

Superior MRI outcomes with alemtuzumab compared with subcutaneous interferon β -1a in MS

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To describe detailed MRI results from 2 head-to-head phase III trials, Comparison of Alemtuzumab and Rebif Efficacy in Multiple Sclerosis Study I (CARE-MS I; NCT00530348) and Study II (CARE-MS II; NCT00548405), of alemtuzumab vs subcutaneous interferon β -1a (SC IFN- β -1a) in patients with active relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS).

Methods: The impact of alemtuzumab 12 mg vs SC IFN- β -1a 44 μ g on MRI measures was evaluated in patients with RRMS who were treatment-naive (CARE-MS I) or who had an inadequate response, defined as at least one relapse, to prior therapy (CARE-MS II).

Results: Both treatments prevented T2-hyperintense lesion volume increases from baseline. Alemtuzumab was more effective than SC IFN- β -1a on most lesion-based endpoints in both studies ($p < 0.05$), including decreased risk of new/enlarging T2 lesions over 2 years and gadolinium-enhancing lesions at year 2. Reduced risk of new T1 lesions ($p < 0.0001$) and gadolinium-enhancing lesion conversion to T1-hypointense black holes ($p = 0.0078$) were observed with alemtuzumab vs SC IFN- β -1a in CARE-MS II. Alemtuzumab slowed brain volume loss over 2 years in CARE-MS I ($p < 0.0001$) and II ($p = 0.012$) vs SC IFN- β -1a.

Conclusions: Alemtuzumab demonstrated greater efficacy than SC IFN- β -1a on MRI endpoints in active RRMS. The superiority of alemtuzumab was more prominent during the second year of both studies. These findings complement the superior clinical efficacy of alemtuzumab over SC IFN- β -1a in RRMS.

ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT00530348 and NCT00548405.

Classification of evidence: The results reported here provide Class I evidence that, for patients with active RRMS, alemtuzumab is superior to SC IFN- β -1a on multiple MRI endpoints.

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GLOSSARY

BPF = brain parenchymal fraction; **CARE-MS** = Comparison of Alemtuzumab and Rebif Efficacy in Multiple Sclerosis; **CI** = confidence interval; **IFN- β -1a** = interferon β -1a; **MS** = multiple sclerosis; **RRMS** = relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis.

MRI plays a central role in the diagnosis and management of multiple sclerosis (MS)^{1,2} and provides mechanistic insights into the clinical efficacy of disease-modifying therapies. Meta-analyses show a correlation between the effects of pharmacotherapies on MRI, relapse rate,^{3,4} and disability.⁵ Accordingly, MRI assessments are commonly included as efficacy endpoints in MS clinical trials.⁶ MRI of MS patients visualizes inflammatory brain white matter lesions⁷ and

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Supplemental data
at Neurology.org

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CARE-MS I and CARE-MS II Coinvestigators are listed at Neurology.org.

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resulting tissue injury/edema⁸ and enables indirect detection of the tissue damage and diffuse degenerative processes that contribute to progressive brain atrophy.⁸

Alemtuzumab (LEMTRADA; Sanofi Genzyme, Cambridge, MA), a humanized anti-CD52 monoclonal antibody approved in many countries for the treatment of active relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS),^{9–11} was evaluated in 2 phase III trials in active RRMS (Comparison of Alemtuzumab and Rebif Efficacy in Multiple Sclerosis Study I [CARE-MS I], treatment-naïve patients; and Study II [CARE-MS II], patients with an inadequate response, defined as one or more relapse, to prior therapy). The most common adverse events with alemtuzumab were mild to moderate infusion-associated reactions. Other adverse events included infections and autoimmune disorders.^{12,13}

Despite subcutaneous interferon β -1a (SC IFN- β -1a; Rebif; EMD Serono Inc, Rockland, MA) suppressing focal inflammatory activity on MRI by $\approx 80\%$,¹⁴ superior benefit was observed in both CARE-MS studies for alemtuzumab compared with SC IFN- β -1a regarding the percentage of patients free of MRI disease activity and reduction in brain volume loss. Here, we report additional MRI outcomes for these 2 trials, including analyses of lesion numbers, risk of new lesions, and brain atrophy by year.

METHODS **Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and patient consents.** The CARE-MS I (ClinicalTrials.gov number NCT00530348) and CARE-MS II (ClinicalTrials.gov number NCT00548405) trials were carried out in accordance with the International Conference on Harmonization Good Clinical Practice guidelines, applicable domestic and international regulations, including US 21 Code of Federal Regulations part 312 (Investigational New Drug Application) and parts 50 and 56 (concerning informed consent and institutional review board regulations), and clinical research guidelines established by the principles defined in the World Medical Association's Declaration of Helsinki and its amendments. Accordingly, approval was received from an ethical standards committee in human experimentation, and all patients gave written informed consent before participating in the studies.

