

Onset of clinical and MRI efficacy of ocrelizumab in relapsing multiple sclerosis

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Abstract

Objective

To assess the onset of ocrelizumab efficacy on brain MRI measures of disease activity in the phase II study in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS), and relapse rate in the pooled phase III studies in relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS).

Methods

Brain MRI activity was determined in the phase II trial at monthly intervals in patients with RRMS receiving placebo, ocrelizumab (600 mg), or intramuscular interferon (IFN) β -1a (30 μ g). Annualized relapse rate (ARR; over various epochs) and time to first relapse were analyzed in the pooled population of the phase III OPERA (A Study of Ocrelizumab in Comparison With Interferon Beta-1a [Rebif] in Participants With Relapsing Multiple Sclerosis) I and OPERA II trials in patients with RMS receiving ocrelizumab (600 mg) or subcutaneous IFN- β -1a (44 μ g).

Results

In patients with RRMS, ocrelizumab reduced the number of new T1 gadolinium-enhancing lesions by week 4 vs placebo ($p = 0.042$) and by week 8 vs intramuscular IFN- β -1a ($p < 0.001$). Ocrelizumab also reduced the number of new or enlarging T2 lesions appearing between weeks 4 and 8 vs both placebo and IFN- β -1a (both $p < 0.001$). In patients with RMS, ocrelizumab significantly reduced ARR ($p = 0.005$) and the probability of time to first protocol-defined relapse ($p = 0.014$) vs subcutaneous IFN- β -1a within the first 8 weeks.

Conclusion

Epoch analysis of MRI-measured lesion activity in the phase II study and relapse rate in the phase III studies consistently revealed a rapid suppression of acute MRI and clinical disease activity following treatment initiation with ocrelizumab in patients with RRMS and RMS, respectively.

Classification of evidence

This study provides Class II evidence that for patients with RRMS and RMS, ocrelizumab suppressed MRI activity within 4 weeks and clinical disease activity within 8 weeks.

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Glossary

ARR = annualized relapse rate; **BBB** = blood–brain barrier; **CI** = confidence interval; **DMT** = disease-modifying treatment; **EDSS** = Expanded Disability Status Scale; **FS** = Functional System; **Gd** = gadolinium; **HR** = hazard ratio; **IFN** = interferon; **ITT** = intent to treat; **MS** = multiple sclerosis; **OPERA** = A Study of Ocrelizumab in Comparison with Interferon Beta-1a [Rebif] in Participants with Relapsing Multiple Sclerosis; **RMS** = relapsing multiple sclerosis; **ROW** = rest of world; **RRMS** = relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis.

In multiple sclerosis (MS), a rapid onset of action in controlling clinical and MRI disease activity is an important therapeutic goal to minimize neurologic damage and irreversible accumulation of disability.^{1–3} Pivotal studies of disease-modifying treatments (DMTs) in patients with relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS) have generally shown reductions in the annualized relapse rate (ARR) vs placebo or active comparator treatment over 1–2 years,^{4–19} although more recent studies, including post hoc analyses, have demonstrated benefits as early as 12 weeks after DMT initiation.^{1–3} However, the trial design and frequency of assessments often limit the study of onset of action, which particularly applies to MRI outcomes.^{2,20–22} In the 2 identical phase III trials, OPERA (A Study of Ocrelizumab in Comparison With Interferon Beta-1a [Rebif] in Participants With Relapsing Multiple Sclerosis) I and OPERA II, in patients with relapsing MS (RMS), ocrelizumab reduced ARR assessed at 96 weeks (primary outcome), compared with interferon (IFN)- β -1a. In addition, reductions in MRI disease activity were observed as early as week 24, commensurate with the first MRI assessment.²³ In the phase II clinical trial of ocrelizumab in patients with RRMS, where MRI assessments were scheduled every 4 weeks for the first 6 months, reductions in MRI lesion measures were evident between 12 and 24 weeks.²⁴

A rapid onset of ocrelizumab effect was observed on B-cell numbers, with near-complete depletion of B cells in the peripheral blood by day 4, although potentially this could occur within hours.²⁵ The objective of the current study was to reanalyze ARR data from the pooled phase III OPERA I and OPERA II studies and MRI data from the phase II study at earlier time points than reported thus far.

