

# Longer-term Safety of Ofatumumab in Patients With Relapsing Multiple Sclerosis

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**Oral presentation: DMT04**

**Disease Modifying Therapies: Thursday, June 2, 2022: 2:30 PM - 4:30 PM**

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# Disclosures

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# Background and Objective

- Ofatumumab, a fully human anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody with a 20 mg subcutaneous monthly dosing regimen, is approved for treating relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) in adults<sup>1</sup>
- In the Phase 3 ASCLEPIOS I/II trials, ofatumumab treatment up to 30 months had a favorable safety profile and was generally well tolerated in RMS patients<sup>2</sup>
- Cumulative safety data of ofatumumab treatment for up to 3.5 years have shown that<sup>3,4</sup>
  - Ofatumumab was well tolerated, with no new safety risks identified
  - Mean IgG levels remained similar to baseline values, whereas mean IgM levels decreased over time but stayed above the reference limit (LLN)
- Assessment of the longer-term safety of ofatumumab is important to further understand its benefit–risk profile (longer-term efficacy is discussed in poster DMT20)

## Objective

**To assess the longer-term safety and tolerability of ofatumumab treatment for up to 4 years in patients with RMS**

CD, cluster of differentiation; Ig, immunoglobulin; LLN, lower limit of normal; RMS, relapsing multiple sclerosis.

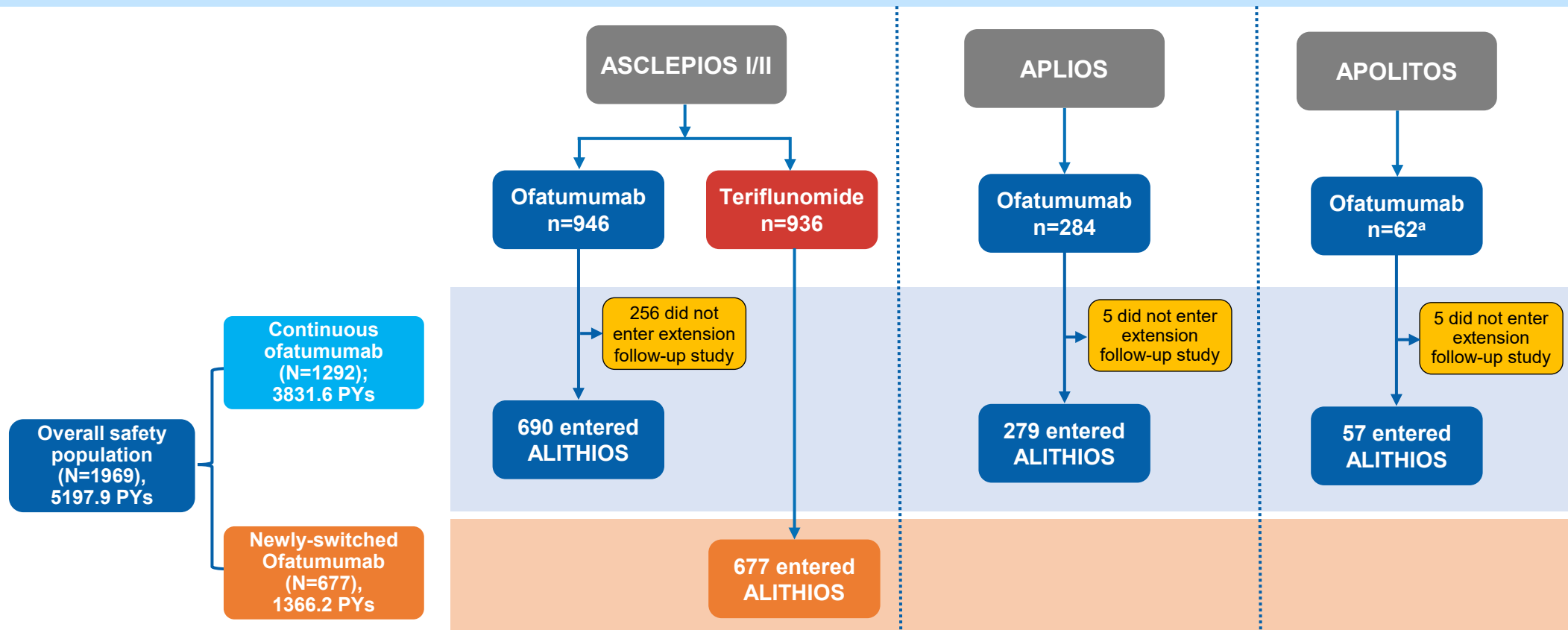
1. KESIMPTA® (ofatumumab) Prescribing Information. <https://www.novartis.us/sites/www.novartis.us/files/kesimpta.pdf> (accessed February 17, 2022).