Study design. Trial designs, published in detail elsewhere,^{12,13} are summarized briefly here. The CARE-MS program consisted of 2 phase III, randomized, 2-year, rater-blinded, active-controlled, head-to-head trials of alemtuzumab vs SC IFN- β -1a in patients with RRMS who were treatment-naïve (CARE-MS I) or had an inadequate response (one or more relapse after ≥ 6 months of treatment) to prior therapy (CARE-MS II).^{12,13} Patients were randomized 2:1 to receive alemtuzumab 12 mg/d IV on 5

consecutive days at baseline and on 3 consecutive days 12 months later or SC IFN- β -1a 44 μg 3 times weekly. Coprimary endpoints were relapse rate and time to 6-month sustained accumulation of disability. In CARE-MS II, IFN- β -1a–neutralizing antibodies were assayed at baseline and 24 months with a cytopathic effect inhibition assay (BioMonitor, Copenhagen, Denmark).

Study outcomes. This analysis aimed to determine whether superior outcomes (clinical and top-line MRI) observed with alemtuzumab vs SC IFN- β -1a in the CARE-MS studies were also observed for secondary and tertiary MRI measures from these studies. The results reported here provide Class I evidence that, for patients with active RRMS, alemtuzumab is superior to SC IFN- β -1a on multiple MRI endpoints. The results represent Class I evidence because of several elements of the study design. Randomization was stratified by clinical site. Furthermore, masked raters were used for study assessments related to key efficacy endpoints.

MRI protocol. MRI scans were obtained at baseline and annually. CARE-MS II patients had at least a 30-day washout from prior IFN- β or glatiramer acetate before baseline MRI. Baseline and posttreatment scans were analyzed at NeuroRx Research (Montreal, QC, Canada; lesion analyses) and the Cleveland Clinic MS MRI Analysis Center (Cleveland, OH; brain parenchymal fraction [BPF]) by experts masked to treatment-group assignment.

T1-weighted pre- and post-gadolinium contrast, T2-weighted and proton density (dual-echo) precontrast, fluid-attenuated inversion recovery precontrast, and 3-dimensional gradient-echo, postcontrast MRI sequences were performed before methylprednisolone administration. These data enabled comprehensive analyses of T2, T1, and gadolinium-enhancing lesions and brain atrophy.

Percentage change in T2 lesion volume was a secondary endpoint. Tertiary MRI endpoints included new/enlarging T2, new T1 and gadolinium-enhancing lesion counts, percentage change in T1 lesion volume, proportion of patients free from MRI disease activity (absence of new gadolinium-enhancing and new/enlarging T2 lesions), percentage of gadolinium-enhancing lesions evolving to chronic T1 lesions (black holes), and brain atrophy.

T2-weighted lesions were segmented¹⁵ and manually corrected as necessary. T1 lesions were segmented within T2-weighted lesions with the use of a threshold of 85% of the intensity of surrounding normal-appearing white matter. Regions of acute T1 hypointensity associated with gadolinium enhancement were not counted in the analysis. New lesion counts were made relative to the prior visit and added over time intervals as appropriate. Brain volume loss was measured with the BPF metric, calculated from proton density/T2-weighted dual-echo images with brain segmentation software developed at the Cleveland Clinic.¹⁶

Statistical analysis. Percentage changes from baseline to year 2, years 1 to 2, and baseline to year 1 in T2 and T1 lesion volume and BPF were analyzed with the ranked analysis of covariance with adjustment for baseline value and geographic region.

Lesion counts were analyzed through negative binomial regression with robust standard error estimation and adjustment for baseline count and geographic region. Gadolinium-enhancing, T1, and T2 lesion activity, defined as any new lesion first appearing at the specified time point, was analyzed with logistic regression.

Odds of MRI disease activity at any postbaseline visit were analyzed through logistic regression with adjustment for baseline gadolinium-enhancing lesion count and geographic region.

Odds of gadolinium-enhancing lesions evolving to black holes were analyzed with a marginal logistic model fit through generalized estimating equations with a compound symmetric working correlation matrix, robust variance estimation, and adjustment for geographic region. Reported *p* values are nominal and not adjusted for multiple comparisons.

RESULTS Patients. The studies included 1,248 patients with RRMS. In total, 386 treatment-naive (CARE-MS I) patients were randomized to alemtuzumab (376 were treated) and 195 to SC IFN- β -1a (187 treated). Among patients with inadequate response to prior therapy (CARE-MS II), 436 were randomized to alemtuzumab (426 treated) and 231 to SC IFN- β -1a (202 treated).^{12,13}

Baseline demographic and disease characteristics were consistent with active RRMS and similar between treatment arms (table 1). CARE-MS II patients had longer disease duration (per protocol, up to 10 years vs 5 years in CARE-MS I) and higher baseline Expanded Disability Status Scale scores (per protocol, up to 5.0 vs 3.0 in CARE-MS I). The average

duration of prior disease-modifying therapy for CARE-MS II patients was 35 months.