Methods

Trial design and patients

New focal brain MRI activity (new T1 gadolinium [Gd]-enhancing lesions and new or enlarging T2 lesions) was determined in the phase II study (NCT00676715). This was a multicenter, randomized, parallel-group, partially blinded, placebo and IM IFN- β -1a–controlled dose-finding study of ocrelizumab in patients with RRMS. Baseline demographics and disease characteristics were balanced across study arms. Study details have been reported previously (figure e-1, doi.org/10.5061/dryad.3jd86nj).²⁴ Key eligibility criteria included age 18–55 years, diagnosis of RRMS (2005 revised McDonald criteria),²⁶ and an Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) score of 1–6 at baseline. Patients were

randomized (1:1:1:1) to receive placebo or low-dose (600 mg) or high-dose (2,000 mg) ocrelizumab in 2 doses on days 1 and 15, or IM IFN- β -1a (30 μ g) once a week (figure e-1, doi.org/10.5061/dryad.3jd86nj), with 4-weekly MRI scans performed for the first 6 months.²⁴ In this study, analysis of brain MRI activity was conducted using the intent-to-treat (ITT) population, only in patients receiving 600 mg ocrelizumab (the current approved dose), to be comparable with the phase III trials in RMS.

ARR was determined in the pooled population of the identical phase III, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, double-dummy, SC IFN- β -1a–controlled trials of ocrelizumab in patients with RMS (OPERA I [NCT01247324] and OPERA II [NCT01412333]).²³ Baseline demographics and disease characteristics were comparable across treatment arms within each study, and between studies. Study details have been reported previously (figure e-2, doi.org/10.5061/dryad.3jd86nj).²³ Key eligibility criteria included age 18–55 years, diagnosis of relapsing MS (2010 revised McDonald criteria),²⁷ and an EDSS score of 0–5.5 at screening. Consistency of baseline characteristics and treatment effects across both OPERA studies met predetermined criteria for pooled efficacy analysis, including ARR.²³ Patients were randomized (1:1) to receive either 600 mg ocrelizumab by IV infusion every 24 weeks or SC IFN- β -1a 3 times per week at a dose of 44 μ g throughout the 96-week treatment period. Relapse information was collected continuously through scheduled neurologic examinations, and any unscheduled visit triggered by the patient or through structured telephone interviews conducted every 4 weeks from week 8 to identify any new or worsening neurologic symptoms (figure e-2, doi.org/10.5061/dryad.3jd86nj).²³

Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and patient consents

The relevant institutional review boards/ethics committees approved the protocols (ClinicalTrials.gov identifier numbers NCT00676715, NCT01247324, and NCT01412333). All patients provided written informed consent.

Classification of evidence

This study provides Class II evidence that for patients with RRMS and RMS, ocrelizumab suppressed MRI activity within 4 weeks and clinical disease activity within 8 weeks.

Laboratory assessments

CD19 count is a sensitive but nonspecific pharmacodynamic marker for anti-CD20 efficacy. In the OPERA I and OPERA II

trials, anti-CD19 was used to measure CD20-positive cells as ocrelizumab would interfere with an anti-CD20 assay.

Clinical and MRI endpoints

The primary endpoint of the OPERA I and OPERA II trials was ARR at 96 weeks, which reflects the number of relapses meeting the prespecified criteria observed per person-year of follow-up. The probability of first protocol-defined relapse was also determined. Protocol-defined relapses were defined as new or worsening neurologic symptoms attributable to MS that persisted for over 24 hours, were immediately preceded by a stable or improving neurologic state for at least 30 days, and were accompanied by objective neurologic worsening consistent with an increase of at least half a step on the EDSS scale, 2 points on at least one of the appropriate Functional System (FS) scale scores, or one point on 2 or more FS scale scores.²³ In the phase II study, brain MRI was performed at baseline and weeks 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, and 24 during the core placebo-controlled period and at the end of the dose-blinded extension at week 96 in the ocrelizumab arm only; new T1 Gd-enhancing lesions or new or enlarging T2 lesions on any postbaseline scan were considered evidence of MRI disease activity.

Statistical analyses

In the ITT population in the phase II study, acute MRI disease activity data were reanalyzed up to week 12 by 4-weekly epochs. The number of new T1 Gd-enhancing lesions (at weeks 4, 8, and 12) and the number of new or enlarging T2 lesions, regardless of enhancement status (during weeks 0–4, 4–8, and 8–12), were compared in patients treated with 600 mg ocrelizumab and those receiving placebo or IM IFN- β -1a using a negative binomial model adjusted for baseline lesion status (present vs absent in T1 Gd-enhancing lesions for T1 model; total T2 lesion volume for T2 model), baseline EDSS score (≤ 2.5 vs > 2.5), and geographic region (US vs rest of world [ROW]). The phase II MRI data were originally analyzed using the van Elteren test, stratified by geographic region and presence of baseline Gd-enhancing lesions (absent or present)²⁴; however, the negative binomial model was adopted here, consistent with the MRI analyses in the phase III OPERA I and OPERA II studies.²³ The negative binomial model was adjusted for baseline EDSS score and geographic region as there is an underlying assumption that these pre-defined subgroups of patients may behave differently.

