

follow-up

Efficacy and safety findings

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Alasdair J. Coles, MD,
PhD
Jeffrey A. Cohen, MD
Edward J. Fox, MD, PhD
Gavin Giovannoni, MD,
PhD
Hans-Peter Hartung,
MD, PhD
Eva Havrdova, MD, PhD
Sven Schippling, MD
Krzysztof W. Selmaj,
MD, PhD
Anthony Traboulsee, MD
D. Alastair S. Compston,
PhD, FRS
David H. Margolin, MD,
PhD
Karthinathan Thangavelu,
PhD
Madalina C. Chiriac,
MD, MPH
Darlene Jody, MD
Panos Xenopoulos, PhD
Richard J. Hogan, PhD
Michael A. Panzara, MD,
MPH
Douglas L. Arnold, MD
On behalf of CARE-MS
II and CAMMS03409
Investigators

ABSTRACT

Objective: To evaluate 5-year efficacy and safety of alemtuzumab in patients with active relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis and inadequate response to prior therapy.

Methods: In the 2-year Comparison of Alemtuzumab and Rebif Efficacy in Multiple Sclerosis (CARE-MS) II study (NCT00548405), alemtuzumab-treated patients received 2 courses (baseline and 12 months later). Patients could enter an extension (NCT00930553), with as-needed alemtuzumab retreatment for relapse or MRI activity. Annualized relapse rate (ARR), 6-month confirmed disability worsening (CDW; ≥ 1 -point Expanded Disability Status Scale [EDSS] score increase [≥ 1.5 if baseline EDSS = 0]), 6-month confirmed disability improvement (CDI; ≥ 1 -point EDSS decrease [baseline score ≥ 2.0]), no evidence of disease activity (NEDA), brain volume loss (BVL), and adverse events (AEs) were assessed.

Results: Most alemtuzumab-treated patients (92.9%) who completed CARE-MS II entered the extension; 59.8% received no alemtuzumab retreatment. ARR was low in each extension year (years 3–5: 0.22, 0.23, 0.18). Through 5 years, 75.1% of patients were free of 6-month CDW; 42.9% achieved 6-month CDI. In years 3, 4, and 5, proportions with NEDA were 52.9%, 54.2%, and 58.2%, respectively. Median yearly BVL remained low in the extension (years 1–5: -0.48% , -0.22% , -0.10% , -0.19% , -0.07%). AE exposure-adjusted incidence rates in the extension were lower than in the core study. Thyroid disorders peaked at year 3, declining thereafter.

Conclusions: Alemtuzumab provides durable efficacy through 5 years in patients with an inadequate response to prior therapy in the absence of continuous treatment.

Classification of evidence: This study provides Class III evidence that alemtuzumab provides efficacy and slowing of brain atrophy through 5 years. *Neurology*® 2017;89:1117-1126

GLOSSARY

AE = adverse event; **ARR** = annualized relapse rate; **BPF** = brain parenchymal fraction; **BVL** = brain volume loss; **CARE-MS II** = Comparison of Alemtuzumab and Rebif Efficacy in Multiple Sclerosis II; **CDI** = confirmed disability improvement; **CDW** = confirmed disability worsening; **CI** = confidence interval; **DMT** = disease-modifying therapy; **EAIR** = exposure-adjusted incidence rate; **EDSS** = Expanded Disability Status Scale; **Gd** = gadolinium; **IAR** = infusion-associated reaction; **IFN- β -1a** = interferon β -1a; **ITP** = immune thrombocytopenia; **MS** = multiple sclerosis; **NEDA** = no evidence of disease activity; **RRMS** = relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis; **SC** = subcutaneous.

Alemtuzumab (LEMTRADA; Sanofi Genzyme, Cambridge, MA) is a humanized monoclonal antibody that depletes circulating lymphocytes by selectively targeting CD52, which is expressed at high levels on T and B lymphocytes. Depletion is followed by a characteristic pattern of

Correspondence to
Dr. Coles:
ajc1020@medschl.cam.ac.uk

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Supplemental data
at [Neurology.org](https://www.neurology.org)

From the Department of Clinical Neurosciences (A.J.C., D.A.S.C.), University of Cambridge, UK; Mellen Center (J.A.C.), Cleveland Clinic, OH; MS Clinic of Central Texas (E.J.F.), Central Texas Neurology Consultants, Round Rock; Queen Mary University of London (G.G.), Barts and the London School of Medicine, UK; Department of Neurology and Center for Neuropsychiatry (H.-P.H.), Medical Faculty, Heinrich-Heine University, Düsseldorf, Germany; Department of Neurology and Center for Clinical Neuroscience (E.H.), First Faculty of Medicine, Charles University and General Hospital in Prague, Czech Republic; Neuroimmunology and Multiple Sclerosis Research, Department of Neurology (S.S.), University Hospital Zürich and University of Zürich, Switzerland; Department of Neurology (K.W.S.), Medical University of Łódź, Poland; The University of British Columbia (A.T.), Vancouver, Canada; Sanofi (D.H.M., K.T., M.C.C., D.J., M.A.P.), Cambridge, MA; Envision Scientific Solutions (P.X.), Philadelphia, PA; Envision Scientific Solutions (R.J.H.), Sydney, NSW, Australia; NeuroRx Research (D.L.A.), Montréal; Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery (D.L.A.), Montréal Neurological Institute, McGill University, Québec, Canada. M.A.P. is currently affiliated with Wave Life Sciences, Cambridge, MA.