Scans analyzed. In CARE-MS I, depending on the MRI metric, analyzable scans were available for 98.4% to 98.8% of patients at baseline, 96.4% to 97.0% at year 1, and 93.3% to 96.6% at year 2. Values for CARE-MS II were as follows: 98.2% to 99.2% at baseline, 95.7% to 97.0% at year 1, and 91.7% to 96.6% at year 2. In cases with missing data, the main reason for not performing the scan was withdrawal from the study (2.3% in CARE-MS I and 4.0% in CARE-MS II).

Inflammatory lesion activity. The risk of developing new/enlarging T2 lesions was significantly lower with alemtuzumab vs SC IFN- β -1a over the 2-year study period and in year 2 for CARE-MS I patients (risk reduction 34%, odds ratio 0.66, 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.45–0.97; and risk reduction 57%, odds ratio 0.43, 95% CI 0.29–0.64, respectively, both *p* < 0.05, figure 1A and table e-1 at neurology.org) and for CARE-MS II patients (risk

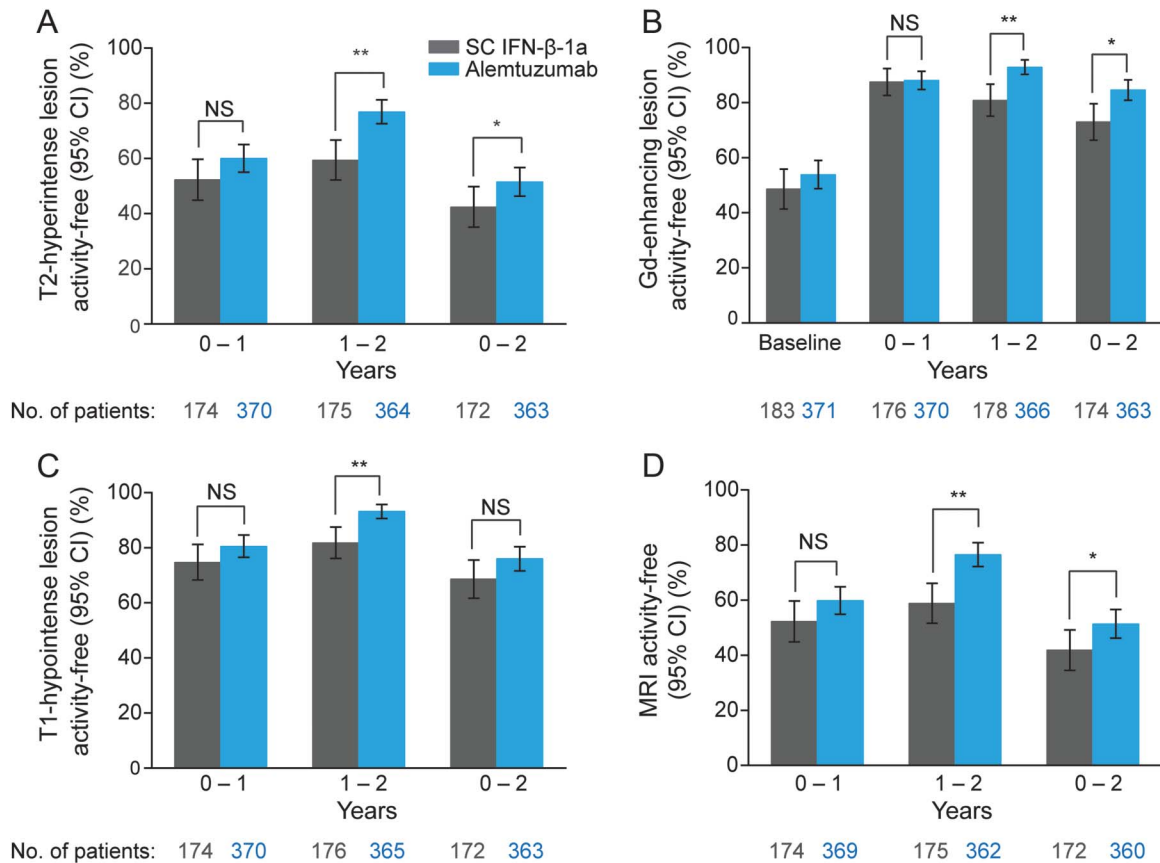
Table 1 Baseline demographic and disease characteristics