Based on the ITT population over the controlled treatment phase (baseline to 96 weeks) from the pooled OPERA I and OPERA II data, post hoc exploratory analyses evaluated the effect of ocrelizumab compared with SC IFN- β -1a on ARR for several epochs, including weeks 0–8, 0–12, 0–24, and 0–48. For each epoch, the adjusted ARR, rate ratio (ocrelizumab over SC IFN- β -1a) and its 95% confidence interval (CI), and the *p* value were derived from the Poisson model adjusting for study (OPERA I vs OPERA II), region (US vs ROW), and baseline EDSS score (< 4.0 vs ≥ 4.0). The log-transformed exposure time in years was included as an offset variable for appropriate computation of relapse rate. The probability of time to first

protocol-defined relapse at weeks 8, 16, 24, 48, 72, and 96 was estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method and Greenwood formula. The hazard ratios (HRs) (ocrelizumab vs SC IFN- β -1a) and 95% CIs were based on a Cox proportional hazards model, adjusting for study (OPERA I vs OPERA II), region (US vs ROW), and baseline EDSS score (< 4.0 vs ≥ 4.0). *p* Values were not adjusted for multiple comparisons.

Data availability

Qualified researchers may request access to individual patient-level data through the clinical study data request platform (clinicalstudydatarequest.com). Further details on Roche criteria for eligible studies are available here (clinicalstudydatarequest.com/Study-Sponsors/Study-Sponsors-Roche.aspx). For further details on the Roche Global Policy on the Sharing of Clinical Information and how to request access to related clinical study documents, see roche.com/research_and_development/who_we_are_how_we_work/clinical_trials/our_commitment_to_data_sharing.htm.

Results

Patient demographics and disease characteristics

In the phase II trial, the population analyzed included 163 patients treated with placebo, *n* = 54; 30 μ g IM IFN- β -1a, *n* = 54; or 600 mg ocrelizumab, *n* = 55 (the ocrelizumab high dose was not included in this analysis). In the OPERA I and OPERA II trials, the pooled population comprised 1,656 patients (44 μ g SC IFN- β -1a, *n* = 829; ocrelizumab, *n* = 827). Baseline demographics and disease characteristics were similar within each study arm and between studies for the phase II and pooled phase III patient populations, although mean EDSS was higher and there were fewer treatment-naïve patients in the phase II study compared with the pooled phase III study population (table).

Changes in B-cell numbers on ocrelizumab treatment initiation

CD19+ cells represent a measure of B-cell counts in anti-CD20-treated patients. In the pooled OPERA I and OPERA II population, the level of CD19+ cells decreased to negligible levels with ocrelizumab treatment by week 2 (figure e-3, doi.org/10.5061/dryad.3jd86nj).

New focal brain MRI activity in the phase II study

MRI lesion activity was determined in the phase II study up to week 12 by 4-weekly epochs, comparing patients treated with ocrelizumab 600 mg with those receiving placebo or IM IFN- β -1a. In the primary analysis of the phase II study, ocrelizumab 600 mg reduced the cumulative number of T1 Gd-enhancing lesions observed between weeks 12 and 24 by 89% (95% CI 68%–97%) compared with placebo (*p* < 0.001).²⁴ The total number of new or enlarging T2 lesions at week 24 was reduced with ocrelizumab 600 mg (mean [SD] 0.0 [0.1]) compared with placebo (*p* < 0.001).²⁴ By performing an

Table Baseline demographics and disease characteristics for phase II and pooled OPERA I and OPERA II populations

