-adherence for oral versus parenteral MTX.<sup>16</sup> In part, this may be due to more gastrointestinal events with oral versus subcutaneous MTX.<sup>2</sup> Concerns about side effects may result in an active avoidance of taking the medication, also named as conscious non-adherence, whereas unconscious, non-intentional poor adherence can be caused by insufficient patient motivation, drug regimen misunderstanding, forgetfulness, needle phobia, and problems with drug administration due to reduced hand capabilities or complex handling.<sup>17</sup> In a French prospective observational study, the switch from oral to subcutaneous route improved adherence to MTX, mainly due to a reduction of intentional non-adherence whereas non-intentional non-adherence remained almost unchanged.<sup>18</sup>

To improve the acceptability of subcutaneous treatment with MTX or biologic drugs in patients with RA or other chronic inflammatory diseases different pens were developed and compared to prefilled syringes (PFS). For example, a randomized controlled trial in patients with RA yielded favorable acceptability scores for a MTX autoinjector versus PFS concerning satisfaction, ease of use, pleasantness, treatment-related burden, motivation for further utilization and reassuring.<sup>19</sup> However, percentages of patients with local adverse events at injection site were similar between groups (7% versus 3%), and non-inferiority of MTX autoinjector concerning the two coprimary endpoints percentage of good compliers (90% versus 95%) as well as the percentage change of functional capacity measured by the Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ) score could not be demonstrated.<sup>19</sup> In a retrospective analysis the use of a pen was favorable with respect to adherence and persistence if compared to syringes in patients with Crohn's disease treated with adalimumab.<sup>20</sup> There are several studies showing reductions of pain at injection site with pens for MTX or biologic drugs if compared to PFS,<sup>21-24</sup> whereas one study revealed individual differences favoring PFS with respect to pain over the autoinjector in 17 of 46 RA patients (37%) treated with an adalimumab biosimilar.<sup>25</sup> Autoinjector devices for subcutaneous self-administration of MTX may be useful to improve patient satisfaction, preference, and potentially adherence.<sup>26</sup>

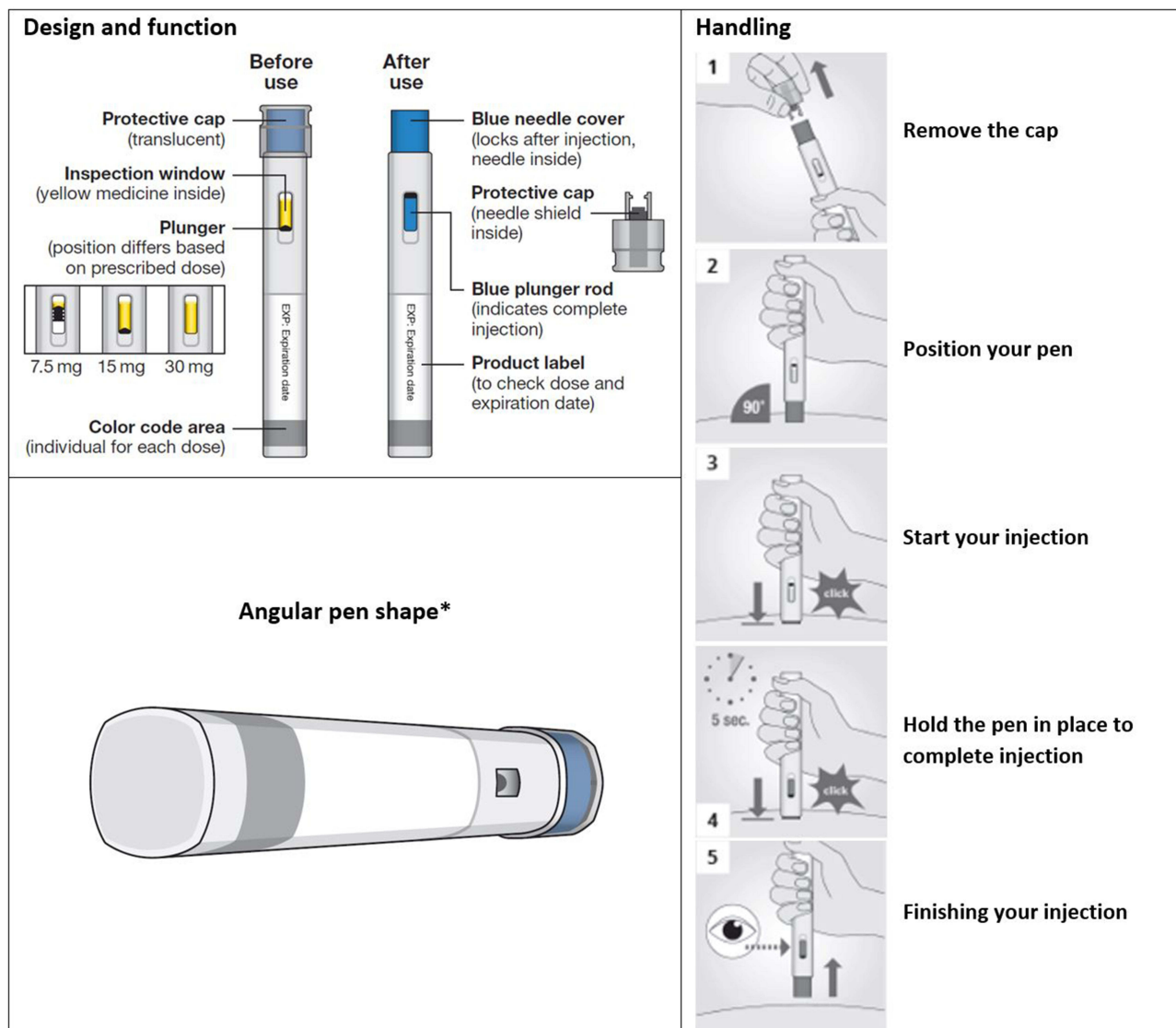
Examples for targets of further developments are decreased risk of accidental needle injury, reduced needle phobia as well as the perception of injection pain, and facilitating injection especially in patients with disabilities such as functional limitations.<sup>27</sup> With this in mind, a new pre-filled MTX pen with modernized autoinjection technology was developed, hereinafter also referred to as "new MTX autoinjector", as a successor of a button-activated pre-filled MTX autoinjector which was introduced in 2013, hereinafter also referred to as "former MTX autoinjector" (brand names for both MTX autoinjectors: metoject® PEN or metex® PEN, medac GmbH, Wedel, Germany). Besides other new features the new MTX autoinjector allows for a button-free activation of the injection with no need to build a skin fold which reduces the 3-step autoinjection to a 2-step autoinjection. A reduced number of application steps was one reason for patients' preference for a 2-step autoinjector in acute migraine treatment compared with a 3-step device and a multi-step device.<sup>28</sup> An international online survey was conducted to determine the importance of specific needs of users as well as the relevance of features of the new 2-step button-free MTX autoinjector.