Coinvestigators are listed at [Neurology.org](https://www.neurology.org).

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lymphocyte repopulation and a cytokine expression shift toward a less inflammatory profile, both of which may contribute to durable efficacy.^{1,2} Currently, alemtuzumab is approved in over 60 countries for treatment of adults with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS); in the European Union, it is approved for adults with active RRMS defined by clinical or imaging features, including treatment-naïve patients, and, in the United States, it is generally reserved for patients who have had inadequate response to at least 2 drugs indicated for MS treatment.^{3–5}

Efficacy and safety of alemtuzumab in patients with RRMS were evaluated in 3 rater-blinded clinical trials. In the phase 2 CAMMS223 (NCT00050778)⁶ and the phase 3 Comparison of Alemtuzumab and Rebif Efficacy in Multiple Sclerosis I (CARE-MS I [NCT00530348])⁷ studies of treatment-naïve patients, and the CARE-MS II (NCT00548405)⁸ trial of those with an inadequate response to prior therapy, alemtuzumab treatment was superior to subcutaneous interferon β -1a (SC IFN- β -1a; Rebif; EMD Serono Inc., Rockland, MA) on clinical and MRI outcomes. Significantly more alemtuzumab-treated patients achieved no evidence of disease activity (NEDA) in the 2-year, phase 3 studies,^{7,8} and brain volume loss (BVL) was significantly reduced with alemtuzumab in all 3 trials.^{6–8} The most frequent adverse events (AEs) with alemtuzumab were infusion-associated reactions (IARs); treatment-associated autoimmune AEs were also observed.^{6–8} These trials demonstrated a positive benefit–risk profile of alemtuzumab.

This report presents interim efficacy and safety results through 3 years of an extension study (NCT00930553) in patients who received alemtuzumab during the core CARE-MS II trial (total of 5 years of follow-up).

METHODS **Patients and procedures for the CARE-MS II core study.** The design of the 2-year core study has been published previously.⁸ Briefly, CARE-MS II was a randomized, rater-blinded, active-controlled, head-to-head trial comparing alemtuzumab 12 mg and SC IFN- β -1a (44 μ g 3 times per week) in patients with active disease (≥ 2 relapses in the previous 2 years and ≥ 1 relapse in the prior year) and inadequate

response to prior therapy (≥ 1 relapse while receiving IFN- β or glatiramer acetate after ≥ 6 months of treatment). Randomization into a third treatment arm (alemtuzumab 24 mg) was discontinued early and deemed exploratory for statistical purposes. Safety data from the 24-mg arm are summarized in this report.

Procedures for the extension study. Alemtuzumab-treated patients who completed CARE-MS II could enroll in the extension and receive, at the investigator's discretion, additional alemtuzumab courses (12 mg on 3 consecutive days) ≥ 48 weeks after the most recent course, if they had evidence of MS disease activity (≥ 1 protocol-defined relapse or ≥ 2 new/enlarging T2 hyperintense or gadolinium [Gd]-enhancing brain or spinal cord lesions on MRI). Retreatment-disqualifying criteria included, but were not limited to, pregnancy and diagnosis of immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) or other immune cytopenia. Decisions on whether to initiate retreatment in eligible patients, or to provide another licensed disease-modifying therapy (DMT), were left to the treating physicians and patients. Patients who received SC IFN- β -1a for 2 years in the core study could also enroll in the extension and switch to alemtuzumab treatment; results for these patients will be reported separately.

Efficacy assessments. The Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) was assessed by raters blinded throughout the extension to core study treatment assignment and treatment history. EDSS was assessed quarterly and for evaluation of suspected relapses. Relapse events required objective signs on examination, lasting ≥ 48 hours, and were confirmed by the investigator. Annual MRI scans were analyzed by blinded imaging specialists at NeuroRx Research (Montréal, Canada [lesion-based analyses]) and the Cleveland Clinic MS MRI Analysis Center (Cleveland, OH [brain parenchymal fraction (BPF) analysis]).