Baseline demographics and disease characteristics	Phase II			Pooled OPERA I and OPERA II	
	Placebo (n = 54)	IM IFN- β -1a, 30 μ g (n = 54)	Ocrelizumab, 600 mg (n = 55)	SC IFN- β -1a, 44 μ g (n = 829)	Ocrelizumab, 600 mg (n = 827)
Age, y, mean (SD)	38.0 (8.8)	38.1 (9.3)	35.6 (8.5)	37.2 (9.2)	37.1 (9.2)
Female, n (%)	36 (66.7)	32 (59.3)	35 (63.6)	552 (66.6)	541 (65.4)
Time since MS symptom onset, y					
Mean (SD)	7.2 (6.1)	8.4 (7.2)	6.9 (5.0)	6.5 (6.1)	6.7 (6.2)
Median (range)	4.8 (0.6–26.2)	5.3 (0.8–35.2)	6.5 (0.5–20.5)	4.8 (0.2–34.9)	5.1 (0.2–33.9)
Time since MS diagnosis, y					
Mean (SD)	3.9 (4.6)	5.1 (5.2)	4.7 (4.1)	3.9 (4.9)	4.0 (4.9)
Median (range)	2.7 (0.1–19.2)	3.3 (0.1–20.2)	3.6 (0.1–16.5)	1.7 (0.1–28.5)	1.8 (0.0–28.9)
MS disease-modifying treatment-naive, n (%) ^a	38 (70.4)	31 (57.4)	30 (54.5)	606 (73.4) ^{b,c}	605 (73.3) ^{b,d}
EDSS					
Mean (SD)	3.2 (1.4)	3.1 (1.5)	3.5 (1.5)	2.8 (1.3) ^e	2.8 (1.3)
Median (range)	3.0 (1.0–6.0)	3.0 (1.0–6.0)	3.5 (1.0–6.0)	2.5 (0.0–6.0) ^e	2.5 (0.0–6.0)
MRI					
Patients with T1 Gd-enhancing lesions, n (%)	21 (44.7) ^f	17 (34.0) ^g	26 (51.0) ^h	327 (39.8) ⁱ	333 (40.7) ^j
Brain T2 hyperintense lesion volume, cm³					
Mean (SD)	9.0 (9.8) ^f	13.2 (17.2) ^k	14.0 (19.9) ^h	10.2 (11.8) ^l	10.8 (14.1) ^j
Median (range)	4.8 (0.0–39.9) ^f	8.2 (0.0–102.9) ^k	6.7 (0.0–93.8) ^h	6.2 (0.0–76.1) ^l	5.4 (0.0–96.0) ^j

Abbreviations: EDSS = Expanded Disability Status Scale; Gd = gadolinium; IFN = interferon; MS = multiple sclerosis.

^a Only data from 2 years prior to study entry are collected and analyzed.

^b Data include patients who were untreated with any disease-modifying therapy in the 2 years before screening.

^c n = 826; ^d n = 825; ^e n = 828; ^f n = 47; ^g n = 50; ^h n = 51; ⁱ n = 822; ^j n = 818; ^k n = 49; ^l n = 824.

epoch analysis of lesion activity by 4-weekly intervals from baseline to week 12, we found that ocrelizumab significantly reduced the number of new T1 Gd-enhancing lesions by week 4 vs placebo (adjusted mean: placebo 0.839, ocrelizumab 600 mg 0.319, $p = 0.042$) and by week 8 vs IM IFN- β -1a (adjusted mean: IM IFN- β -1a 1.276, ocrelizumab 600 mg 0.041, $p < 0.001$) (figure 1). Ocrelizumab also significantly reduced the number of new or enlarging T2 lesions appearing between weeks 4 and 8 vs placebo (adjusted mean: placebo 1.205, ocrelizumab 600 mg 0.056, $p < 0.001$) and IM IFN- β -1a (adjusted mean: IM IFN- β -1a 0.968, ocrelizumab 600 mg 0.056, $p < 0.001$), but not between weeks 0 and 4 (figure 2). Furthermore, separately, the number of new T2 lesions (figure e-4, doi.org/10.5061/dryad.3jd86nj) and the number of newly enlarging T2 lesions (figure e-5, doi.org/10.5061/dryad.3jd86nj) appearing between weeks 4 and 8 were significantly reduced with ocrelizumab vs placebo and IM IFN- β -1a. In addition, the proportion of patients free of T1 Gd-enhancing lesions at each measured epoch from week 4 to week 12 in 4-weekly intervals was higher with ocrelizumab vs placebo and IM IFN- β -1a (figure 3). Analysis of MRI lesion measures to week 24 was also performed and results were consistent with week 12 (data not shown). Consistent results

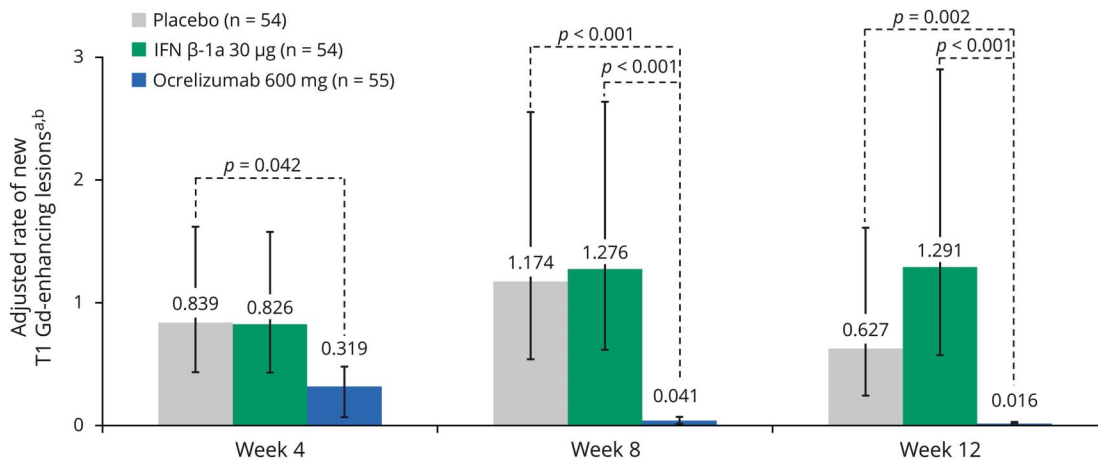
in brain MRI activity were also observed with ocrelizumab 2,000 mg (data not shown).