## Materials and Methods

Between April and May 2022, a structured quantitative online questionnaire for evaluation and analysis of findings gained in a preceding qualitative phase was distributed to physicians, nurses and patients in Germany, France, and the United Kingdom (UK). Participants were contacted through a market research invitation email through an online panel called M3 Global Research community which can, among others, be joined by consumers and patients who "are interested in giving their opinion about goods, services, medication, etc. in the healthcare industry".<sup>29</sup> Criteria for

participation in the survey were defined for the three relevant target groups as follows: (1) Rheumatologists and dermatologists had at least 3 years of experience in the medical field of specialization, worked full time with at least 50% of their time given to patient care and were therapy decision makers, who initiate and actively prescribe at least four MTX pens (former MTX autoinjector in France and Germany) per quarter for RA-patients and/or two MTX pens (former MTX autoinjector in Germany and the UK) per quarter for patients with moderate to severe psoriasis. (2) Nurses had at least 2 years of experience in the field of RA and train patients (mainly adults) on MTX pens, ie at least four (UK) or two (France and Germany) patients with RA who have been trained on the former MTX autoinjector in the last 3 months. (3) Patients with RA or moderate/severe psoriasis were at least 18 years old and had more than 6 months (RA) or more than 3 months (psoriasis) experience with a MTX pen.

Participants received illustrations of three MTX devices currently available on the market (metoject<sup>®</sup>/metex<sup>®</sup> PEN, medac, GmbH Germany; Nordimet<sup>®</sup> pre-filled pen, Nordic Group B.V., The Netherlands; Methofill<sup>®</sup> pre-filled injector, Accord Healthcare Ireland Ltd., Ireland), and were informed about design (photo, description), function, handling, and features of the new MTX autoinjector (Figure 1, Table 1). The two steps to start the injection with this autoinjector were described as follows: (1) removal of the cap and (2) placement on skin and pushing firmly. With the former MTX



**Figure 1** Design, function and handling of the new MTX autoinjector.

**Note:** \*This illustration was not shown to the respondents.

**Table 1** Features of the New Button-Free MTX Autoinjector and Their Importance Rated by Distribution of a Total of 100 Chips per Participant

