Poster DMT43

Patricia K. Coyle | patricia.coyle@stonybrookmedicine.edu

B-Cell Depletion and Efficacy Outcomes of Ofatumumab Are Consistent Across Different Body Mass Index Categories: Insights From ASCLEPIOS I and II Trials

Anne H. Cross,[1] Stephen L. Hauser,[2] Heinz Wiendl,[3] Amit Bar-Or,[4] Patricia K. Coyle,[5] Xavier Montalban,[6] Jérôme de Sèze,[7] Haoyi Fu,[8] Alit Bhatt,[9] Ibolya Boer,[10] Ludwig Kappos[11]

[1]Department of Neurology, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, MO, USA; [2]UCSF Weill Institute for Neurosciences, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA; [3]University of Münster, Münster, Germany; [4]Center for Neuroinflammation and Experimental Therapeutics, and Department of Neurology, Perelman School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA; [5]Department of Neurology, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY, USA; [6]Department of Neurology-Neuroimmunology, Centre d'Esclerosi Múltiple de Catalunya (Cemcat), Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron, Barcelona, Spain; [7]University Hospital of Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France; [8]Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, East Hanover, NJ, USA; [9]Novartis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, India; [10]Novartis Pharma AG, Basel, Switzerland; [11]Research Center for Clinical Neuroimmunology and Neuroscience Basel (RC2NB) and MS Center, Departments of Head Organs, Spine and Neuromedicine, Clinical Research, Biomedicine and Biomedical Engineering, University Hospital and University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

KEY FINDINGS & CONCLUSIONS

- Monthly 20-mg subcutaneous administration of ofatumumab (OMB) showed rapid B-cell depletion in people with relapsing multiple sclerosis, independent of body mass index (BMI)
  - OMB achieves rapid and sustained B-cell depletion independent of BMI
  - OMB demonstrated consistent treatment benefits on clinical outcomes (annualized relapse rate and 3-month/6-month confirmed disability worsening), as well as magnetic resonance imaging across all BMI subgroups and consistent with those observed in the overall pooled phase 3 ASCLEPIOS I and II patient population[1]
- The subcutaneous administration of OMB allows for patients to have a home-based, high-efficacy therapy with demonstrated ease of use and without the need for dose adjustment based on BMI

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INTRODUCTION

- In the ASCLEPIOS I and II trials, ofatumumab (OMB) demonstrated superior efficacy over teriflunomide while maintaining a favorable safety profile in people with relapsing multiple sclerosis (MS)[1]
- Previous analyses from the pooled ASCLEPIOS I/II trials evaluated the effect of OMB on B-cell depletion and efficacy outcomes in subgroups of patients defined by baseline demographic and disease characteristics, and revealed consistent treatment benefits and rapid B-cell depletion across diverse subgroups, suggesting that the approved dose of OMB achieves consistent efficacy across a wide patient spectrum[2,3]
- As body mass index (BMI) can be a possible confounding factor affecting MS disease activity, it is important to understand the effect of BMI on B-cell depletion and efficacy outcomes across subgroups

OBJECTIVE

- To evaluate the effect of OMB on B-cell depletion and efficacy outcomes in patients from the ASCLEPIOS I/II trials defined by their baseline BMI

METHODS

- In the ASCLEPIOS I/II trials, patients were randomized to receive either OMB 20 mg subcutaneous or teriflunomide 14 mg oral for up to 30 months

Outcomes

B-cell levels (over 96 weeks)
- Median B-cell counts[a]
- Proportion of patients with B-cell counts ≤10 cells/µL

Efficacy outcomes (up to end of study)
- Annualized relapse rate (ARR)
- 3-month/6-month confirmed disability worsening (3m/6m CDW)
- Gadolinium-enhancing (Gd+) T1 lesions
- New/enlarging (ne) T2 lesions

Assessments

By typical BMI cutoffs, kg/m²
- Underweight: BMI <18.5
- Normal weight: BMI ≥18.5 to <25
- Overweight: BMI ≥25 to <30
- Obesity: BMI ≥30

By BMI baseline quartile (Q), kg/m²
- Q1: BMI <21.5
- Q2: BMI ≥21.5 to <24.6
- Q3: BMI ≥24.6 to <28.7
- Q4: BMI ≥28.7

Statistical Analyses
- Descriptive statistics for categorical data (B-cell counts)
- Negative binomial regression model (ARR, Gd+ T1, and neT2 lesions)
- Cox regression model (3mCDW and 6mCDW)

[a]B-cell counts were measured categorically in the categories of 0-4, 5-14, 15-24, and up to 250 cells/µL

RESULTS

Baseline Demographics and Disease Characteristics

- Baseline demographics and disease characteristics of patient subgroups categorized by typical BMI cutoffs included a mean Expanded Disability Status Scale score of ~2.9, ~70% of female patients, and a mean age of approximately 39 years
- Similar baseline demographics and disease characteristics were observed for patients across BMI quartiles