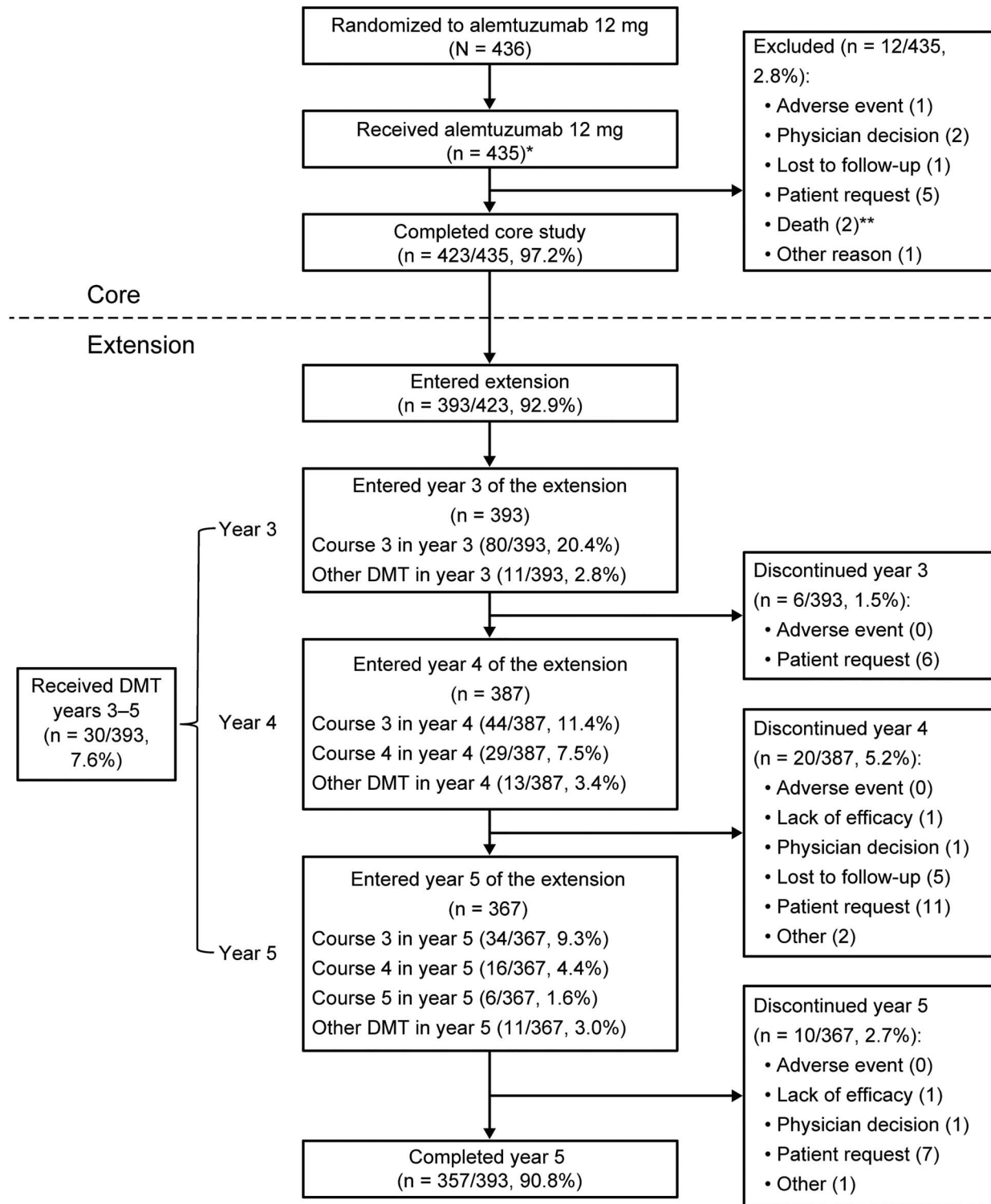
Clinical efficacy endpoints included annualized relapse rate (ARR); proportion of relapse-free patients; 6-month confirmed disability worsening (CDW; ≥ 1.0 -point EDSS score increase from core study baseline [≥ 1.5 if baseline EDSS score = 0]); mean change from baseline EDSS score; proportions of patients with improved (≥ 1.0 -point decrease), worsened (≥ 1.0 -point increase), or stable (≤ 0.5 -point change) EDSS scores compared with baseline; and 3-, 6-, or 12-month confirmed disability improvement (CDI; ≥ 1.0 -point decrease from core study baseline EDSS score, in patients with baseline EDSS scores ≥ 2.0).

MRI lesion assessments included proportions of patients with Gd-enhancing, new/enlarging T2 hyperintense, and new nonenhancing T1 hypointense lesions. Median percentage BVL from baseline and per year was calculated.

Absence of clinical disease activity (absence of both relapses and 6-month CDW), absence of MRI lesion activity (absence of both new Gd-enhancing and new/enlarging T2 hyperintense lesions), and NEDA (absence of both clinical and MRI lesion activity) were assessed annually and cumulatively (sustained over years 3–5).

Safety monitoring. AEs, serious AEs, medical events of interest, and laboratory tests for thyroid function (at least quarterly), hematology (at least monthly), serum creatinine (monthly), and urinalysis with microscopy (monthly) were evaluated. All safety monitoring procedures continued until 4 years after last alemtuzumab administration, or until study end, whichever occurred later. IARs were defined as any AE with onset during infusion or ≤ 24 hours postinfusion.