Ranking		Chips Distributed per Participant <sup>a</sup>			Ranking by Mean Value of the Three Subgroups
		Physicians (n=300)	RA Nurses (n=90)	Patients (n=180)	
1.	2-step autoinjector (1. Remove cap; 2. Place on skin and push firmly – injection starts) <sup>b</sup>	14.1 ± 13.1	18.1 ± 14.9	16.4 ± 17.5	16.2
2.	Small injection volume <sup>c</sup>	11.7 ± 12.1	11.0 ± 12.9	9.7 ± 11.7	10.8
3.	Pen is available in 10 different doses (7.5 mg – 30 mg) <sup>d</sup>	13.2 ± 11.5	11.1 ± 8.7	8.0 ± 9.2	10.8
4.	Injection time < 5 seconds	8.5 ± 7.5	8.8 ± 7.0	11.1 ± 11.0	9.5
5.	Audible signals at the beginning and end of injection	8.2 ± 6.9	9.0 ± 7.9	7.5 ± 9.1	8.2
6.	Hidden needle	8.9 ± 10.5	6.9 ± 5.8	8.1 ± 9.8	8.0
7.	Small viewing window for the medication	6.5 ± 5.4	6.7 ± 7.1	7.4 ± 7.3	6.9
8.	Visual control of completed injection via marker in the viewing window	7.2 ± 7.3	7.4 ± 11.3	5.9 ± 6.4	6.8
9.	Prominent color code for different dosages	5.3 ± 5.8	5.1 ± 5.3	5.1 ± 6.8	5.2
10.	Large label containing information on substance and dosage	4.6 ± 5.1	5.4 ± 5.1	5.2 ± 6.7	5.1
11.	Announced for the future: Pen components produced in a CO <sub>2</sub> -neutral manner <sup>e</sup>	5.1 ± 6.6	3.6 ± 5.8	4.9 ± 5.8	4.5
12.	Angular pen shape	3.9 ± 6.1	3.8 ± 4.3	5.1 ± 6.3	4.3
13.	Small package <sup>f</sup>	2.8 ± 5.4	2.9 ± 4.9	5.6 ± 11.8	3.8

**Notes:** <sup>a</sup> Mean ± SD; A total of 100 chips for all feature could be distributed according to the relevance – the more important a given aspect is, the more chips to be awarded; <sup>b</sup> no skin fold needed; <sup>c</sup> Injection volume ranges from 0.15 mL to 0.60 mL; <sup>d</sup> Availability of all dosages depends on the country; <sup>e</sup> This feature is currently not available; <sup>f</sup> Refers to single package, only.

autoinjector three steps were required for autoinjection: (1) pulling the cap straight off, (2) building a skin fold and pushing the pen firmly into the skin, (3) pushing the button.

Satisfaction with the pens which are currently available on the market (physicians, nurses) or used (patients) was assessed by using a scale ranging from 1 “not at all satisfied” to 10 “very satisfied” (Table S1). The physicians and nurses were asked to list specific medical arguments which might favor the use of a MTX pen as opposed to PFS (Table S1).

Out of 11 closed questions and one open question answered by the respondents five closed questions were used to analyze features and benefits of the new MTX autoinjector (Table S1). To rate the relevance of features the respondents could distribute a total of 100 ‘chips’ among 13 prespecified features of the new MTX autoinjector (Table 1). Respondents were asked to select up to three major benefits out of up to eight benefits listed for each feature of the new MTX autoinjector.

The data were analyzed descriptively with groups of physicians, nurses and patients expressed as numbers and percentages. For the other variables, mean values ± standard deviation (SD) were calculated. P-values were not calculated as no formal hypothesis was defined in advance.

## Results

In total, 570 participants answered the questions of the survey. Rheumatologists (n=189) treated  $323 \pm 293$  patients with RA. Dermatologists (n=111) took care of  $227 \pm 283$  patients with moderate or severe psoriasis (Table 2). Forty-five of 90 nurses (50%) had trained at least 25 patients, and another 38% of nurses 10 to 24 patients. Most patients participating in the survey (n=180) were younger than 40 years (38%) or 40 to 59 years (44%) old (Table 3). Only 18% of patients were 60 years or older. Patients injected themselves always (79%) or mostly (21%), respectively.

There were some differences between countries regarding baseline characteristics (Table S2, Table S3). In Germany, only 3 physicians (5%) were practicing predominantly in a hospital versus the majorities of physicians in France and the UK. In general, physicians had more patients with prescriptions of a pen versus syringes (Table 2). Only in the UK, the majority of patients received oral MTX (Table S2). There were no experiences with the Methofill<sup>®</sup> injector in Germany (Table S2, Table S3). Physicians, nurses, and patients are generally satisfied with the MTX pens currently available on the market as shown by mean satisfaction levels between 7.7 and 8.2 and top-two satisfaction levels (9 or 10) assigned by 25% to 50% of respondents (Tables 2 and 3).