Clinical activity in the phase III OPERA I and OPERA II studies

In the pooled analyses of the OPERA I and OPERA II trials, ocrelizumab significantly reduced ARR, the primary outcome in the OPERA studies, by 46.5% ($p < 0.001$) over 96 weeks compared with SC IFN- β -1a (figure 4). This favorable outcome on ARR was seen with ocrelizumab compared with SC IFN- β -1a, at the various epochs studied: ocrelizumab significantly reduced ARR within the first 8 weeks (54.9%, $p = 0.005$), 12 weeks (48.8%, $p = 0.002$), 24 weeks (40.4%, $p < 0.001$), and 48 weeks (48.7%, $p < 0.001$) (figure 4). ARR was consistent for treatment-naive patients, as per the OPERA definition, and DMT switchers. However, this is a small cohort only, mostly consisting of patients previously treated with IFN and glatiramer acetate, therefore underpowered to detect differences between groups.

In addition, analysis of time to first onset of protocol-defined relapse demonstrated a lower relative risk of experiencing a relapse with ocrelizumab by week 8 (SC IFN- β -1a 0.04 [95% CI 0.03–0.05], ocrelizumab 0.02 [95% CI 0.01–0.03], $p =$

Figure 1 The number of new T1 gadolinium (Gd)-enhancing lesions in the phase II population



Intention-to-treat population. Interferon (IFN)-β-1a was administered as a 30 μg IM injection once a week. ^aNegative binomial model adjusted for baseline T1 Gd-enhancing lesions (present vs absent), baseline Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) score (≤2.5 vs >2.5), and geographic region (US vs rest of world). ^b Error bars are 95% confidence intervals.

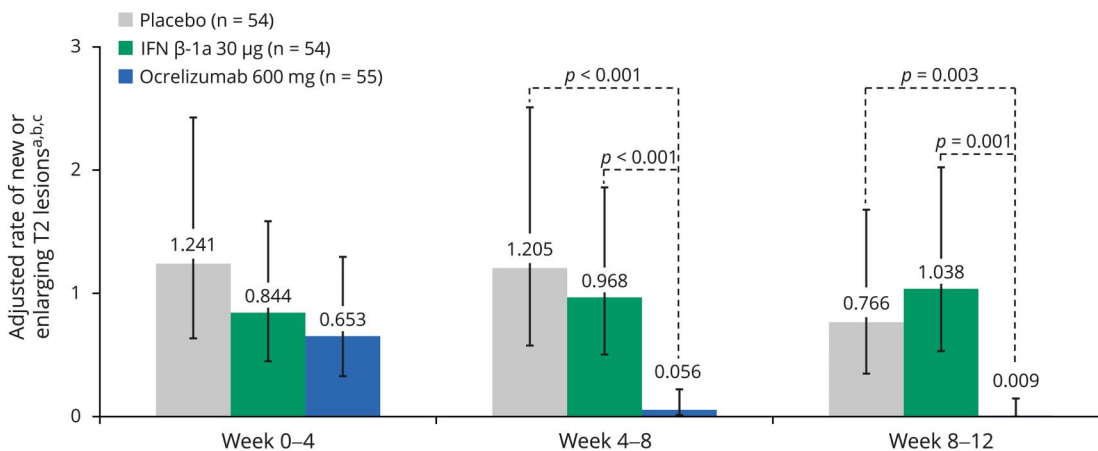
0.014) (figure 5), and over all subsequent intervals (week 16, 24, 48, 72, and 96; all $p < 0.002$). The cumulative probability of first protocol-defined relapse at 96 weeks was 0.32 (95% CI 0.28–0.35) for SC IFN-β-1a and 0.19 (95% CI 0.16–0.21) for ocrelizumab ($p < 0.001$) (figure 5). Treatment with ocrelizumab led to a 46% risk reduction in time to first protocol-defined relapse over 96 weeks compared with SC IFN-β-1a (HR 0.54 [95% CI 0.44–0.66], $p < 0.001$).