	Treatment-naive ^{1,2} (CARE-MS I)		Relapsed on prior therapy ^{1,3} (CARE-MS II)	
	SC IFN- β -1a 44 μ g (n = 187)	Alemtuzumab 12 mg (n = 376)	SC IFN- β -1a 44 μ g (n = 202)	Alemtuzumab 12 mg (n = 426)
Demographic characteristics				
Age, mean (SD), y	33.2 (8.48)	33.0 (8.03)	35.8 (8.77)	34.8 (8.36)
Female, %	65.2	64.6	64.9	66.0
White, %	96.3	93.6	92.6	90.4
Clinical characteristics				
Interval from onset of symptoms to randomization, y				
Mean (SD)	2.0 (1.32)	2.1 (1.36)	4.7 (2.86)	4.5 (2.68)
EDSS score				
Mean (SD)	2.0 (0.79)	2.0 (0.81)	2.7 (1.21)	2.7 (1.26)
Relapses in previous year, n				
Mean (SD)	1.8 (0.83)	1.8 (0.81)	1.5 (0.75)	1.7 (0.86)
Gadolinium-enhancing lesions on T1-weighted images, n				
Median (range)	1.0 (0.0–36.0)	0.0 (0–32.0)	0.0 (0.0–41.0)	0.0 (0.0–72.0)
Patients with gadolinium-enhancing lesions on T1-weighted images, n (%)	94 (51.4)	171 (46.1)	87 (43.7)	178 (42.4)
T2-hyperintense lesion volume, cm ³				
Median (range)	3.8 (0.1–55.5)	4.2 (0.0–49.0)	5.6 (0.0–70.3)	6.0 (0.0–77.6)
T1-hypointense lesion volume, cm ³				
Median (range)	0.3 (0.0–16.8)	0.3 (0.0–16.0)	0.5 (0.0–20.3)	0.5 (0.0–33.2)
Brain parenchymal fraction				
Median (range)	0.82 (0.76–0.87)	0.82 (0.69–0.88)	0.82 (0.74–0.86)	0.82 (0.73–0.86)

Abbreviations: CARE-MS = Comparison of Alemtuzumab and Rebif Efficacy in Multiple Sclerosis; EDSS = Expanded Disability Status Scale; SC IFN- β -1a = subcutaneous interferon β -1a.

These data were obtained at the baseline visit.

Figure 1 Percentage of CARE-MS I patients free from lesion activity and overall MRI disease activity



Percentage of patients free from (A) new/enlarging T2-hyperintense lesions, (B) gadolinium (Gd)-enhancing lesions, and (C) new T1-hypointense lesions and (D) free from MRI disease activity. Freedom from MRI disease activity defined as the absence of new Gd-enhancing lesions and new/enlarging T2-hyperintense lesions. CARE-MS = Comparison of Alemtuzumab and Rebif Efficacy in Multiple Sclerosis; CI = confidence interval; NS = no significant difference; SC IFN-β-1a = subcutaneous interferon β-1a. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.0001$.

reduction 62%, odds ratio 0.38, 95% CI 0.26–0.55; and risk reduction 73%, odds ratio 0.27, 95% CI 0.19–0.39, both $p < 0.0001$, figure 2A and table e-1). Risk of T2 lesions also decreased significantly in year 1 in CARE-MS II patients (risk reduction 53%, odds ratio 0.47, 95% CI 0.33–0.68, $p < 0.0001$).

Alemtuzumab was also superior to SC IFN-β-1a with respect to the cumulative number of new/enlarging T2 lesions. In CARE-MS I patients, the mean number of T2 lesions significantly decreased with alemtuzumab vs SC IFN-β-1a over the 2-year study period (mean count 2.3 [SD 6.1] vs 3.2 [SD 5.3]) and in year 2 (0.7 [SD 2.6] vs 1.6 [SD 3.8], both $p < 0.05$). Among CARE-MS II patients, significant reductions were also observed with alemtuzumab over the 2-year period (3.6 [SD 11.8] vs 8.4 [SD 17.5], $p < 0.0001$), in year 1 (2.2 [SD 7.6] vs 4.3 [SD 9.8], $p < 0.05$), and in year 2 (1.4 [SD 5.8] vs 4.1 [SD 9.1], $p < 0.0001$).