Figure 1 Patient disposition

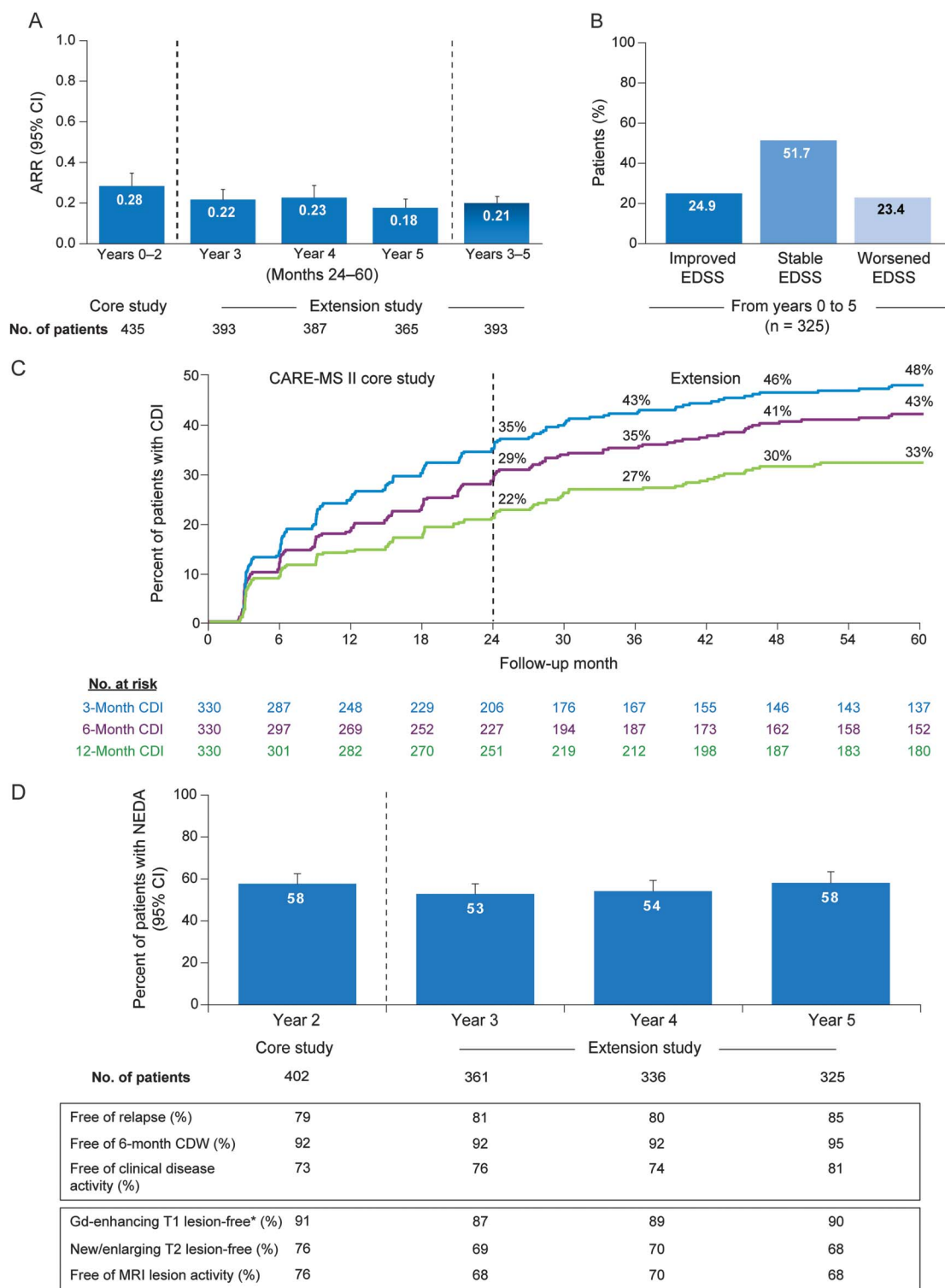


The disposition schematic includes participation of patients treated with alemtuzumab 12 mg in the core CARE-MS II and then enrolled in the long-term extension study. *The as-treated population (n = 435) consisted of 426 patients originally randomized to alemtuzumab 12 mg and an additional 9 patients who were randomized to alemtuzumab 24 mg but who instead received alemtuzumab 12 mg/d in the core study. **Neither death that occurred in the core study was related to treatment. CARE-MS = Comparison of Alemtuzumab and Rebif Efficacy in Multiple Sclerosis; DMT = disease-modifying therapy.

Classification of evidence. We examined efficacy and safety with alemtuzumab through 5 years. This study provides Class III evidence that efficacy outcomes were maintained or further improved with alemtuzumab during extended follow-up in

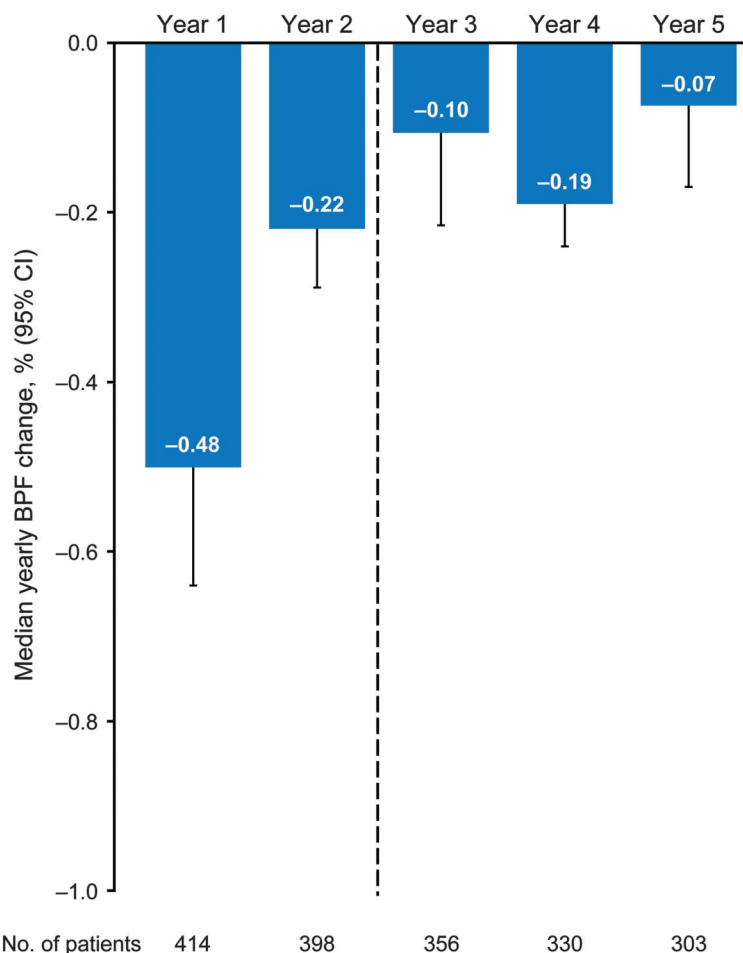
patients with active RRMS who had an inadequate response to prior therapy. Durable efficacy without continuous treatment was shown using several assessments including ARR, CDW, CDI, MRI lesion outcomes, NEDA, and slowing of BVL; most