2. Hauser SL, et al. *N Engl J Med* 2020;383:546–57.

3. Hauser SL, et al. *Mult Scler*. 2022.

4. Wiendl H, et al. Poster presented atECTRIMS 2021.

# Patient Population



- In the overall safety population, 86.5% patients (1703/1969) completed core studies and entered ALITHIOS
- Of these, 88.5% patients (1508/1703) were still receiving ofatumumab treatment at the time of data cutoff (25-Sep-2021)

<sup>a</sup>patients were either randomized to or switched to OMB during the core study.

# Safety and Laboratory Assessments

## Overall Safety

- Percentage of patients with at least one treatment emergent AEs or SAEs<sup>a</sup>
- AEs of Grade 3 or 4 (combined) severity
- AEs leading to ofatumumab discontinuation
- EAIRs<sup>b</sup> per 100 PYs were estimated for all AEs

## Laboratory Parameters

- Absolute serum IgG and IgM levels, lymphocyte, and neutrophil levels and percent change from baseline in IgG/IgM levels, lymphocyte, and neutrophil levels
  - Serum IgG/IgM, lymphocyte, and neutrophil levels were collected every 12 weeks up to W48, and every 24 weeks thereafter until EOS in the extension study
- Serious infections occurring within 1 month prior and until 1 month after any series of low IgG/IgM levels below the LLN

## Serious Infections and COVID-19

- Incidence of serious infections including opportunistic infections
- COVID-19 cases including infections post COVID-19 vaccination

## Malignancies

- Incidence of malignancies along with year wise IR of malignancy

<sup>a</sup>Injection-related reactions are reported in Poster: DMT33 presented at CMSC 2022.

<sup>b</sup>Exposure-adjusted incidence rates per 100 PYs are defined as the number of patients with a particular event during 100 years of exposure to a treatment, estimated by Poisson regression where patients were censored at time of first event AEs, adverse events; EOS, end of study; Ig, immunoglobulin; IR, incidence rate; LLN, lower limit of normal; PYs, patient years; SAEs, serious adverse events; W, week.

# Baseline Demographics and Disease Characteristics

	Continuous ofatumumab (N=1292)	Newly Switched ofatumumab (N=677)		Overall ofatumumab (N=1969)
		Baseline from core study	Baseline from extension study	
<b>Age, years (mean±SD)</b>	38.0±9.06	38.2±9.22	40.1±9.21	38.7±9.16
<b>BMI, kg/m<sup>2</sup></b>	25.61±6.16	25.69±5.83	25.61±5.85	25.61±6.05
<b>Female, n (%)</b>	889 (68.8)	456 (67.4)	456 (67.4)	1345 (68.3)
<b>Time since MS symptom onset, years (mean±SD)</b>	8.48±7.33	8.06±7.21	9.94±7.23	8.98±7.33
<b>Time since diagnosis, years (mean±SD)</b>	5.87±6.31	5.45±6.00	7.33±6.01	6.37±6.25
<b>EDSS score at baseline, (mean±SD)</b>	2.90±1.33	2.77±1.32	2.81±1.46	2.87±1.38
<b>IgG levels at baseline, g/L (mean±SD)</b>	10.31± 2.24	10.35±2.09	10.23±2.14	10.28±2.21
<b>IgM levels at baseline, g/L (mean±SD)</b>	1.34± 0.65	1.36±0.74	1.14±0.67	1.27±0.66
<b>Median duration of time at risk, months</b>	35.8	26.0	26.0	28.1
<b>Total time at risk, PYs</b>	3831.6	1366.2	1366.2	5197.9

BMI, body mass index; EDSS, Expanded Disability Status Scale; Ig, immunoglobulin; MS, multiple sclerosis; PYs, patient years; SD, standard deviation.  
For OMB newly-switched patients, their baseline values from extension study contribute to the overall summary.