Specific arguments which might favor the use of a MTX pen as opposed to a PFS could predominantly be assigned to the two categories “dosing/administration” and “ease of use” in all three subgroups of respondents (Table 4). Within the

**Table 2** Characteristics of Physicians and Nurses Participating in the Survey and Satisfaction Levels with MTX Pens Currently Available on the Market

	Rheumatologists (n=189)	Dermatologists (n=111)	RA Nurses (n=90)
Number of physicians/nurses per country			
Germany	60 (32%)	41 (37%)	30 (33%)
France	60 (32%)	40 (36%)	30 (33%)
UK	69 (37%)	30 (27%)	30 (33%)
Number of physicians predominantly practicing in hospital	85 (45%)	51 (46%)	N/A
Number of patients currently treated (average $\pm$ SD per respondent)	Rheumatoid arthritis: $322.8 \pm 293.4$	Moderate or severe psoriasis: $227.3 \pm 283.0$	N/A
Number of patients within the last 3 months with prescription of (average $\pm$ SD per respondent)			Mainly adults with rheumatoid arthritis:
Oral MTX	Rheumatoid arthritis: $76.9 \pm 105.5$	Moderate or severe psoriasis: $25.2 \pm 38.1$	N/A
MTX syringe	$20.2 \pm 29.0$	$13.6 \pm 24.4$	N/A
MTX pen	$49.4 \pm 60.8$	$26.0 \pm 30.6$	$35.5 \pm 28.0$
- metoject <sup>®</sup> /metex <sup>®</sup> PEN	$35.9 \pm 52.0$	$18.7 \pm 20.4$	N/A
- Nordimet <sup>®</sup> pre-filled pen	$13.6 \pm 17.9$	$8.3 \pm 17.0$	N/A
- Methofill <sup>®</sup> pre-filled injector	$3.3 \pm 12.3$	$5.9 \pm 14.7$	N/A
Number of physicians/nurses who have ever prescribed/trained in use <sup>a</sup>			
- metoject <sup>®</sup> /metex <sup>®</sup> PEN	180 (95%)	106 (95%)	80 (89%)
- Nordimet <sup>®</sup> pre-filled pen	150 (79%)	56 (50%)	69 (77%)
- Methofill <sup>®</sup> pre-filled injector	22 (12%)	15 (14%)	26 (29%)
Satisfaction level			
Average $\pm$ SD	$7.8 \pm 1.3$	$8.0 \pm 1.4$	$8.0 \pm 1.2$
Number of responses with			
Low-two satisfaction level (1 or 2)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Top-two satisfaction level (9 or 10)	47 (25%)	38 (34%)	30 (33%)

**Note:** <sup>a</sup> The percentages determined for each device were influenced by the inclusion criteria (see method section).

**Abbreviations:** N/A, not applicable; UK, United Kingdom; SD, standard deviation.

**Table 3** Characteristics of Patients Participating in the Survey and Satisfaction Level with MTX Pens Currently Available on the Market

	<b>Rheumatoid Arthritis (n=92)</b>	<b>Moderate or Severe Psoriasis (n=88)</b>
Number of patients per country		
Germany	32 (35%)	30 (34%)
France	30 (33%)	30 (34%)
UK	30 (33%)	28 (32%)
Females	50 (54%)	50 (57%)
Age		
< 40 years	34 (37%)	35 (40%)
40–59 years	39 (42%)	40 (45%)
≥ 60 years	19 (21%)	13 (15%)
Type of device ever used:		
metoject®/metex® PEN	56 (61%)	43 (49%)
Nordimet® pre-filled pen	46 (50%)	48 (55%)
Methofill® pre-filled injector	8 (9%)	15 (17%)
Self-injection		
Always	75 (82%)	68 (77%)
Mostly	17 (18%)	20 (23%)
Duration of using a device <sup>a</sup>		
> 3 months but up to 6 months	0 (0%)	13 (15%)
> 6 months	92 (100%)	75 (85%)
Satisfaction level		
Average ± SD	8.2 ± 1.8	7.7 ± 1.9
Number of responses with		
Low-two satisfaction level (1 or 2)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)
Top-two satisfaction level (9 or 10)	46 (50%)	30 (34%)