Discussion

This post hoc analysis of phase II and pooled phase III studies demonstrated that ocrelizumab has a rapid onset of activity as early as 4 weeks. Epoch analysis of MRI-measured new focal

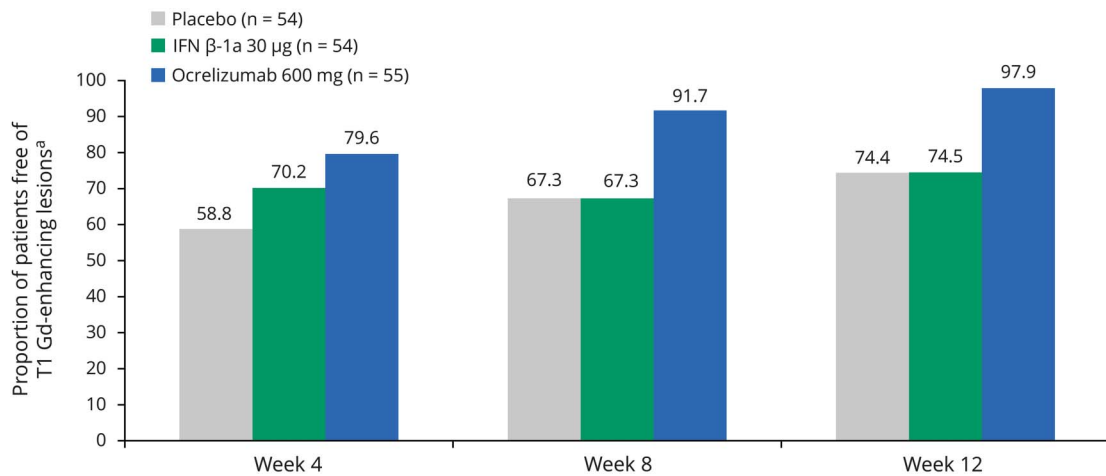
lesion activity in the phase II study and relapse rate in the phase III studies consistently disclosed a rapid suppression of acute MRI and clinical disease activity following treatment initiation, respectively. In the 2 OPERA studies in patients with RMS, ocrelizumab was associated with a significant reduction in relapse rate and the cumulative probability of first protocol-defined relapse over time, as early as 8 weeks after treatment initiation, suggesting a rapid onset of clinical efficacy. The rapid onset of the effect of ocrelizumab on acute clinical disease activity in the phase III trials corresponds temporally with the observed effect on acute new focal MRI disease activity in the phase II analysis. Ocrelizumab 600 mg demonstrated rapid suppression of new focal brain MRI activity vs placebo as early as week 4, and near-complete by week

Figure 2 The number of new or enlarging T2 lesions in the phase II population



Intention-to-treat population. Interferon (IFN)-β-1a was administered as a 30 μg IM injection once a week. ^aEnlarging T2 lesions were newly enlarging. ^bNegative binomial model adjusted for baseline T2 lesion volume, baseline Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) score (≤2.5 vs >2.5), and geographic region (US vs rest of world). ^cError bars are 95% confidence intervals.

Figure 3 The proportion of patients free of T1 gadolinium (Gd)-enhancing lesions in the phase II population



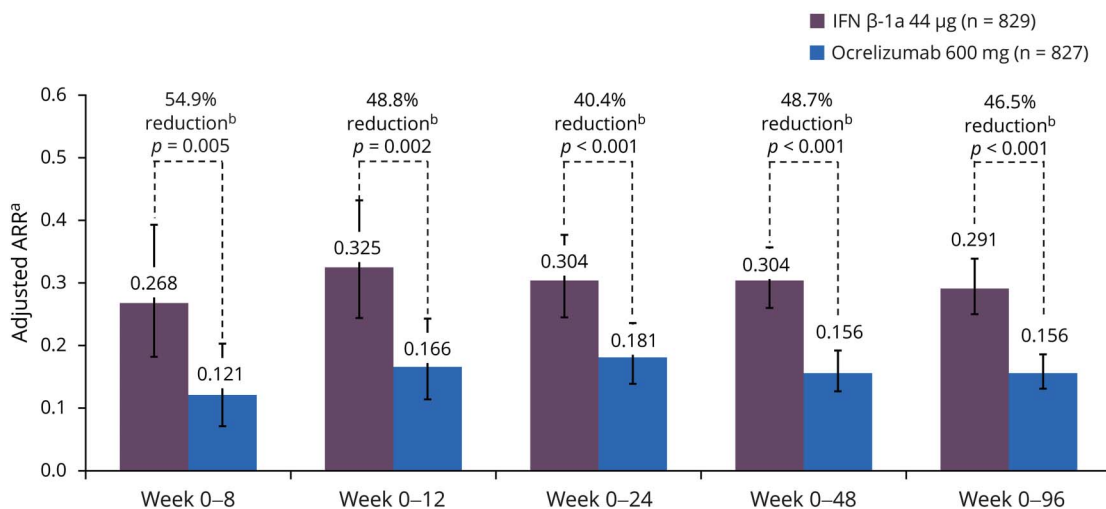
Intention-to-treat population. Interferon (IFN)- β -1a was administered as a 30 μ g IM injection once a week. Proportion of patients free of T1 Gd-enhancing lesions at week 24: placebo 74.5%; IFN- β -1a 30 μ g 61.4%; ocrelizumab 600 mg 100%. ^a For the calculation of total number of new Gd-enhancing T1 lesions on MRI scans of the brain at a specific week and before week 24, the missing value at a time point is not going to be imputed.