# Safety Profile of Ofatumumab Remained Consistent Across 4 years of Treatment in the Overall Safety Population

Adverse event	Core, ASCLEPIOS OMB (N=946)		Core + extension, Overall OMB, (N=1969)	
	n (%)	EAIR (95% CI)	n (%)	EAIR (95% CI)
<b>Patients with at least one AE</b>	791 (83.61)	188.55 [175.86, 202.16]	1698 (86.23)	135.11 [128.83, 141.69]
<b>Patients with at least one SAE</b>	86 (9.10)	5.39 [4.36, 6.65]	242 (12.30)	4.96 [4.37, 5.63]
<b>AEs leading to OMB discontinuation</b>	54 (5.70)	–	128 <sup>a</sup> (6.50)	–
<b>Infections and infestations</b>	488 (51.58)	51.14 [46.80, 55.88]	1149 (58.35)	40.95 [38.65, 43.39]
<b>Serious infections</b>	24 (2.54)	1.44 [0.97, 2.15]	78 (4.01)	1.53 [1.23, 1.91]
<b>Injection-related systemic reactions</b>	195 (20.61)	15.49 [13.46, 17.83]	487 (24.73)	12.38 [11.33, 13.53]
<b>Injection site reactions</b>	103 (10.88)	7.21 [5.94, 8.74]	233 (11.83)	5.00 [4.40, 5.68]
<b>Malignancies</b>	5 (0.53)	0.32 [0.13, 0.77]	17 (0.86)	0.33 [0.20, 0.53]
<b>Deaths</b>	0	0	6 <sup>b</sup> (0.30)	–

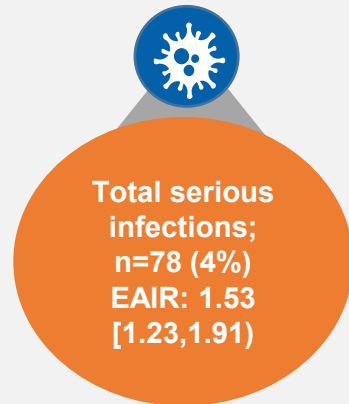
- The overall rate of AEs and SAEs remained consistent with the rates observed during the core trials
- No new safety signals were identified
- The most common AEs were infections; the most frequent infections in the overall safety population were nasopharyngitis (17.5%), upper respiratory tract infections (11.1%), urinary tract infections (10.9%), and COVID-19 (10.6%)

AE, adverse event; CI, confidence interval; EAIR, exposure adjusted incidence rate; OMB, ofatumumab; PT, preferred term; SAE, serious adverse event; <sup>a</sup>AEs related to reduced IgM levels is the most common reason for treatment discontinuation (71[3.6%]); <sup>b</sup>PT for these 6 cases include: sudden death (n=1), completed suicide (n=1), COVID-19 and COVID-19 pneumonia (n=1), COVID-19 (n=1), intestinal metastasis (n=1), pneumonia and septic shock (n=1).

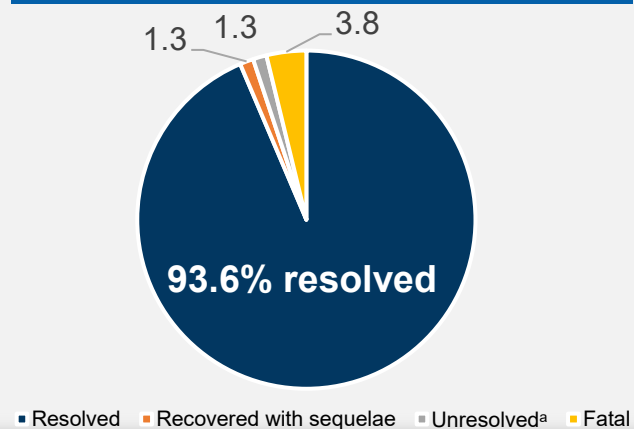
# Incidence of Serious Infections Remained Stable Over Time and Did Not Increase with Longer-term Use up to 4 Years