**Notes:** <sup>a</sup> Duration of using a pen influenced by inclusion criteria (see method section).

**Abbreviations:** UK, United Kingdom; SD, standard deviation.

**Table 4** Medical Arguments Which Might Advocate the Use of a MTX Pen as Opposed to a PFS

	<b>Rheumatologists (n=189)</b>	<b>Dermatologists (n=111)</b>	<b>RA Nurses (n=90)</b>	<b>Total (n=390)</b>
<b>Dosing / administration</b>	<b>153 (81%)</b>	<b>99 (89%)</b>	<b>74 (82%)</b>	<b>326 (84%)</b>
Needle is not visible	37 (20%)	19 (17%)	11 (12%)	67 (17%)
Reliable/more accurate dose delivery	12 (6%)	11 (10%)	10 (11%)	33 (8%)
Better/more thorough injection/all medication is injected	8 (4%)	4 (4%)	1 (1%)	13 (3%)
Faster administration/speed of the injection	6 (3%)	5 (5%)	2 (2%)	13 (3%)
<b>Ease of use</b>	<b>125 (66%)</b>	<b>83 (75%)</b>	<b>62 (69%)</b>	<b>270 (69%)</b>
Easy to use/application/handling is better	87 (46%)	56 (50%)	43 (48%)	186 (48%)
Automatic injection	12 (6%)	14 (13%)	3 (3%)	29 (7%)
Self-injection/makes self-injection easier	8 (4%)	11 (10%)	7 (8%)	26 (7%)
Less inhibition/apprehension/pen psychologically easier	12 (6%)	10 (9%)	0 (0%)	22 (6%)
Easy dosing/selection/adjustment	8 (4%)	6 (5%)	3 (3%)	17 (4%)

(Continued)



**Table 4** (Continued).

	<b>Rheumatologists (n=189)</b>	<b>Dermatologists (n=111)</b>	<b>RA Nurses (n=90)</b>	<b>Total (n=390)</b>
<b>Safety / side effects</b>	<b>47 (25%)</b>	<b>39 (35%)</b>	<b>42 (47%)</b>	<b>128 (33%)</b>
Safer/better safety/patients feel safer	21 (11%)	12 (11%)	28 (31%)	61 (16%)
Comfort of injection/less pain	12 (6%)	14 (13%)	7 (8%)	33 (8%)
No needle-stick injuries	10 (5%)	5 (5%)	7 (8%)	22 (6%)
Less risk of dose error/no possibility of making a mistake	5 (3%)	5 (5%)	3 (3%)	13 (3%)
<b>Indications</b>	<b>35 (19%)</b>	<b>12 (11%)</b>	<b>9 (10%)</b>	<b>56 (14%)</b>
Good for patients with a fear of needles	21 (11%)	10 (9%)	1 (1%)	32 (8%)
Patients with hand deformities/dexterity issues	13 (7%)	1 (1%)	5 (6%)	19 (5%)
<b>Information/education</b>	<b>19 (10%)</b>	<b>12 (11%)</b>	<b>8 (9%)</b>	<b>39 (10%)</b>
Reduced waste/more eco-friendly	9 (5%)	0 (0%)	5 (6%)	14 (4%)
Less training required/intuitive to use	4 (2%)	5 (5%)	1 (1%)	10 (3%)
<b>Efficacy</b>	<b>10 (5%)</b>	<b>8 (7%)</b>	<b>7 (8%)</b>	<b>25 (6%)</b>
Better adherence/compliance	8 (4%)	7 (6%)	3 (3%)	18 (5%)
Efficacy/effectiveness	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	3 (3%)	5 (1%)
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>19 (10%)</b>	<b>7 (6%)</b>	<b>4 (4%)</b>	<b>30 (8%)</b>
Patient preference/acceptance/satisfaction	12 (6%)	4 (4%)	2 (2%)	18 (5%)

**Notes:** Answers are listed in the Table if given by at least 12 respondents ( $\geq 3.0\%$  or if they belong to the top 2 arguments of a specific category); 11 of 390 respondents (3%) with no specific argument due to "Don't know" (n=3), "None/nothing" (n=6), or "No comment" (n=2).

remaining five categories the highest percentages of respondents listed arguments referring to safety/side effects, especially 47% of respondents in the subgroup of nurses (Table 4).