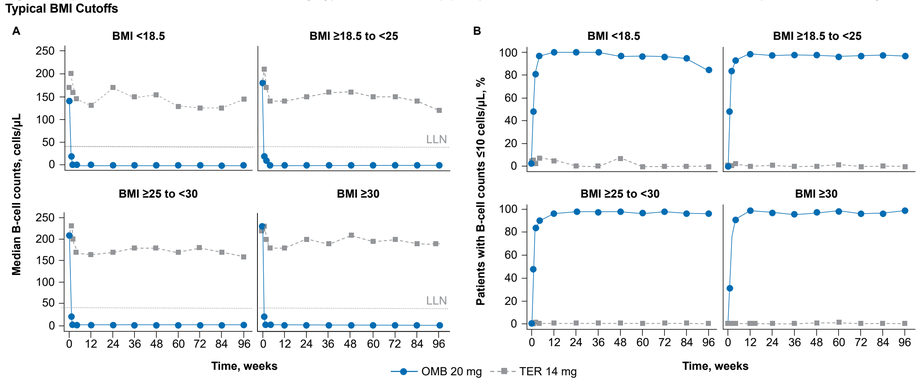
Effect of OMB on B-Cell Counts Over 96 Weeks

- Across all BMI categories by typical BMI cutoffs, the median B-cell counts reduced rapidly with OMB by Week 2 (≤10 cells/µL) and sustained at 0 cells/µL up to Week 96 (**Figure 1A**)
- When analyzed by BMI quartiles, the results were consistent with those of BMI cutoffs (median B-cell counts were ≤10 cells/µL at Week 2 and 0 cells/µL until Week 96)
- In the subgroups receiving teriflunomide, B-cell counts ranged between 120 and 230 cells/µL (by BMI cutoffs) and 115 and 230 cells/µL (by BMI quartiles) throughout the observation period

Proportion of Patients With B-Cell Counts ≤10 Cells/µL

- Irrespective of typical BMI cutoff, >75% of OMB-treated patients achieved B-cell counts ≤10 cells/µL by Week 2 and ≥90% by Week 4, which was maintained up to Week 96 (**Figure 1B**)
- When analyzed by BMI quartiles, the results were consistent with those of BMI cutoffs (proportion of patients with B-cell counts ≤10 cells/µL were >75% at Week 2 and >93% at Week 96)
- In the subgroups receiving teriflunomide, B-cell counts ≤10 cells/µL were found in 0% to 7.1% (by BMI cutoffs) and 0% to 4.1% (by BMI quartiles) of patients at any given time point

Figure 1. (A) Median B-Cell Counts Over 96 Weeks by Typical BMI Cutoffs; (B) Proportion of Patients With B-Cell Counts ≤10 Cells/µL Over 96 Weeks by Typical BMI Cutoffs



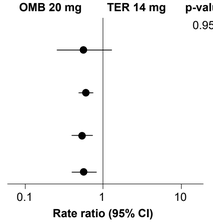
BMI, body mass index; LLN, lower limit of normal; OMB, ofatumumab; TER, teriflunomide

Effect of OMB on ARR Across Subgroups

- OMB demonstrated higher efficacy vs teriflunomide for ARR across BMI categories by typical cutoffs (**Figure 2**)
- Similar results were observed across different BMI quartiles
- The magnitude of OMB treatment effect was consistent among all subgroups

Figure 2. ARR by Typical BMI Cutoffs

	N/Adj rate (95% CI) OMB 20 mg	N/Adj rate (95% CI) TER 14 mg	Interact. p-value[a]
			0.953
BMI <18.5	34/0.10 (0.04-0.25)	42/0.22 (0.12-0.40)	
BMI ≥18.5 to <25	487/0.13 (0.11-0.17)	434/0.27 (0.23-0.32)	
BMI ≥25 to <30	235/0.11 (0.08-0.16)	276/0.26 (0.21-0.33)	
BMI ≥30	190/0.10 (0.07-0.15)	182/0.22 (0.16-0.29)	



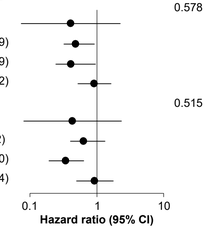
Adj, adjusted; ARR, annualized relapse rate; BMI, body mass index; Interact., interaction; OMB, ofatumumab; TER, teriflunomide, N, total number of patients included in the analysis
[a]p-Value for the type-3 test of the treatment by subgroup interaction is a heterogeneity test (the treatment effect is similar between subgroups if the test is nonsignificant). Results obtained from the statistical model were adjusted with additional cofactors of subgroup and treatment by subgroup interaction for subgroup analysis. Natural log of the time-in-study was used as offset to annualize the relapse rate