8. Post hoc analyses of clinical study data have shown reductions in ARR within the first 12 weeks vs placebo for natalizumab, fingolimod, and dimethyl fumarate.¹⁻³ Conversely, the early benefits on MRI measures after DMT initiation seen at 1, 3, and 6 months for natalizumab, dimethyl fumarate, and fingolimod vs placebo were dependent on the first available MRI scheduled assessments.^{2,20-22} Similarly, in the ocrelizumab pivotal studies in RMS, most of the new or enlarging T2 lesions in the ocrelizumab groups occurred between baseline and week 24 (first scheduled scan), perhaps reflecting residual new T2 lesion formation carried over within the first weeks of treatment initiation,²⁸ and near-complete suppression of T1 Gd-enhancing lesions at week 24.

The current analysis of phase II MRI data of the ocrelizumab 600 mg dose, with increased scan frequency, reveals the suppression of new focal brain MRI lesion activity was in fact near-complete by week 8. As early treatment initiation can minimize neurologic damage and disability worsening in patients with MS, and is associated with improved clinical outcomes, the available data from this study and the pivotal trials suggest ocrelizumab could provide both early and long-term benefits in patients with MS.

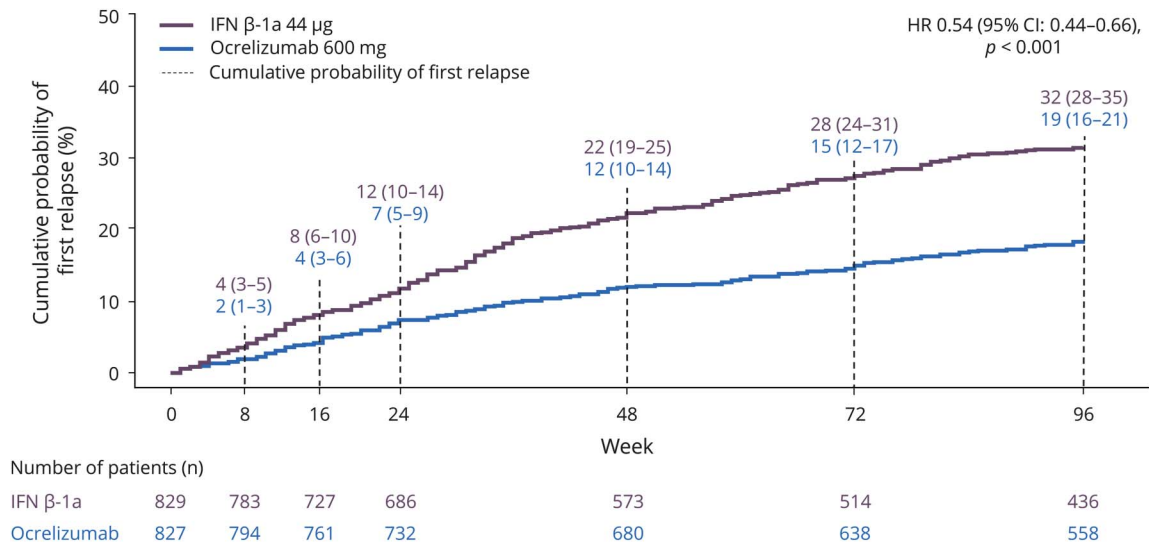
The fast B-cell depletion in the peripheral blood may, in part, explain the rapid efficacy of ocrelizumab. These findings are consistent with previous observations and the known

Figure 4 The adjusted annualized relapse rate (ARR) in the pooled OPERA intention-to-treat (ITT) population



Intention-to-treat population. Interferon (IFN)- β -1a was administered as an SC infusion 3 times per week at a dose of 44 μ g. ^a Adjusted by study, baseline Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) score (<4.0 vs \geq 4.0), and geographic region (US vs rest of world) using Poisson model. ^b Compared with IFN- β -1a.