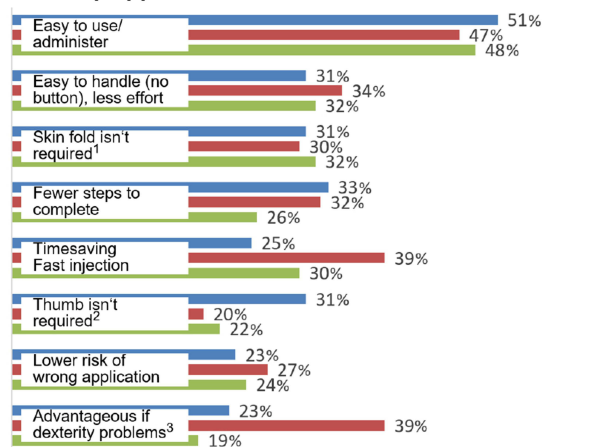
The first impression of the new MTX autoinjector was positive in 245 of 300 physicians (82%), 78 of 90 nurses (87%), and 136 of 180 patients (76%). The others were mostly ambivalent (13%, 12%, 16%) or did not know, yet (5%, 1%, 8%). The most important features of the new MTX autoinjector were the 2-step autoinjector mechanism, the small injection volume, and the dose flexibility (Table 1). Patients also rated injection time below 5 seconds highly (11.1 of 100 chips in average).

The ease of use/administer was selected by 51% of physicians, 47% of nurses, and 48% of patients as one of up to three major benefits to be specified regarding the feature "2-step application" of the new MTX autoinjector (Figure 2A). Each of the other seven potential benefits were chosen by 23% to 33% of physicians, 20% to 39% of nurses, and 19% to 32% of patients. With respect to the feature "10 doses from 7.5 mg to 30 mg" the four potential benefits were selected by 43% or 47% of physicians, 46% to 59% of nurses, and 32% to 44% of patients as one of up to three major benefits (Figure 2B). Regarding the feature "short injection time" the first four of seven potential benefits listed in Figure 2C were chosen by at least 30% of respondents. The main benefit in terms of the feature "Small injection volume" was "Less/no pain", selected by 57% of physicians, 59% of nurses, and 46% of patients (Figure 2D). However, the other three potential benefits of the feature "Small injection volume" listed in the questionnaire were chosen by 38% to 52% of respondents.

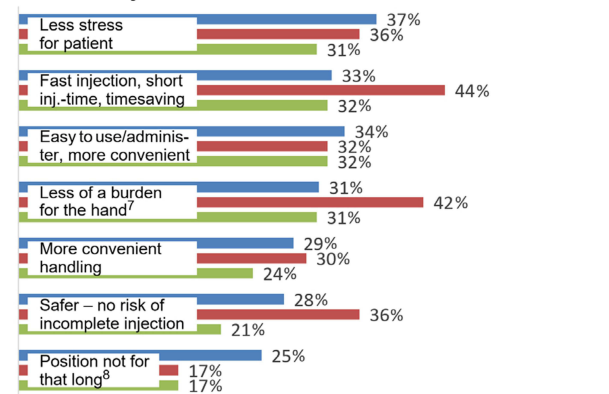
About 90% of physicians (88%), nurses (94%), and patients (89%) would likely or very likely use the new MTX autoinjector. The major concerns about switching to the new MTX autoinjector are costs/pricing (selected by 51% of physicians, 60% of nurses, and 31% of patients), the need for re-education of the patient (49%, 47%, 18%), and availability in pharmacies/logistics (39%, 51%, 32%).

## Discussion

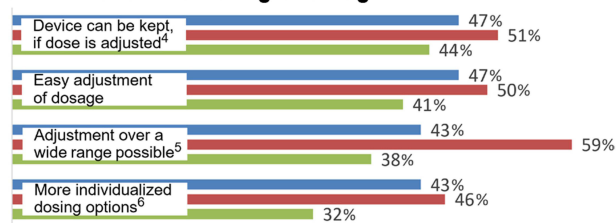
Most patients treated with MTX or biologic drugs prefer autoinjectors over prefilled syringes (PFS).<sup>19,21–25,30–32</sup> Considering responses given by physicians and nurses listed in Table 4 this may primarily be due to the ease of use and an improved handling. In addition, several patients treated with the former MTX autoinjector highlighted the

**A: 2-step application\***

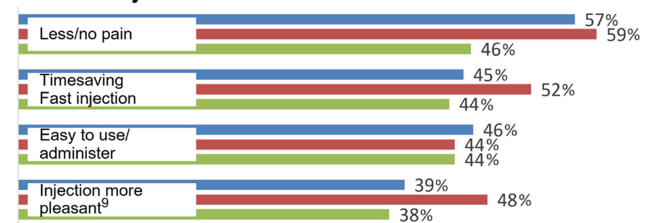
None of the above: ■ 2%, ■ 0%, ■ 2%; Don't know yet: ■ 3%, ■ 1%, ■ 2%

**C: Short injection time\***

None of the above: ■ 2%, ■ 2%, ■ 2%; Don't know yet: ■ 3%, ■ 1%, ■ 7%

**B: 10 doses from 7.5 mg to 30 mg\***

None of the above: ■ 3%, ■ 0%, ■ 7%; Don't know yet: ■ 6%, ■ 3%, ■ 6%

**D: Small injection volume\***

None of the above: ■ 2%, ■ 2%, ■ 2%; Don't know yet: ■ 3%, ■ 1%, ■ 7%

\*Percentages of respondents: ■ physicians n=300, ■ nurses n=90, ■ patients n=180

**Figure 2** Ratings of potential benefits by respondents regarding the four most important features of the new MTX autoinjector according to ranking in Table 1.

