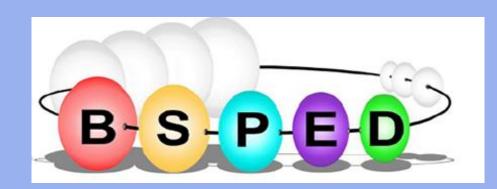
# BSPED National Growth Hormone (GH) Audit: Trends in prescribing from 2013-2016



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The authors declare no potential conflict of interest.

# BACKGROUNDMETHODSPrescribing of recombinant human GH for growth failure in UK children is<br/>based on guidance from the National Institute of Clinical Excellence. In<br/>2013, the BSPED initiated this national audit of children/adolescents<br/>newly-prescribed GH to monitor trends in NHS prescribing practice. Here<br/>we have examined these trends from 2013 to 2016.METHODS

### RESULTS

Of 85 centres enrolled, 22 tertiary paediatric endocrine and 54 secondary paediatric services submitted data (89%). GH was started in 3757 patients during the 4 year period. The percentage of patients starting GH for unlicensed conditions decreased from 2013 to 2016 [Figure 1]. Unlicensed prescribing includes idiopathic short stature, genetic syndromes, chronic inflammatory conditions and low IGF1/GH resistance. GHD (60%) followed by small for gestational age (SGA) (18%) were the most common licensed indications for starting GH [Table 1].

The median age of patients starting GH was 7.6 years (range 0.1-16.0) and 25% were  $\geq$ 11years age. Patients with Prader Willi Syndrome (PWS) were significantly younger compared to other indications (p<0.0001) and were followed by the SGA group (p<0.0001) [Table 1]. GH was started in the first 2 years in 46% children with PWS [Figure 1].

Figure 1: Trend in no. (% in each year) of patients starting GH for licensed vs unlicensed conditions

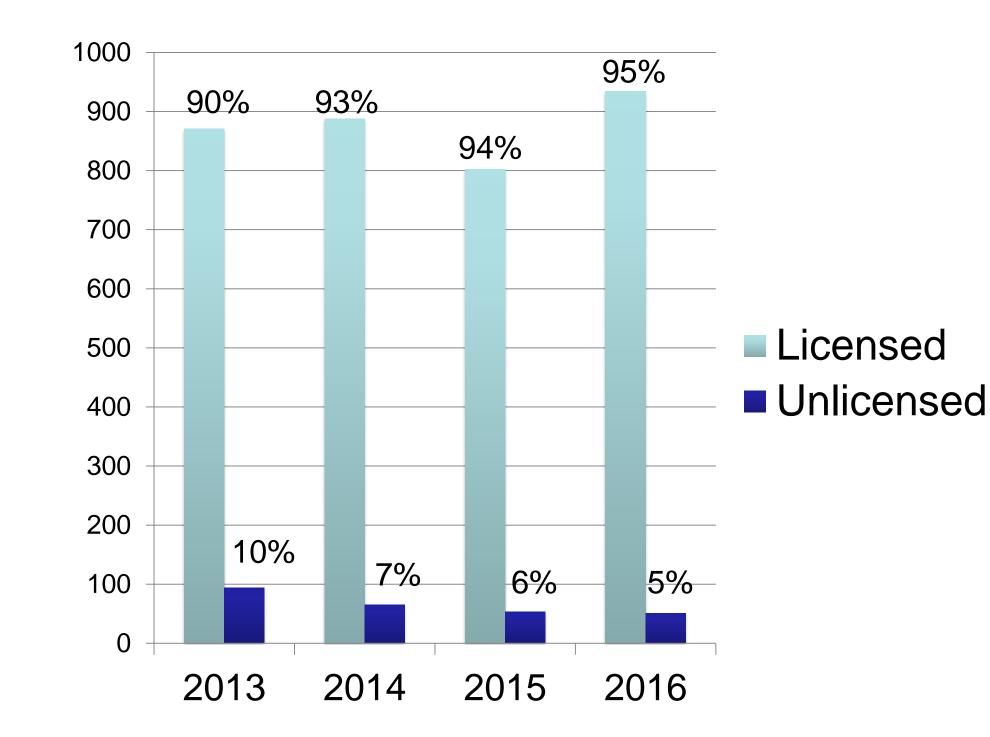
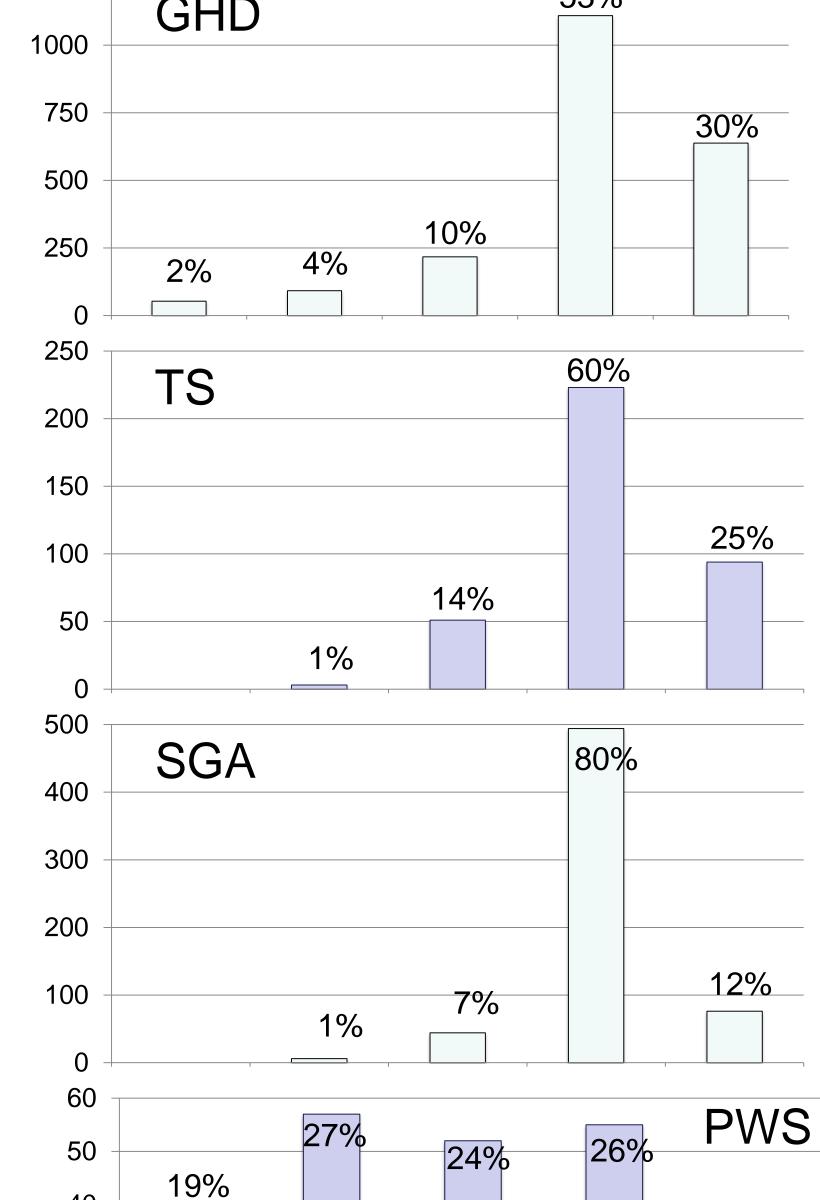