Figure 5 The probability of first protocol-defined relapse in the pooled OPERA intention-to-treat (ITT) population



Intention-to-treat population. Interferon (IFN)- β -1a was administered as an SC infusion 3 times per week at a dose of 44 μ g. Probability of relapse estimates (95% confidence interval [CI]) at weeks 8, 16, 24, 48, 72, and 96 were calculated using Kaplan-Meier and Greenwood formula. *p* Values not adjusted for multiplicity of testing. HR = hazard ratio.

pharmacodynamic effects of ocrelizumab, which were associated with systemic depletion of B cells to negligible levels within 4 days (first available assessment in humans) or potentially earlier.^{25,29} This may in turn lead to downregulation of circulating T cells and their entrance into the CNS.³⁰ The explanation of the rapid onset of efficacy on T1 Gd-enhancing lesions with ocrelizumab will require a better understanding of the contributing factors to the integrity of the blood-brain barrier (BBB) and what role B cells and their depletion play in the interaction with T cells and possibly myeloid/glial cells. Initial studies in a limited number of patients with MS suggest that anti-CD20 therapies (rituximab and ocrelizumab) modulate (B-cell-derived) circulating cytokine levels, which may influence BBB permeability.

Limitations exist in the data presented. As the analyses were post hoc, no adjustment for multiplicity was made; however, all results are in the same direction and reveal, as expected, a further increasing treatment effect over time. It should be noted that the *p* values reported should be interpreted with a certain degree of caution. Despite most baseline demographics and disease characteristics being similar between studies for the phase II and pooled OPERA I and OPERA II patient populations, there were some differences between these 2 populations for EDSS and MS disease-modifying treatment-naïve participants. In addition, the populations were different between the phase II study (patients with RRMS) and the pooled OPERA I and OPERA II studies (patients with RMS). With this and other clinical studies, the assessment time points defined in the study protocol limit the study of the onset of a measurable treatment effect on outcomes (here B-cell depletion, MRI activity, and clinical activity). The rapid onset of action of ocrelizumab was assessed

using an active drug (SC IFN- β -1a), which should be considered when comparing the time to effect with other DMTs in studies which were placebo controlled.¹⁻³ Although the treating physician does not conduct the assessment for ARR, IFN- β -1a flu-like side effects can potentially unblind patients and affect their initiation of relapse evaluation.

Although benefit/risk was not analyzed in DMT switchers in this study, the rapid onset of the ocrelizumab effect may have implications for patients switching from other therapies. Patients and clinicians are concerned that delayed onset of therapeutic effect, either with new treatments or after switching, can put patients at risk of new relapses and lead to an increase in disability. Treatment onset of ocrelizumab on ARR was found to be consistent with treatment-naïve patients for IFN and glatiramer acetate switchers; numbers for patients switching from other DMTs were too low for meaningful analyses. Rapid control of subclinical disease activity is an important treatment goal to minimize disease activity and potentially associated axonal damage that may ultimately lead to disability progression in MS.³¹ This should be balanced against potential safety concerns when switching between drugs that may have additive pharmacodynamic effects. Patients with RRMS with a suboptimal response to previous DMTs switching to ocrelizumab are being studied in 2 ongoing phase IIIb MS trials (CHORDS [NCT02637856] and CASTING [NCT02861014]).

Overall, ocrelizumab consistently demonstrated a rapid onset of efficacy on both clinical and MRI measures of acute disease activity, as early as 4 weeks, in the phase II and pooled phase III OPERA I and OPERA II trials. Future analyses, including post hoc exploratory analyses using data from the open-label

extension study, should help to identify if patients who switch from IFN- β -1a to ocrelizumab demonstrate a similar rapid suppression of clinical and MRI disease activity, and whether the early effects of ocrelizumab translate into long-term benefit in patients continuing ocrelizumab treatment.

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Disclosure

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Continued

Appendix (continued)

Name	Location	Role	Contribution
L. Kappos	University Hospital Basel, University of Basel, Switzerland	Author	Designed and conceptualized study, reviewed the data, drafted and revised the manuscript content
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A. Bar-Or	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	Author	Drafted and revised the manuscript content
H.-P. Hartung	Heinrich-Heine University Düsseldorf, Germany	Author	Drafted and revised the manuscript content
S. Belachew	F. Hoffmann–La Roche Ltd., Basel	Author	Reviewed the data, drafted and revised the manuscript content
A. Sauter	F. Hoffmann–La Roche Ltd., Basel	Author	Analyzed the data, drafted and revised the manuscript content
J. Napieralski	F. Hoffmann–La Roche Ltd., Basel	Author	Drafted and revised the manuscript content
H. Koendgen	F. Hoffmann–La Roche Ltd., Basel	Author	Reviewed the data, drafted and revised the manuscript content
J. Han	Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, California	Author	Analyzed the data, drafted and revised the manuscript content
L. Julian	Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, California	Author	Drafted and revised the manuscript content
S.L. Hauser	University of California, San Francisco	Author	Designed and conceptualized study, reviewed the data, drafted and revised the manuscript content

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