**Total infections** n=1149 (58.4%); EAIR: 40.95 [95% CI: 38.65, 43.39]

## Incidence of serious infections



## Outcomes of serious infections



## Severity of serious infections

Grade 1 (3.85%)	Grade 2 (28.21%)	Grade 3 (60.25%)	Grade 4 (7.69%)
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Discontinuation  
of ofatumumab

4 patients (5.13%)

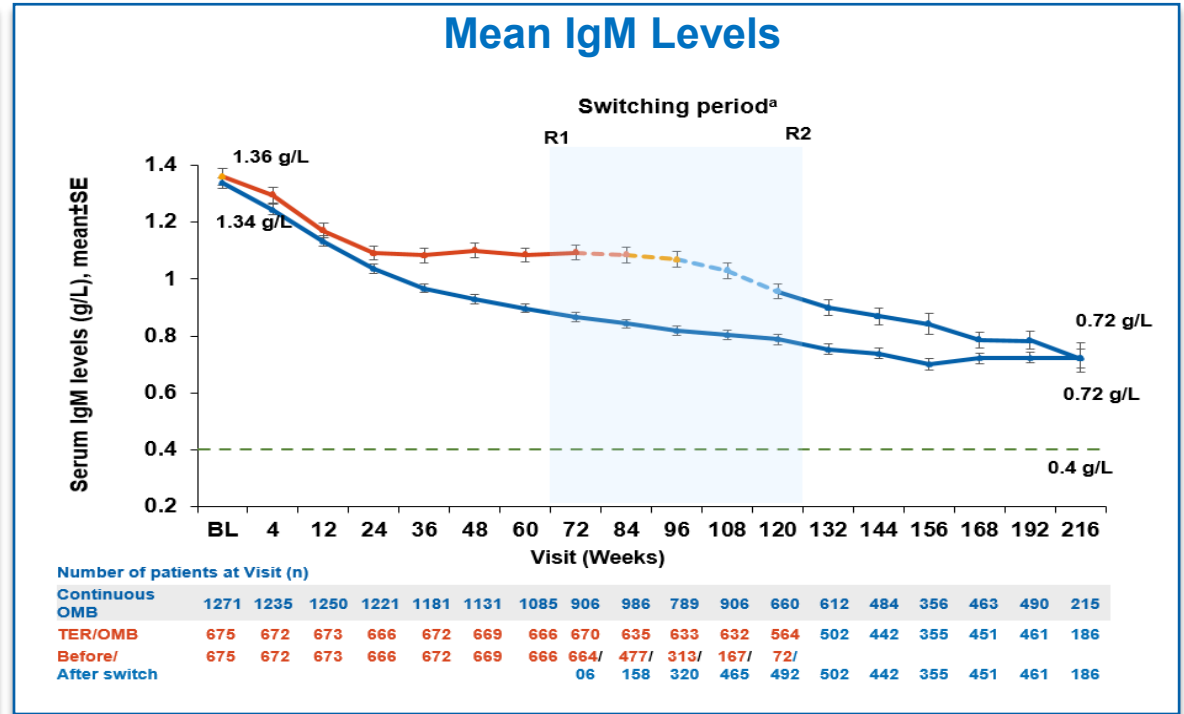
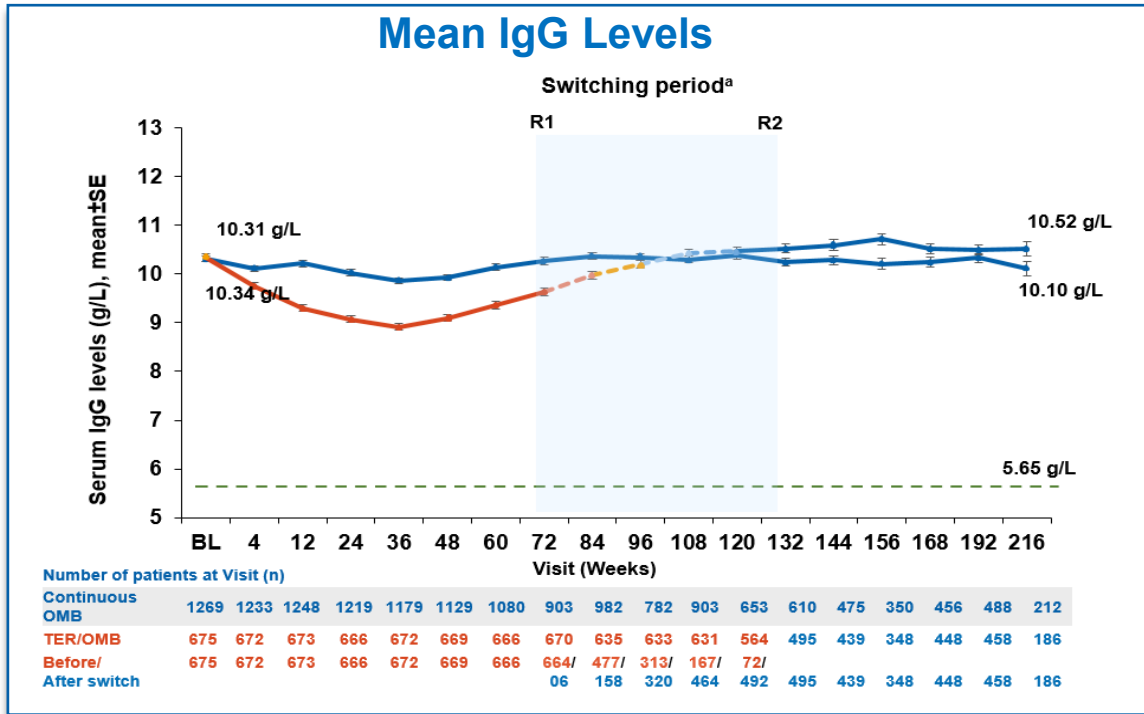
- The most common serious infections were COVID-19 pneumonia / COVID-19 (n=23)<sup>b</sup>, appendicitis (n=13)<sup>c</sup>; most resolved without discontinuing ofatumumab treatment
- Of the three fatal cases due to serious infections, two were COVID-19 related and one was due to pneumonia and septic shock
- The majority of serious infections were of Grade 3 severity or below
- The overall rate of serious infections was consistent with Phase 3 ASCLEPIOS I/II trials (2.5%, EAIR: 1.44) and did not increase with treatment up to 4 years despite COVID-19 pandemic
- One case of serious opportunistic infection of pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia<sup>d</sup> was reported; the final diagnosis was not confirmed by an external adjudication panel and the clinical course was not suggestive of pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia

<sup>a</sup>at the cut off; <sup>b</sup>there are n=24 COVID-19 related SAE's in total, one of them has PT of "suspected COVID-19"; <sup>c</sup>includes 8 cases reported during ASCLEPIOS trial; <sup>d</sup>Patient was suspected to have serious, Grade 2 pneumocystis jirovecii pneumonia and was assessed by independent, external expert. No action was taken on ofatumumab therapy and patient recovered; AEs, adverse events; EAIR, exposure adjusted incidence rate.

1. Data on file. OMB 157G Summary of clinical safety. Novartis Pharma AG.



# IgG Levels Remained Stable Up to 4 Years of Treatment, While IgM Levels Decreased but Remained Above the LLN



- Mean serum IgG levels remained stable and above the LLN (5.65 g/L). Mean serum IgM levels decreased over time but remained above the LLN (0.40 g/L). Majority of patients had Ig levels above LLN (98.5% in IgG and 76.9% in IgM)
- For each baseline quartile, mean IgG levels were stable; whereas mean IgM levels in each baseline quartile decreased over time but stayed above the LLN for all quartiles from baseline to week 216
- Treatment interruption/discontinuation<sup>b</sup> was reported in 2 (0.1%)/4 (0.2%) patients due to low IgG; and 193 (9.8%)/71 (3.6%) patients due to low IgM