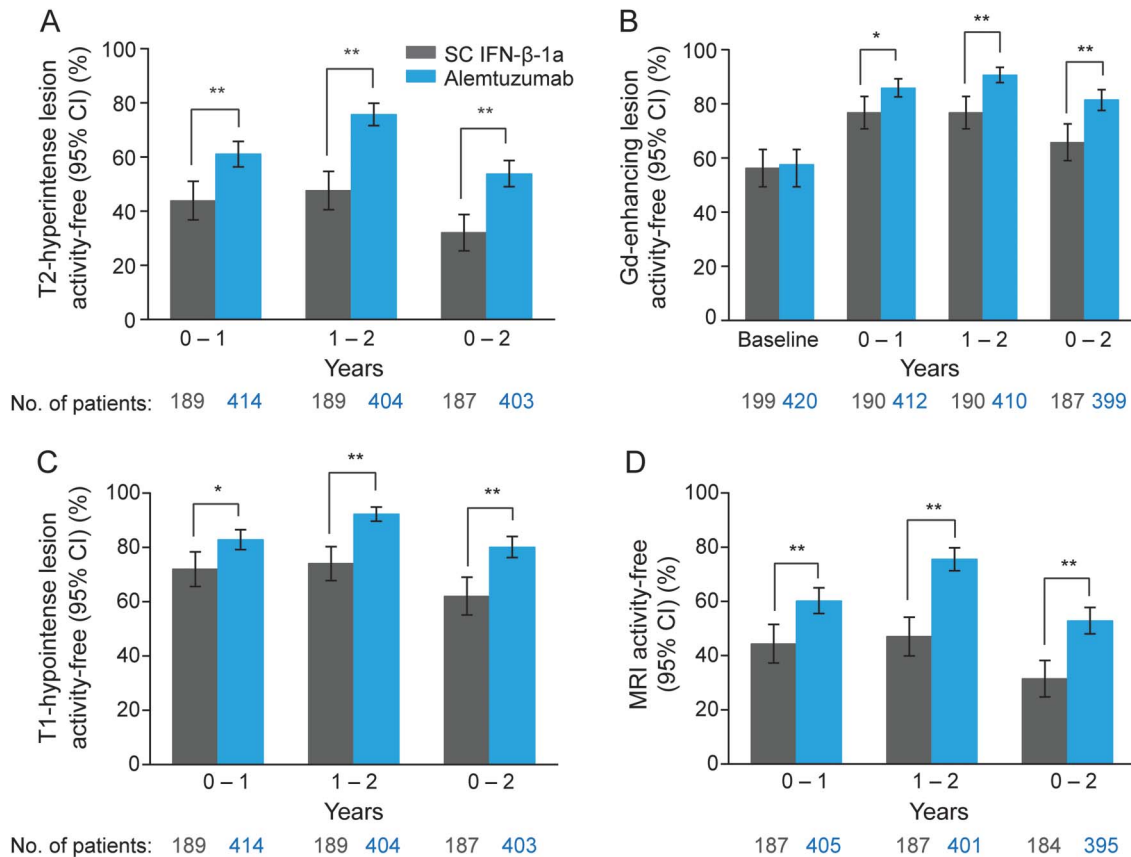
Both treatments were effective in reducing the formation of gadolinium-enhancing lesions (figures 1B and 2B) compared with baseline (table 1). At year 2, the risk

of gadolinium-enhancing lesions was significantly reduced with alemtuzumab vs SC IFN-β-1a for both CARE-MS I and CARE-MS II (risk reduction 70%, odds ratio 0.30, 95% CI 0.17–0.53; and risk reduction 69%, odds ratio 0.31, 95% CI 0.19–0.51, both $p < 0.0001$), as was the mean number of gadolinium-enhancing lesions (mean count 0.2 [SD 0.8] vs 0.3 [SD 1.0] and 0.3 [SD 1.5] vs 1.1 [SD 4.1], respectively, both $p < 0.05$). At year 1, significantly more alemtuzumab-treated than SC IFN-β-1a-treated patients were free from gadolinium-enhancing lesions in CARE-MS II (85.9% vs 76.8%, $p = 0.0036$, figure 2B).

Further subgroup analyses of CARE-MS II patients showed that the reduced risk of T2 lesions and gadolinium-enhancing lesions with alemtuzumab vs SC IFN-β-1a was statistically significant regardless of prior SC IFN-β-1a treatment or the presence/absence of baseline IFN-β-1a-neutralizing antibodies (figures e-1 and e-2).

T2-hyperintense lesion volume. Both treatments led to initial reductions from baseline in median T2 lesion

Figure 2 Percentage of CARE-MS II patients free from lesion activity and overall MRI disease activity



Percentage of patients free from (A) new/enlarging T2-hyperintense lesions, (B) gadolinium (Gd)-enhancing lesions, and (C) new T1-hypointense lesions and (D) free from MRI disease activity. Freedom from MRI disease activity defined as the absence of new Gd-enhancing lesions and new/enlarging T2-hyperintense lesions. CARE-MS = Comparison of Alemtuzumab and Rebif Efficacy in Multiple Sclerosis; CI = confidence interval; SC IFN-β-1a = subcutaneous interferon β-1a. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p \leq 0.0001$.