**Notes:** For each feature, up to three main benefits could be selected. The benefits have been identified during a preceding qualitative research resulting in different numbers of benefits per feature. With respect to footnote numbers 1 to 9 exact wording in the questionnaire was as follows: <sup>1</sup> Building a skin fold for the injection is not required. The injection can be applied according to the patient's preference: either one or two hands can be used. <sup>2</sup> Thumb is not required; you can trigger it with the whole hand. <sup>3</sup> Advantage in the case of hand deformities / dexterity problems, arthritic diseases / joint problems. <sup>4</sup> Even if the dose is adjusted, you can keep the same device. <sup>5</sup> The physician can adjust the dosage over a wide range, and in smaller steps; highly individualized treatment possible. <sup>6</sup> More individualized dosing options, depending on patients' requirements. <sup>7</sup> Very short injection time, less of a burden for the hand. <sup>8</sup> You do not have to hold the pen in the same position for that long. <sup>9</sup> Due to the highest concentration possible for MTX, the injection volume is as small as possible and the injection itself is more comfortable and more pleasant.

relatively pain free injection.<sup>33</sup> This international online survey confirms that the MTX pens currently available on the market are quite satisfactory as also shown by clinical studies and other surveys.<sup>19,21,33,34</sup> The mean satisfaction level reaching  $8.2 \pm 1.8$  points in 92 patients with RA fits well to  $8.3 \pm 2.4$  points determined in RA patients treated with an etanercept pen in a randomized controlled study showing a higher satisfaction level versus etanercept PFS ( $7.2 \pm 2.6$  points).<sup>35</sup> However, mean satisfaction levels between 7.7 and 8.0 points in the other subgroups of this international online survey show that there is room for improvement.

In this international online survey, the general impression concerning the new MTX autoinjector was positive across all target groups. The most important advantages identified were its simplicity due to the 2-step autoinjector mechanism versus 3 steps with the former MTX autoinjector, as well as the features small injection volume, dose flexibility, and short injection time below 5 seconds. The rapid injection reduces the risk that the patient removes the device prematurely with the consequence of underdosing.<sup>27</sup> Maximum injection time of 5 seconds was already possible with the former MTX autoinjector and is linked to small injection volumes between 0.15 and 0.60 mL. The small injection volume is one factor which may decrease the pain in conjunction with subcutaneous injection,<sup>36</sup> may improve the comfort of injection and is potentially associated with a psychological benefit to the patient.<sup>37</sup> In the international online survey 57% of physicians, 59% of nurses, and 46% of patients selected "Less/no pain" as one benefit of the small volume. The



somewhat lower percentage in the patient subgroup may be biased by individual experience whereas physicians and nurses were able to respond on the basis of expertise and guidance of many patients.

Concerning dose flexibility, the new MTX autoinjector as well as the former MTX autoinjector allow for the prescription of 10 different doses ranging from 7.5 mg MTX (0.15 mL) up to 30 mg MTX (0.60 mL) whereas maximum dose of another MTX autoinjector is 25 mg MTX (1.0 mL).<sup>38</sup> According to the international online survey this may be advantageous for dose adjustments as the device can be kept even if the MTX dose is adjusted to 27.5 mg or 30 mg.

The major benefit of the most important feature “2-step application” was “Easy to use / administer”. Other benefits listed in the questionnaire described details of the easiness to use the new MTX autoinjector, for example “Building a skin fold for injection isn’t required. The injection can be applied according to the patient’s preference: either one or two hands can be used”, and “Thumb isn’t required; you can trigger it with the whole hand”. A skin fold is foreseen for subcutaneous injection with the former button-activated MTX autoinjector as well as with the button-free MTX autoinjector already available on the market.<sup>34</sup>

In accordance with the results of our international online survey there are several investigations spelling out favorable features and benefits of button-free autoinjectors on the basis of physicians’, nurses’, and/or patients’ feedback.<sup>39–45</sup> Even patients with RA and severe hand disability were able to properly perform self-injection with a button-free autoinjector as shown by an electromagnetic motion analysis system during simulated subcutaneous self-injection using a foam pad.<sup>46</sup> In addition, patients using a button-free autoinjector highlighted the easiness to determine injection completion.<sup>43</sup> As shown in Table 1 “Audible signals at the beginning and end of injection” was ranked fifth among 13 features of the new MTX autoinjector. “Ease of grip” is another important feature for autoinjectors.<sup>39,40</sup> This feature was not evaluated for the new MTX autoinjector as the participants of the international online survey could not hold the device in their hands.