<sup>a</sup>Switching period refers to the patients started with teriflunomide and not applicable to the patients with ofatumumab in core period; For TER/OMB group, data from 1st dose of TER until last dose of OMB plus 100 days/ analyses cut-off date have been used; R1: The first patient with first treatment emergent assessment in OMB period after switching to OMB (72 weeks); R2: The last patient with last treatment emergent assessment in TER period before switching to OMB (120 weeks); For all pooled analyses, a fixed value of LLN (using ALITHIOS study reference) was used; IgG: 5.65 g/L and IgM: 0.4 g/L; <sup>b</sup>Per core and extension study protocols, investigators were required to interrupt study treatment if IgM levels fell below 10% LLN or IgG levels fell below 20% LLN. The requirement to interrupt treatment due to low IgM or IgG levels was removed with protocol amendment 2 for study COMB157G2399 and is left to the discretion of the investigator; Treatment interruption PT due to low IgM include blood immunoglobulin M decreased, immunoglobulins decreased, hypogammaglobulinaemia and hypoglobulinaemia while for discontinuation include blood immunoglobulin M decreased, immunoglobulins decreased, blood immunoglobulin M abnormal and hypogammaglobulinaemia while treatment interruption PT due to low IgG include blood immunoglobulin G decreased and for discontinuation include immunoglobulins decreased, blood immunoglobulin G abnormal, blood immunoglobulin G decreased; BL, baseline; Ig, immunoglobulin; LLN, lower limit of normal; OMB, ofatumumab; SE, standard error of the mean; TER, teriflunomide.

# No Association Between Decreased IgG/IgM Levels and Risk of Serious Infections

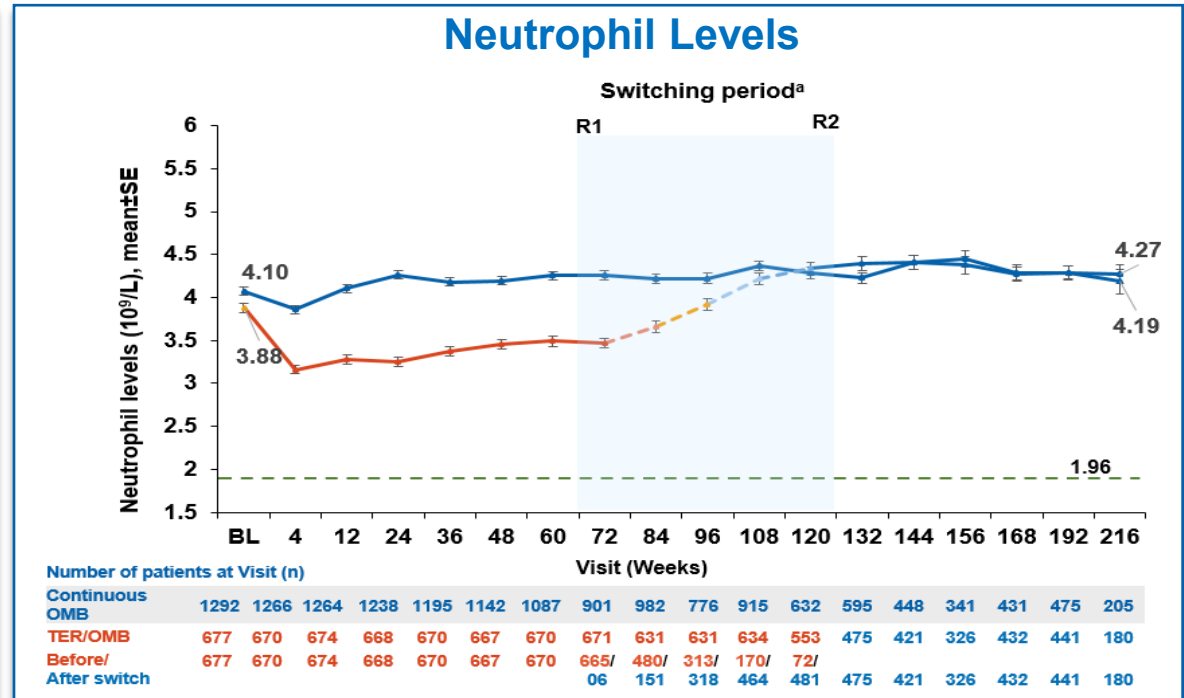
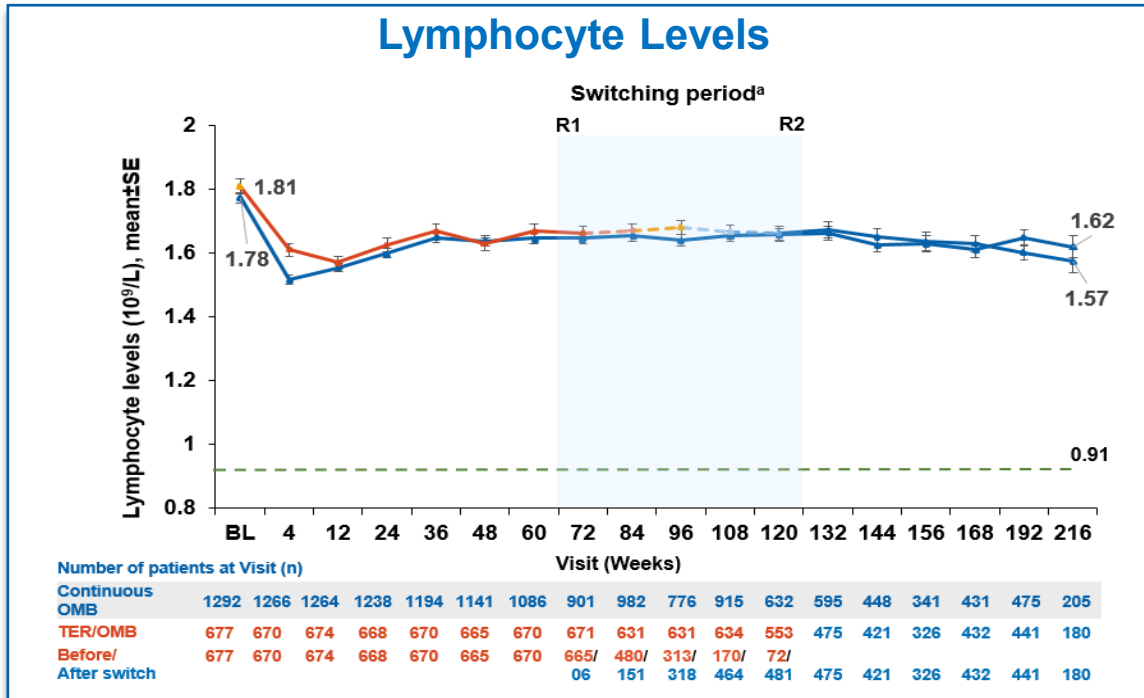
Patients with  $\geq 1$  serious infection within 1 month prior and until 1 month after any series of drops in IgG/IgM  $<LLN$