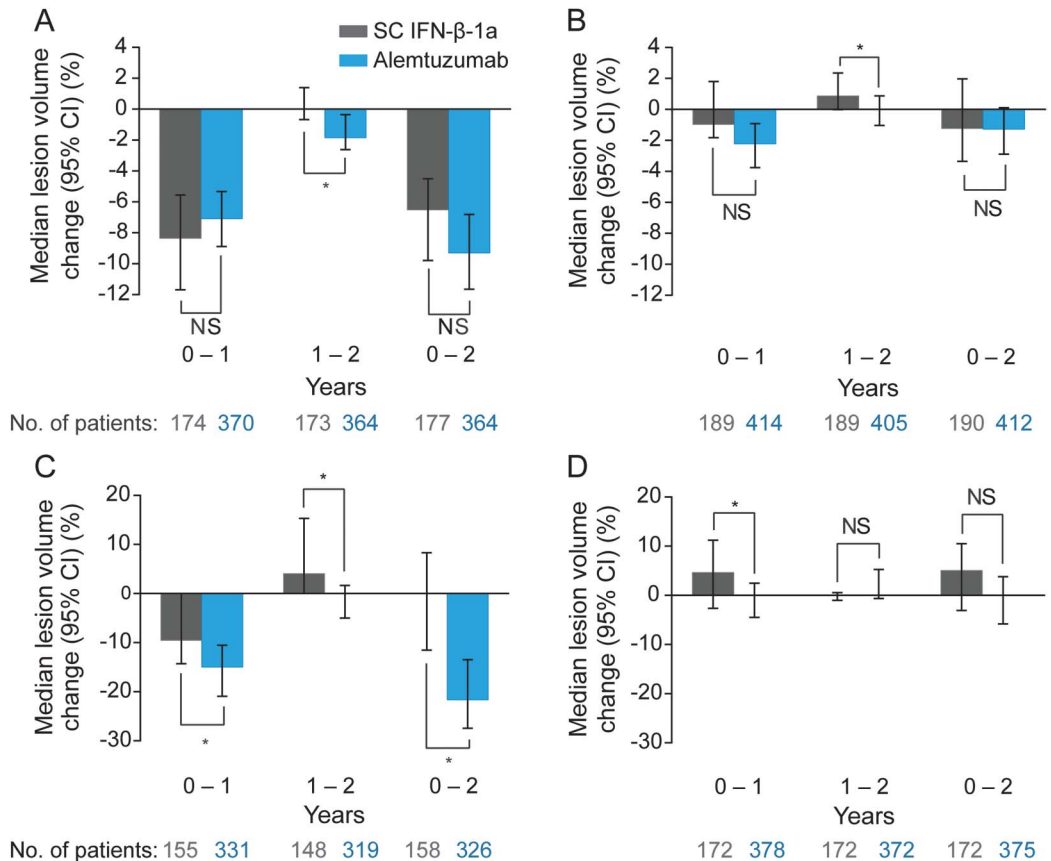
volumes (figure 3, A and B). The largest reductions were seen in CARE-MS I during year 1, after initiation of alemtuzumab or SC IFN-β-1a treatment (figure 3A). This effect was significantly greater for alemtuzumab vs SC IFN-β-1a in year 2 ($p = 0.0364$), reflecting a further reduction in mean (-0.9%) and median (-1.8% , figure 3A) T2 lesion volumes in alemtuzumab-treated patients compared with SC IFN-β-1a-treated patients, in whom mean T2 lesion volume increased (3.0%) and median T2 lesion volume was unchanged. In CARE-MS II, T2 lesion volume changed minimally over the 2-year study in all patients; however, a significant between-treatment difference in favor of alemtuzumab was observed in year 2 ($p = 0.0261$, figure 3B).

New T1-hypointense lesions. The risk of developing new T1-hypointense lesions was significantly lower with alemtuzumab compared with SC IFN-β-1a in year 1 (51% reduction, odds ratio 0.49, 95% CI 0.32–0.74), in year 2 (79% reduction, odds ratio 0.21, 95% CI 0.13–0.36), and over the 2-year study period (63% reduction, odds ratio 0.37, 95%

CI 0.25–0.55, all $p < 0.001$, figure 2C) for CARE-MS II patients and in year 2 for CARE-MS I patients (67% reduction, odds ratio 0.33, 95% CI 0.19–0.58, $p = 0.0001$, figure 1C). A significantly greater reduction in T1 lesion volume was observed with alemtuzumab vs SC IFN-β-1a in year 1 and over the 2-year study period in CARE-MS I (both $p < 0.05$, figure 3C). In year 2, an increase in T1 lesion volume was observed in year 2 with SC IFN-β-1a but not with alemtuzumab ($p < 0.05$). In CARE-MS II, T1 lesion volume increased in year 1 with SC IFN-β-1a but not with alemtuzumab ($p < 0.05$, figure 3D).

Conversion to black holes. Gadolinium-enhancing lesions that formed in year 1 were significantly less likely to evolve into chronic black holes by year 2 in alemtuzumab-treated patients in CARE-MS II compared with those receiving SC IFN-β-1a (67% risk reduction, $p = 0.0078$). No significant reduction in black hole conversion in year 2 was observed in alemtuzumab-treated patients compared with SC IFN-β-1a-treated patients in CARE-MS I (45%,

Figure 3 Median percentage change in T2-hyperintense and T1-hypointense lesion volume in CARE-MS I and CARE-MS II



Median percentage change from baseline in T2-hyperintense lesion volume in (A) CARE-MS I and (B) CARE-MS II. Median percentage change from baseline in T1-hypointense lesion volume in (C) CARE-MS I and (D) CARE-MS II. CARE-MS = Comparison of Alemtuzumab and Rebif Efficacy in Multiple Sclerosis; NS = no significant difference; SC IFN-β-1a = subcutaneous interferon β-1a. * $p < 0.05$.

$p = 0.1389$). No difference was seen for lesions measured at year 1 that formed before treatment and were enhancing at baseline.