Effect of OMB on 3m/6mCDW Across Subgroups

- Reductions in 3m/6mCDW favored OMB vs teriflunomide across all BMI subgroups (**Figure 3**)
- Similar results were observed across different BMI quartiles

Figure 3. 3m/6mCDW by Typical BMI Cutoffs

	Event rate, n/N (%) OMB 20 mg	Event rate, n/N (%) TER 14 mg	Interact. p-value[a]
3mCDW			0.578
BMI <18.5	2/34 (5.9)	4/42 (9.5)	
BMI ≥18.5 to <25	41/487 (8.4)	56/434 (12.9)	
BMI ≥25 to <30	21/235 (8.9)	41/276 (14.9)	
BMI ≥30	24/190 (12.6)	24/182 (13.2)	
6mCDW			0.515
BMI <18.5	2/34 (5.9)	4/42 (9.5)	
BMI ≥18.5 to <25	34/487 (7.0)	40/434 (9.2)	
BMI ≥25 to <30	16/235 (6.8)	36/276 (13.0)	
BMI ≥30	19/190 (10.0)	19/182 (10.4)	



3m/6mCDW, 3-month/6-month confirmed disability worsening; BMI, body mass index; Interact., interaction; n, total number of events included in the analysis; N, total number of patients included in the analysis; OMB, ofatumumab; TER, teriflunomide
[a]p-Value for the type-3 test of the treatment by subgroup interaction is a heterogeneity test (the treatment effect is similar between subgroups if the test is nonsignificant). Results obtained from the statistical model were adjusted with additional cofactors of subgroup and treatment by subgroup interaction for subgroup analysis

Effect of OMB on Magnetic Resonance Imaging Lesions Across Subgroups

- OMB demonstrated higher efficacy vs teriflunomide for Gd+ T1 and neT2 lesions across BMI categories by typical cutoffs (**Figure 4**)
- The magnitude of OMB treatment effect was consistent among all BMI subgroups
- Similar results were observed across different BMI quartiles

Figure 4. MRI Lesions by Typical BMI Cutoffs

	Adj mean number of Gd+ lesions per scan (95% CI) OMB 20 mg	Adj mean number of Gd+ lesions per scan (95% CI) TER 14 mg	Rate ratio (95% CI)	Rate reduction %/p-value 0.242[a]
BMI <18.5	0.02 (0.002-0.137)	1.27 (0.558-2.887)	0.01 (0.001-0.126)	98.7/<0.001*
BMI ≥18.5 to <25	0.03 (0.018-0.044)	0.64 (0.494-0.824)	0.04 (0.026-0.074)	95.6/<0.001*
BMI ≥25 to <30	0.01 (0.006-0.034)	0.62 (0.448-0.861)	0.02 (0.009-0.058)	97.7/<0.001*
BMI ≥30	0.05 (0.027-0.087)	0.79 (0.528-1.173)	0.06 (0.030-0.125)	93.9/<0.001*

0.001 0.01 0.1 1

	Adj annualized mean rate of neT2 lesions (95% CI) OMB 20 mg	Adj annualized mean rate of neT2 lesions (95% CI) TER 14 mg	Rate ratio (95% CI)	Rate reduction %/p-value 0.078[a]
BMI <18.5	1.34 (0.750-2.394)	7.54 (4.569-12.453)	0.18 (0.083-0.382)	82.2/<0.001*
BMI ≥18.5 to <25	0.85 (0.723-1.004)	5.54 (4.748-6.459)	0.15 (0.123-0.193)	84.6/<0.001*
BMI ≥25 to <30	1.07 (0.848-1.341)	4.50 (3.699-5.466)	0.24 (0.175-0.321)	76.3/<0.001*
BMI ≥30	0.62 (0.471-0.817)	4.54 (3.559-5.792)	0.14 (0.095-0.197)	86.3/<0.001*

0.001 0.01 0.1 1

Adj, adjusted; BMI, body mass index; Gd+, gadolinium-enhancing; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; neT2, new or enlarging T2 lesions; OMB, ofatumumab; TER, teriflunomide
[a]p-Value for the type-3 test of the treatment by subgroup interaction is a heterogeneity test (the treatment effect is similar between subgroups if the test is nonsignificant). Results obtained from the statistical model were adjusted with additional cofactors of subgroup and treatment by subgroup interaction for subgroup analysis. For Gd+ T1 lesions, the natural log of the number of MRI scans with evaluable Gd+ lesion counts is used as the offset to obtain the lesion rate per scan. For neT2 lesions, the natural log of the time from the baseline scan (in years) is used as the offset. *Indicates statistical significance (2 sided) at the 0.05 level

References

1. Hauser SL et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2020;383(6):546-557. **2.** Wiendl H et al. E-presentation at: *EAN* 2020; EPR3101. **3.** Hauser SL et al. Poster presented at: *AAN* 2020; P7.1-013.

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