	IgM				IgG				Overall	
	$<LLN$ (N=523 <sup>†</sup> )		$\geq LLN$ (N=1443 <sup>‡</sup> )		$<LLN$ (N=31 <sup>†</sup> )		$\geq LLN$ (N=1935 <sup>‡</sup> )		N=1969	
	n (%)	EAIR <sup>§</sup>	n (%)	EAIR <sup>§</sup>	n (%)	EAIR <sup>§</sup>	n (%)	EAIR <sup>§</sup>	n (%)	EAIR <sup>§</sup>
<b>Patients with <math>\geq 1</math> serious infection</b>	6 (1.15)	1.32	55 (3.8)	1.45	1 (3.23)	6.29	75 (3.9)	1.49	78 (3.96)	1.53
<b>Herpes zoster (PT)</b>	1 (0.2)	0.22	0	0	0	0	1 (0.05)	0.02	1 (0.05)	0.02
<b>URTI (PT)</b>	1 (0.2)	0.22	0	0	0	0	1 (0.05)	0.02	1 (0.05)	0.02
<b>UTI (PT)</b>	2 (0.4)	0.44	3 (0.21)	0.08	0	0	6 (0.31)	0.12	6 (0.31)	0.12
<b>Bronchitis</b>	1 (0.2)	0.22	0	0	0	0	1 (0.05)	0.02	1 (0.05)	0.02
<b>Pneumonia</b>	0	0	8 (0.55)	0.21	1 (3.23)	6.29	8 (0.41)	0.16	9 (0.46)	0.17
<b>COVID-19</b>	1 (0.2)	0.22	11 (0.76)	0.29	0	0	13 (0.7)	0.25	13 (0.66)	0.25

- No association between decreased IgG/IgM levels and risk of serious infections was observed

<sup>†</sup> Number of patients with IgM/IgG  $<LLN$  at least once at any time during the post-baseline visits; <sup>‡</sup> Number of patients with no occurrence of IgM/IgG  $<LLN$  at least once at any time during the post-baseline visit; <sup>§</sup> IR per 100 PYs estimated via a Poisson regression model with only treatment as the factor and with the log-link and natural logarithm of time as the offset variable.  
Ig, immunoglobulin; EAIR, exposure adjusted incidence rate; LLN, lower limit of normal; PT, preferred term; PY, patient year.