Brain parenchymal fraction. Alemtuzumab significantly reduced brain volume loss compared with SC IFN-β-1a in CARE-MS I patients (figure 4A) during year 1 (-0.59% vs -0.94% , $p < 0.0001$) and year 2 (-0.25% vs -0.50% , $p = 0.0052$) and over the 2-year study period (-0.87% vs -1.49% , $p < 0.0001$). CARE-MS II patients similarly had less brain volume loss during year 1 (-0.47% vs -0.54%) and year 2 (-0.22% vs -0.35%) after alemtuzumab (figure 4B), although the reduction was statistically significant only over the 2-year study period (-0.62% vs -0.81% , $p = 0.012$).

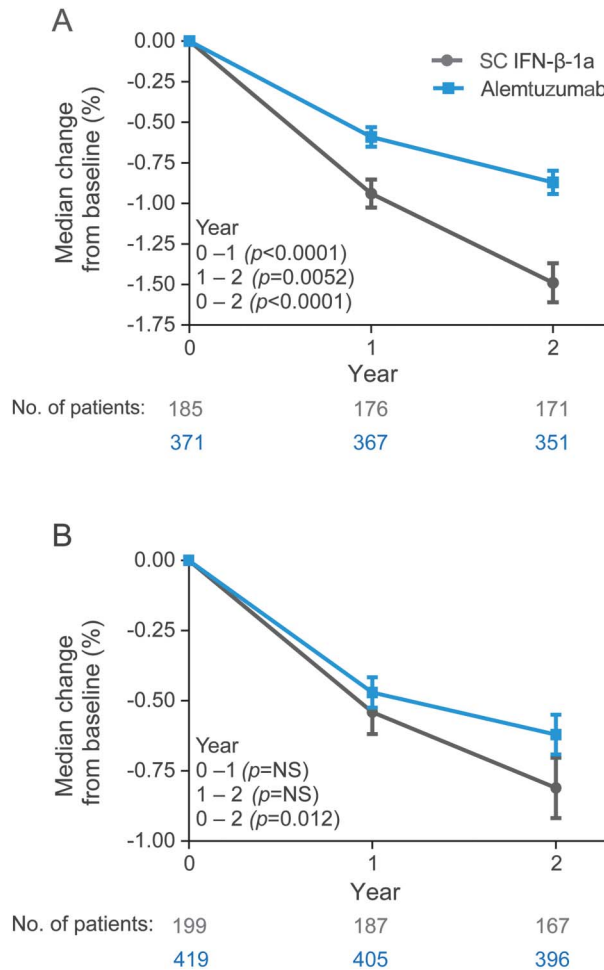
Freedom from MRI disease activity. Alemtuzumab significantly increased the percentage of treatment-naïve patients free from MRI disease activity vs SC IFN-β-1a during year 2 ($p < 0.0001$) and over the entire course of CARE-MS I ($p = 0.0388$, figure 1D). In CARE-MS II, alemtuzumab significantly

increased the percentage of MRI disease activity-free patients vs SC IFN-β-1a during year 1 ($p = 0.0001$), during year 2 ($p < 0.0001$), and over the 2-year study period ($p < 0.0001$, figure 2D).

DISCUSSION The CARE-MS I and II studies in patients with active RRMS who were treatment-naïve or who had an inadequate response to prior therapy, respectively, met the clinical efficacy objective of demonstrating a statistically significant treatment effect of alemtuzumab compared with the active comparator SC IFN-β-1a for at least one coprimary efficacy endpoint (annualized relapse rate or 6-month sustained accumulation of disability), as previously reported.^{12,13} We report here that the treatment effects of alemtuzumab also surpassed the well-established benefits of SC IFN-β-1a on many MRI endpoints, providing complementary evidence for the observed clinical efficacy of alemtuzumab in patients with RRMS.

Marked benefits of alemtuzumab beyond those of SC IFN-β-1a during the first year of study were observed in one or both of the CARE-MS studies for

Figure 4 Median percentage change in brain parenchymal fraction in (A) CARE-MS I and (B) CARE-MS II



Data are shown as medians with standard error bars; p values are for the comparison of alemtuzumab with SC IFN-β-1a over the time period shown. CARE-MS = Comparison of Alemtuzumab and Rebif Efficacy in Multiple Sclerosis; NS = no significant difference; SC IFN-β-1a = subcutaneous interferon β-1a.

many MRI outcomes. After 2 years, the benefits of alemtuzumab vs SC IFN-β-1a were even more apparent, with significantly better outcomes emerging both in treatment-naïve patients and in those with an inadequate response to prior therapy for all MRI markers of focal inflammatory disease, including T2-hyperintense lesion volume, cumulative number and overall risk of developing new/enlarging T2- and gadolinium-enhancing lesions, risk of developing new T1 lesions, and percentage of patients free from MRI disease activity. Because alemtuzumab-treated patients received a second course at the beginning of the second year of the study (corresponding to a full course of therapy for the treatment of active RRMS), the second alemtuzumab course appears to have contributed to the overall degree of efficacy seen at 2 years and beyond in these and previous studies^{17,18} and may further increase the effect on core disease mechanisms and hence longer-term clinical outcome.