Figure 2 Clinical efficacy and disease activity outcomes over 5 years in alemtuzumab patients



(A) ARR over 5 years. Results are shown for patients who received alemtuzumab 12 mg in the core CARE-MS II study and enrolled in the extension. A post hoc analysis revealed a statistically significant difference between the ARR in year 5 and the ARR in years 0-2 ($p = 0.0021$), and no significant difference between ARRs in either year 3 or year 4 and the ARR in years 0-2. (B) Percentage of patients with improved (≥ 1.0 -point decrease), stable (≤ 0.5 -point change), or worsened (≥ 1.0 -point increase) EDSS scores at year 5 of the extension study compared with core study baseline. Analyses are shown for all patients who received alemtuzumab 12 mg in the core study and enrolled in the extension. (C) Percentage of patients with 3-, 6-, or 12-month CDI over 5 years. Kaplan-Meier analysis of time to 3-, 6-, or 12-month CDI is shown for patients who received alemtuzumab 12 mg in the core CARE-MS II study and enrolled in the extension. (D) Proportion of patients with NEDA over 5 years. NEDA outcomes are shown for patients who received alemtuzumab 12 mg in the core CARE-MS II study and enrolled in the extension. *Baseline percentage of patients free of gadolinium (Gd)-enhancing lesions: 58%. ARR = annualized relapse rate; CARE-MS = Comparison of Alemtuzumab and Rebif Efficacy in Multiple Sclerosis; CDI = confirmed disability improvement; CDW = confirmed disability worsening; CI = confidence interval; EDSS = Expanded Disability Status Scale; NEDA = no evidence of disease activity.

Figure 3 Brain volume loss over 5 years



Median percentage yearly change in brain parenchymal fraction (BPF). Results are shown for patients who received alemtuzumab 12 mg in the core study and enrolled in the extension. CI = confidence interval.

(59.8%) patients received no alemtuzumab retreatment through 5 years.

Statistical analysis. Analyses were based on all available data (without imputation) for alemtuzumab 12-mg patients through 5 years from first alemtuzumab dose in CARE-MS II, with interim data cutoff of October 4, 2014.

ARR was estimated using negative binomial regression with robust variance estimation and covariate adjustment for geographic region. Proportions of patients with 6-month CDW or 3-, 6-, or 12-month CDI were estimated by Kaplan-Meier method. Percentages of patients with improved (≥ 1.0 -point decrease), stable (≤ 0.5 -point change), or worsened (≥ 1.0 -point increase) EDSS scores from baseline were reported.

Safety data were reported as incidences (percentage of patients with ≥ 1 event). Incidence rates adjusted for follow-up time are also appropriate to be reported in trials with long-term follow-up. Therefore, exposure-adjusted incidence rates (EAIRs) per 100 patient-years ([number of patients with specific event divided by total annual exposure time among patients at risk of initial occurrence of event] $\times 100$) were also reported in the time cohorts. EAIR is interpreted as number of events occurring in the population per unit of time.⁹ Autoimmune AEs were reported using time of first AE occurrence over total follow-up time (0–5 years).

Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and patient consents. This trial is registered with ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT00548405; NCT00930553). All procedures were approved by local institutional ethics review boards of participating sites. Patients provided written informed consent.

RESULTS Patients. A total of 435 patients received alemtuzumab 12 mg in CARE-MS II; of 423 alemtuzumab-treated patients who completed CARE-MS II, 393 (92.9%) entered the extension, of whom 357 (90.8%) remained on study at month 60 (year 5; figure 1). Baseline characteristics of CARE-MS II patients have been reported previously.⁸

In CARE-MS II, alemtuzumab patients received 12 mg/d at baseline (5 consecutive days) and 12 months later (3 consecutive days). Of the 393 patients who entered the extension, 17 received another DMT but no further alemtuzumab treatment during the extension. Of the remaining 376 patients, 218 (58.0%) received just 2 courses of alemtuzumab, with 113 (30.1%), 39 (10.4%), and 6 (1.6%) patients receiving 1, 2, or 3 additional courses, respectively, of alemtuzumab (table e-1 at Neurology.org). Relapse was the most common reason for alemtuzumab retreatment (61.0% of retreatment courses for which a reason was provided); 16.1% of retreatments were prompted by MRI lesion activity and 22.9% by combined relapse and MRI lesion activity. Thirty patients (7.6%) received ≥ 1 other DMT (dimethyl fumarate [$n = 5$], fingolimod [5], glatiramer acetate [12], IFN- β -1a [1], IFN- β -1b [3], natalizumab [4], rituximab [4], or teriflunomide [3]); of these, 7 received more than 1 DMT (2 DMTs: 6 patients; 3 DMTs: 1 patient). Thirteen (3.3%) patients received both alemtuzumab retreatment and another DMT.