The international online survey showed that replacing the former MTX autoinjector with the new MTX autoinjector does not seem to raise any new or specific concern. Issues refer to costs/pricing, availability in pharmacies/logistics, and need for re-education. Sufficient instructions on how to use the pen before switching are of major importance. For example, after only 18.2% of patients received instructions concerning a button-free autoinjector for adalimumab biosimilar treatment, almost half (46.6%) evaluated the use of this pen more difficult and only 12.5% easier versus a button-activated autoinjector which was explained to 90.5% of the patients.<sup>47</sup> Besides supporting the use of the new MTX autoinjector, the guidance may be an occasion to improve patient education which is a strong predictor of adherence.<sup>48,49</sup> In general, the availability of various devices is advantageous to meet the individual needs of different patients.<sup>17,42,50</sup> However, switching back and forth should be avoided.<sup>51</sup>

Finally, improvement of tolerance to MTX treatment is an important target. For example, in patients with psoriasis safety reasons for stopping MTX treatment were more frequent with oral (16%) versus subcutaneous (4%) MTX.<sup>52</sup> MTX intolerance may in parts be explained by the psychological adverse effect of anticipatory nausea reported in 41% of adolescents and 30% of adults with inflammatory arthritis.<sup>53</sup> Anticipatory nausea may lead to non-adherence and treatment discontinuation.<sup>54</sup> Besides using modern MTX autoinjectors, measures to prevent nausea during MTX treatment are folic acid supplementation, antiemetics, and behavioral therapies.<sup>54</sup>

## Limitations

One limitation of the international online survey, although reflecting the clinical routine when switching to another device for injection, is that the new MTX autoinjector was presented by illustrations and description of the features, only. Therefore, the respondents could not hold the new device in their hands or gain clinical experiences prior to first real injection. In addition, respondents may also have gained experiences with pens used for other drugs, or they differed with respect to their experiences with different types of MTX pens. For example, respondents who are familiar with button-free autoinjector pens may have different views if compared to respondents not experienced in such pens. No question concerning general preference of MTX pens over PFS was included in the questionnaire as physicians and nurses cannot give one universal answer due to individual needs of the patients, and as inclusion of patients in this survey was possible without any experience in the use of PFS. As in similar surveys, the wordings and closed questions used in the questionnaire may have influenced responses. Important criteria and features had to be given in advance to reach categories for evaluation.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, arguments for the use of MTX pens as opposed to PFS predominantly refer to the categories dosing/administration, ease of use, and safety/side effects. MTX pens currently available are quite satisfactory. However, the new button-free MTX autoinjector combines four main advantageous features identified by the international online survey, that is simplicity due to the 2-step button-free autoinjector mechanism, the small injection volume, 10 different doses for dose flexibility, and the short injection time below 5 seconds.

## Abbreviations

DMARDs, disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs; MTX, Methotrexate; PFS, prefilled syringes; RA, rheumatoid arthritis.

## Data Sharing Statement

The datasets generated and analyzed during this international online survey are available from Aurum Research GmbH, Lauf a.d. Pegnitz, Germany on reasonable request.

## Ethics Approval and Informed Consent

This study was an online market research and conducted according to the binding rules of quality and professional conduct set down by the EPhMRA (European Pharmaceutical Market Research Association) code of conduct, ESOMAR (European Society for Opinion and Market Research), the German association ADM (Arbeitskreis Deutscher Markt- und Sozialforschungsinstitute e.V.), and the legal obligations for data protection. It was also conducted in accordance to the ADM standards for interviewing physicians for the purposes of market and social research. An ethics committee approval was therefore not required. All participants provided informed consent before participating in the online survey due to their individual registration and access to the online panel site which includes their agreement to the terms and conditions of the M3 Global Research community such as anonymized reporting of the data.<sup>29</sup>

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## Disclosure

Ulf Müller-Ladner served as a speaker/advisor for medac GmbH, Wedel, Germany. Andreas Erkens served as senior partner Aurum Research and advisor for medac GmbH, Wedel, Germany. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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