T2-hyperintense lesion volume is an MRI marker of MS disease burden. In the absence of effective MS therapy, the volume of T2 lesions typically increases over time. For example, in the pivotal trial of SC IFN-β-1a, the placebo group had a 10% increase in T2 lesion volume over 2 years, and the efficacy of SC IFN-β-1a was demonstrated by an $\approx 4\%$ reduction in lesion volume.¹⁴ T2 lesion volume changes may be less easily interpreted in an active comparator trial. In a 1-year study of fingolimod (1.25 or 0.5 mg daily) vs intramuscular IFN-β-1a, changes in T2 lesion volume did not differ significantly between treatment groups¹⁹ even though both therapies have shown efficacy on this measure in placebo-controlled trials.^{20,21} Similarly, in the CARE-MS studies, there was no difference between treatments in T2 lesion volume change over 2 years (a secondary endpoint), but the initial reductions in T2 lesion volume with either treatment compared to baseline represent a positive outcome that likely reflects the effectiveness of both alemtuzumab and SC IFN-β-1a. Finally, although the year 1 T2 volume results were dominated by resolution of preexisting T2 lesions, a significant difference between treatments emerged in year 2 in both studies, again suggesting potential benefit of the second alemtuzumab treatment course and resulting in durable effectiveness of alemtuzumab compared with SC IFN-β-1a in preventing new lesion formation.

The superiority of alemtuzumab vs SC IFN-β-1a in suppressing new MS lesion formation was also apparent in the reduced risk of developing T2- and gadolinium-enhancing brain lesions in both CARE-MS studies. Furthermore, subgroup analyses of CARE-MS II patients showed that the reduction in risk of T2- and gadolinium-enhancing lesions with alemtuzumab vs SC IFN-β-1a was observed regardless of prior SC IFN-β-1a use or baseline IFN-β-1a-neutralizing antibody status.

In both CARE-MS studies, alemtuzumab had a beneficial impact on MRI outcomes that have been linked to disability progression. Brain volume loss begins early in MS; such loss is considered to reflect tissue destruction and has been shown to correlate with disability progression.^{5,10,16,22,23} Alemtuzumab significantly reduced brain volume loss compared with SC IFN-β-1a, and over the 2 years of study, there was a continued deceleration of volume loss in both patient populations. Moreover, it is possible that the observed results underestimate the treatment effect of alemtuzumab on this measure. Some of the apparent brain volume loss may actually reflect a therapeutic decrease in inflammation and edema, an effect called pseudo-atrophy.¹⁶ The greater apparent brain volume loss in CARE-MS I than in CARE-MS II supports this interpretation because treatment-naïve patients would be expected to have more preexisting inflammation and edema than patients

who had received prior disease-modifying therapies. Alemtuzumab also had a beneficial impact on other MRI outcomes that have been linked to neurologic impairment and accumulation of disability.^{24,25} Active inflammatory lesions that previously showed gadolinium enhancement may evolve into chronic T1-hypointense lesions, called black holes, representing foci of permanently reduced axonal density.²⁵ In CARE-MS II, alemtuzumab-treated patients were more likely than SC IFN- β -1a-treated patients to have no new T1 lesions, and alemtuzumab significantly reduced the percentage of gadolinium-enhancing lesions converting to black holes vs SC IFN- β -1a during year 2. Therefore, imaging outcomes from both studies suggest that alemtuzumab has a more beneficial effect than SC IFN- β -1a on the chronic neurodegenerative processes associated with MS and support the observation in patients who had an inadequate response to prior therapy that alemtuzumab can slow the accumulation of disability more effectively than SC IFN- β -1a.²⁶

We report here that, in both CARE-MS studies, the treatment effects of alemtuzumab surpassed the well-established benefits of the active comparator SC IFN- β -1a on a range of MRI endpoints linked to both the focal inflammatory disease associated with MS and chronic neurodegenerative processes associated with the accumulation of disability. The MRI findings reported here therefore provide complementary evidence for the observed clinical efficacy of alemtuzumab vs SC IFN- β -1a in patients with RRMS.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

D.L.A., J.A.C., A.J.C., H.-P.H., E.H., K.W.S., D.H.M., and D.A.S.C. contributed to study design, data collection, and writing and critical review of the manuscript and approved the final submission draft. E.F., V.V.B., G.G., M.S., and M.A.P. contributed to data collection and writing and critical review of the manuscript and approved the final submission draft. H.L.W. contributed to study design and writing and critical review of the manuscript and approved the final submission draft. D.L.A. also oversaw all MRI analyses with the exception of BPF analyses, which were supervised by E.F. S.L.L. led the statistical support, contributed to the writing and critical review of the manuscript, and approved the final submission draft. D.R.T. provided editorial and medical writing support (assistance in drafting the manuscript, technical editing, copyediting, and responding to reviewers' comments).

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