Efficacy. ARR remained lower during each extension year and over years 3–5 than during the core study (figure 2A). Mean EDSS scores remained stable, with changes from core study baseline of -0.20 , -0.06 , 0.00 , and $+0.06$ for years 2–5, respectively. Half of patients (51.7%) had stable EDSS scores at year 5; 24.9% improved and 23.4% worsened (figure 2B). From baseline to year 5, 75.1% (95% confidence interval [CI] 70.5%–79.2%) of patients were free of 6-month CDW (i.e., 24.9% [20.8%–29.5%] experienced 6-month CDW), and 42.9% (95% CI 37.4%–48.9%) achieved 6-month CDI (figure 2C).

During each extension year, most alemtuzumab-treated patients showed no clinical disease activity or MRI lesion activity, and more than 50% attained NEDA (figure 2D). Cumulatively in years 3–5, 51.8% were free of clinical disease activity, 48.6% showed no MRI lesion activity, and 27.0% showed neither clinical disease nor MRI lesion activity. Through each extension year, most patients were free of new Gd-enhancing or new/enlarging T2

Table 1 AEs through year 5 of the extension in patients treated with alemtuzumab 12 mg

	Incidence, core and extension studies (5 y), n (%) ^a					EAIR per 100 patient-years (no. of events) ^b		
						Core study (2 y)	Extension study (3 y)	Core and extension studies (5 y)
	Year 1 (n = 435)	Year 2 (n = 434)	Year 3 (n = 412 ^c)	Year 4 (n = 387)	Year 5 (n = 367)	Years 0–2 (n = 435)	Years 3–5 (n = 412)	Years 0–5 (n = 435)
Any AE	412 (94.7)	402 (92.6)	343 (83.3)	316 (81.7)	284 (77.4)	871.3	201.3	703.6
Any AE excluding IARs ^d	373 (85.7)	379 (87.3)	341 (82.8)	312 (80.6)	284 (77.4)	255.8	195.0	213.8
AE leading to study drug discontinuation	9 (2.1)	5 (1.2)	1 (0.2)	3 (0.8)	2 (0.5)	1.6	0.4 (5)	1.0
Any serious AE	55 (12.6)	43 (9.9)	39 (9.5)	53 (13.7)	36 (9.8)	11.1	10.5	9.9
Any serious AE excluding IARs	48 (11.0)	41 (9.4)	39 (9.5)	53 (13.7)	34 (9.3)	10.0	10.4	9.2
Deaths	0	2 (0.5)	0	0	0	0.2 (2)	0	0.1 (2)
Any infection event	275 (63.2)	268 (61.8)	206 (50.0)	195 (50.4)	162 (44.1)	89.0	54.1	65.2
Serious infections	9 (2.1)	8 (1.8)	5 (1.2)	9 (2.3)	7 (1.9)	1.9	1.6	1.7
Any thyroid disorder ^{e,f}	31 (7.1)	40 (9.2)	68 (16.5)	23 (5.9)	12 (3.3)	8.8	14.1	11.3
Serious thyroid AEs	0	2 (0.5)	10 (2.4)	2 (0.5)	2 (0.5)	0.2 (2)	1.3	0.8 (16)
ITP ^e	1 (0.2)	3 (0.7)	2 (0.5)	7 (1.8)	1 (0.3)	0.5 (4)	0.9 (10)	0.7 (14)
Nephropathy ^e	0	1 (0.2)	0	0	0	0.1 (1)	0	0.1 (1)
Malignant disease	0	2 (0.5)	2 (0.5)	0	0	0.2 (2)	0.2 (2)	0.2 (4)

Abbreviations: AE = adverse event; EAIR = exposure-adjusted incidence rate; IAR = infusion-associated reaction; ITP = immune thrombocytopenia.

^aPercentage is based on number of patients having an AE in the reported year divided by the total number of patients followed up in that year.

^b(Number of patients with a specific event divided by total exposure time among patients at risk of an initial occurrence of the event) × 100. Events occurring in <1 per 100 patient-years include number of events in parentheses.

^cIn addition to the patients enrolled in the extension study, the safety analyses included a small number of core study patients (n = 19) who did not enter the extension but were evaluated for AEs temporarily after the initial 2-year period.

^dAll patients with any AE, excluding those patients whose only AEs were IARs. IARs were any AE that occurred during the infusion or within 24 hours after the end of the infusion.

^eIncludes first event by year of occurrence.

^fDefined as any thyroid AE or abnormal thyroid-stimulating hormone level, with simultaneously abnormal free triiodothyronine (T₃) or free thyroxine (T₄) on the same visit.

hyperintense lesions (figure 2D) and new T1 hypointense lesions (year 3, 87.5%; year 4, 86.3%; year 5, 87.5%).

Yearly BVL rate continued to decrease in year 3 compared with the core study, remaining low in years 4 and 5 (figure 3). Median BPF change from baseline to year 5 was −0.855%.

In the cohort of patients who achieved NEDA at year 2 and received no additional treatment (i.e., no alemtuzumab retreatment since the initial 2 courses and no other DMT [n = 141]; figure e-1A), most patients achieved NEDA in each extension year and 48.1% attained sustained NEDA over years 2–5 (indicating that most patients were free of relapses, 6-month CDW, and new Gd-enhancing and T2 hyperintense lesions; figure e-1B); in these patients with sustained NEDA, BVL was also slowed (figure e-2).