Figure 2: No. starting GH for GHD, TS, SGA and PWS by age bands

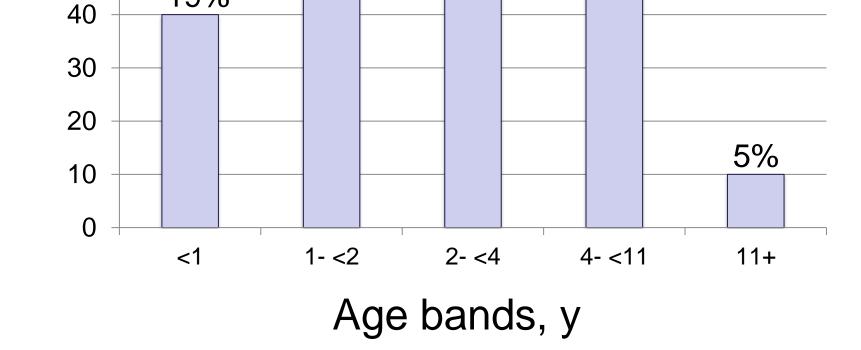
| 1250 |     |
|------|-----|
| 1230 | 53% |

### Table 1. No. (% by year) and median age (range) at start of GH treatment

| No.(%) | GHD      | Turner   | PWS    | CRI    | SGA      | SHOXd  | Unlicensed |
|--------|----------|----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|------------|
| 2013   | 536 (55) | 85 (9)   | 61 (6) | 35 (4) | 144 (15) | 10 (1) | 94 (10)    |
| 2014   | 537 (56) | 104 (11) | 53 (6) | 24 (3) | 150 (16) | 20 (2) | 65 (7)     |
| 2015   | 481 (56) | 85 (10)  | 50 (6) | 22 (3) | 149 (17) | 16 (2) | 53 (6)     |
| 2016   | 559 (57) | 98 (10)  | 50 (5) | 23 (2) | 177 (18) | 26 (3) | 50 (5)     |
| Total  | 2113     | 372      | 214    | 104    | 620      | 72     | 262        |
|        |          |          |        |        |          |        |            |



|  |                   | 8.5      | 73                     | 2.2                      | 90         | 6.2                      | 87       | 92         |
|--|-------------------|----------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|----------|------------|
| Median<br>age, y<br>(range)8.57.32.29.06.28.79.2(1.3-16)*3(0.2-15.1)*1(1.0-15.6)(1.3-15.6)*2(1.6-15)(1.4-15) | age, y<br>(range) | (0.1-16) | (1.3-16) <sup>*3</sup> | (0.2-15.1 <sup>)*1</sup> | (1.0-15.6) | (1.3-15.6) <sup>*2</sup> | (1.6-15) | (1.4-15.8) |



<sup>\*1</sup>PWS younger than other groups (p<0.0001). <sup>\*2</sup>SGA younger than all except PWS (p<0.0001). <sup>\*3</sup>TS younger than GHD (p=0.035).

## CONCLUSION

The most common indication for GH is GHD, followed by SGA, TS, PWS, CRI and SHOX deficiency. Compared to other indications, GH is initiated at a significantly younger age in children with PWS. Unlicensed prescribing has declined by half in this 4 year period.