Safety. Tables 1, 2, and e-2 summarize safety analyses for alemtuzumab-treated patients over 5 years up to

the cutoff (1,986.7 patient-years). Overall incidences and EAIR of AEs were lower than in the core study; 96.2% of AEs were mild to moderate in severity. The EAIR of serious AEs was comparable to the core study. When AEs were assessed by treatment course, overall AE incidences for courses 3–5 were stable compared with courses 1–2 (table e-3). No patients discontinued from the extension study due to AEs. Two deaths, both unrelated to alemtuzumab treatment, were reported in the core study⁸; no deaths occurred during the extension.

Incidences of IARs and serious IARs for courses 3–5 were reduced compared with courses 1–2 (table 2). When IARs were included in overall AE counts, the EAIR was 871.3 in the core study and 201.3 in the extension; when IARs were removed, the EAIR remained lower in the extension (195.0) than in the core study (255.8; tables 1 and e-2). The most commonly reported IARs in the extension were headache, pyrexia, and rash.

Table 2 Infusion-associated reaction (IAR) events through year 5 in patients treated with alemtuzumab 12 mg

IARs ^b by course	Incidence, n (%) ^a					Patients receiving initial 2 courses, courses 1-2 (n = 435)	Patients receiving retreatment, courses 3-5 (n = 158)
	Core study		Extension study				
	Course 1 (n = 435)	Course 2 (n = 421)	Course 3 (n = 158)	Course 4 (n = 45)	Course 5 (n = 6)		
Any IAR	364 (83.7)	300 (71.3)	101 (63.9)	31 (68.9)	3 (50.0)	393 (90.3)	108 (68.4)
IAR events affecting >10% of patients over courses 1-5							
Headache	156 (35.9)	118 (28.0)	43 (27.2)	11 (24.4)	0	188 (43.2)	50 (31.6)
Rash ^c	163 (37.5)	72 (17.1)	17 (10.8)	5 (11.1)	1 (16.7)	181 (41.6)	19 (12.0)
Nausea	51 (11.7)	36 (8.6)	12 (7.6)	4 (8.9)	0	72 (16.6)	15 (9.5)
Pyrexia	43 (9.9)	41 (9.7)	18 (11.4)	5 (11.1)	1 (16.7)	69 (15.9)	21 (13.3)
Urticaria	57 (13.1)	24 (5.7)	7 (4.4)	4 (8.9)	0	64 (14.7)	10 (6.3)
Pruritus ^d	47 (10.8)	12 (2.9)	5 (3.2)	2 (4.4)	1 (16.7)	54 (12.4)	7 (4.4)
Insomnia	33 (7.6)	15 (3.6)	4 (2.5)	1 (2.2)	0	44 (10.1)	4 (2.5)
Flushing	28 (6.4)	13 (3.1)	8 (5.1)	5 (11.1)	1 (16.7)	34 (7.8)	14 (8.9)
Serious IARs ^e	6 (1.4)	6 (1.4)	2 (1.3)	0	0	12 (2.8)	2 (1.3)

^aPercentage is based on number of patients having an IAR in the reported course divided by total number of patients followed up for that course.

^bIARs were any adverse event that occurred during the infusion or within 24 hours after the end of the infusion.

^cRash includes the preferred terms rash and rash generalized.

^dPruritus includes the preferred terms pruritus and pruritus generalized.

^eThe following serious IARs occurred in 2 patients each: pyrexia (course 1), urticaria (course 1). The following serious IARs occurred in 1 patient each: chest discomfort (course 1), chest pain (course 1), cough (course 1), dyspnea (course 2), edema peripheral (course 2), hemoptysis (course 2), headache (course 3), hypothyroidism (course 2), infusion-related reaction (course 2), nausea (course 2), noncardiac chest pain (course 2), postlumbal syndrome (course 3), status migrainosus (course 2), trigeminal neuralgia (course 3), vomiting (course 2). No serious IARs occurred in courses 4 or 5.

Infection AE incidences and EAIRs declined from the core study to the extension (tables 1 and e-2), and incidences did not increase with successive alemtuzumab courses (table e-3); 97.7% of infections in years 3-5 were mild to moderate. As in the core study, the most common infections were nasopharyngitis, urinary tract infection, and upper respiratory tract infection. Herpetic infections were predominantly mucocutaneous and most frequent in the first month after alemtuzumab treatment. Serious infection incidences in the extension were stable compared with the core study.

The most common autoimmune AEs were thyroid AEs (5-year incidence: 37.7%); incidences peaked in year 3 (17.0%) compared with years 1 (5.1%) and 2 (8.8%), and declined in years 4 (5.4%) and 5 (3.5%). A similar incidence pattern was observed for the more comprehensive classification of thyroid disorders (thyroid AEs combined with abnormal thyroid function test), peaking at year 3 and declining thereafter (tables 1 and e-2; 5-year incidence: 40.0%). Serious thyroid AE incidences were <2.5% during each year. Thirteen patients underwent thyroidectomy during the extension, most of whom were subsequently maintained on thyroxine.

Ten new cases of ITP were reported during the extension (n = 2, 7, and 1, in years 3, 4, and 5, respectively). Cases were detected based on clinical

signs (e.g., presence of petechiae but no major hemorrhage) or low platelets from laboratory monitoring, and responded to therapy including steroids and/or IV immunoglobulin, or rituximab.

No new nephropathy cases developed during the extension. During the core trial, as reported previously,⁸ one patient developed membranous glomerulonephritis, with proteinuria, microhematuria, and hypoalbuminemia, but normal serum creatinine. Nephropathy persisted during the extension and 4 concomitant medications for nephrotic syndrome were administered (furosemide, valsartan, metolazone, and oral potassium chloride). Serum creatinine level remained normal.

Two malignancies (papillary thyroid microcarcinoma and melanoma) were reported in years 3-5. Over 5 years, a total of 4 malignancies were reported (1 case of thyroid cancer and 1 case of basal cell carcinoma occurred in the core study; EAIR of 0.2 per 100 patient-years).

EAIRs in the pooled alemtuzumab 12- and 24-mg groups (596 patients) were similar to those for the 12-mg group (table e-4).

DISCUSSION Events that occur early in MS, including subclinical inflammation, contribute to potentially permanent disability later in the disease course.^{10,11} Patients with disease activity while

receiving modest-efficacy DMT may have clinical exacerbations with adverse long-term implications.^{12–14} In such patients, few data exist to inform the decision between continuing their current therapy or switching to more efficacious treatment,^{15–20} although several studies have shown that timely switching to high-efficacy DMTs reduces relapse rates and disability accumulation.^{12,13} Moreover, DMT switching must be considered for patients who develop new risk factors, resulting in a less favorable benefit:risk balance of the current therapy. The CARE-MS II trial enrolled patients with disease activity during IFN- β or glatiramer acetate treatment, and compared efficacy and safety over 2 years of further modest-efficacy DMT (SC IFN- β -1a) against switching to alemtuzumab. Here we describe long-term outcomes of patients from the CARE-MS II alemtuzumab arm who participated in an extension, with 5 total years of follow-up.

Our results demonstrate that reductions in disease activity and cerebral atrophy with alemtuzumab continue over 5 years. ARR remained low over 5 years, and most patients had stable or improved EDSS scores and were free of 6-month CDW; 43% achieved 6-month CDI. The improvements in preexisting disability with alemtuzumab are noteworthy. During years 3, 4, and 5, most patients had no clinical or MRI lesion activity and were free of active lesions, and the majority of patients achieved NEDA; about a quarter of this population with an inadequate response to prior therapy met the more challenging endpoint of sustained NEDA throughout the extension (years 3–5).

Cerebral atrophy occurs at a faster rate among patients with MS compared with healthy individuals and correlates with poorer clinical outcomes, including long-term physical and cognitive impairment.^{21–27} Therefore, slowing of brain atrophy has emerged as a clinically relevant outcome for RRMS. Alemtuzumab slowed annual BVL throughout years 3–5, and cumulative BVL over 5 years in alemtuzumab-treated patients was less than in patients who received core study SC IFN- β -1a and then switched to alemtuzumab in the extension (median BPF changes of -0.855% vs -1.044% , respectively).²⁸ These findings further support the long-term benefits of earlier alemtuzumab treatment and may indicate potential neuroprotective effects.

The continued efficacy of alemtuzumab during the extension was accompanied by a safety profile that was consistent with prior studies.^{6–8} As expected based on phase 2 data,²⁹ the incidence of autoimmune thyroid AEs peaked in year 3, declining thereafter. Incidences of other autoimmune AEs, including ITP, were much lower. Malignancies remained infrequent over 5 years. Two papillary thyroid carcinomas

were discovered incidentally during imaging for thyroid dysfunction.^{30,31} It is unknown whether these tumors would be characterized differently using recent reclassification criteria.³² Overall, AEs decreased over time after alemtuzumab treatment, in contrast to some other DMTs, which are associated with known risks that remain constant or increase with chronic exposure to the drug.^{33–35} Monthly laboratory monitoring and effective management of potential AEs mitigate the risks of alemtuzumab to maximize therapeutic benefit.

Limitations of our study include the potential for bias due to open-label aspects of its design; however, rater blinding was maintained for disability and imaging assessments, and the results of those endpoints were fully consistent with the observed relapse outcomes and with those of the rater-blinded core phase 3 study. Although comparator therapy was not continued into the extension, so there is no control group for the long-term data, the clinical and imaging benefits observed with alemtuzumab during the extension were maintained or even improved compared with the core study. This would not be expected if treatment were ineffective, especially given that all patients had active RRMS on prior therapy before initiation of alemtuzumab. Selection bias could arise as participation in the extension was voluntary. However, the patient retention rate in our study ($>90\%$) was unusually high compared with extension studies of other MS DMTs (range 68%–84%).^{36–38} Of potential relevance to maintaining such a high retention rate is the fact that persisting efficacy was achieved in the absence of continuous treatment, which contrasts with the reported loss of efficacy following cessation of other MS therapies.^{39,40}

Reducing clinically manifest MS disease activity and altering the downward trajectory of MS-related brain atrophy are critical to avoid potentially permanent loss of function and a declining quality of life. Our study reports long-term maintenance of alemtuzumab's therapeutic effects on stringent clinical and MRI lesion outcomes and brain atrophy. Risks accompanying such beneficial effects may be mitigated effectively when patients and physicians are vigilant to early symptoms and adhere to the safety monitoring program. As efficacy was maintained while the incidence of most AEs declined over time, the evolving benefit–risk balance shifted favorably over time. We suggest that alemtuzumab constitutes a unique treatment approach that can provide durable efficacy in the absence of continuous dosing, and with manageable adverse effects.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

A.J.C., J.A.C., E.J.F., G.G., H.-P.H., E.H., S.S., K.W.S., A.T., and D.A.S.C. contributed to study design, data collection, and writing and

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