# Lymphocyte and Neutrophil Levels Remained Stable Throughout 4 Years of Treatment



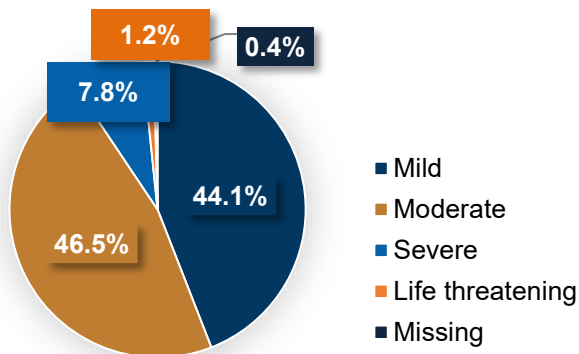
- In both the continuous and switch groups, a slight and transient decline (which was not <LLN) in the mean lymphocytes was observed up to W4 (%change: continuous, -11.9%; switch, -8.2%), followed by a reversal and then stabilized up to W216
- Mean neutrophil levels remained stable and above baseline for all visits up to Week 216 in continuous group while in the switch group, mean neutrophil levels decreased up to Week 4 and then stabilized while still receiving teriflunomide<sup>b</sup>
- EAIR of lymphopenia and neutropenia<sup>c</sup> remained low [0.31 (95% CI: 0.19, 0.51)]; no apparent association was observed between low lymphocytes/neutrophil levels and risk of serious infections

<sup>a</sup>Switching period refers to the patients started with teriflunomide and not applicable to the patients with ofatumumab in core period; For TER/OMB group, data from 1st dose of TER until last dose of OMB plus 100 days/ analyses cut-off date have been used; R1: The first patient with first treatment emergent assessment in OMB period after switching to OMB (72 weeks); R2: The last patient with last treatment emergent assessment in TER period before switching to OMB (120 weeks); <sup>b</sup> An increase in the mean neutrophil levels reaching baseline values was observed after switching from teriflunomide to ofatumumab; <sup>c</sup>most events of lymphopenia and neutropenia were Grade 1/2 in severity; Effect of ofatumumab on lymphocytes and neutrophils are reported in separate poster: DMT11 presented at CMSC 2022.  
BL, baseline; LLN, lower limit of normal; IR, incidence rate; OMB, ofatumumab; SE, standard error of the mean; TER, teriflunomide.

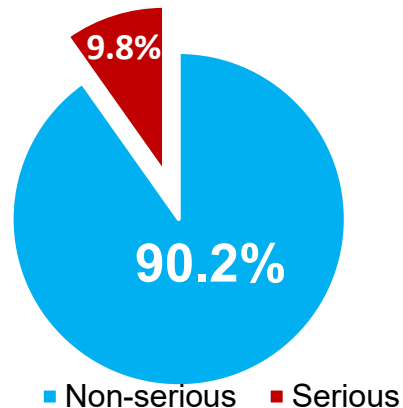
# Most COVID-19 Cases were Non-serious, Mild to Moderate in Severity and the Majority of Patients Recovered<sup>1</sup>

As of 25 Sep 2021, 245/1703 patients in ALITHIOS reported confirmed/suspected COVID-19

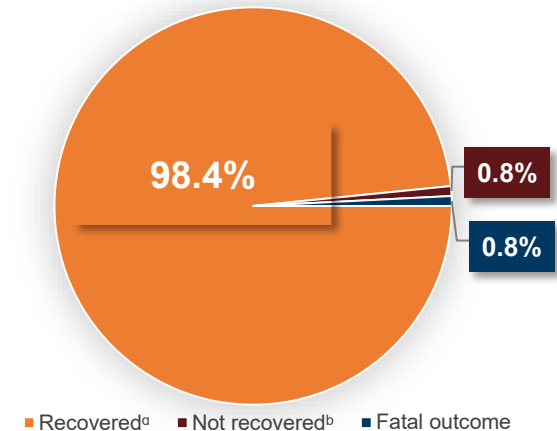
90.6% were mild to moderate



90.2% were non-serious



98.4% patients recovered



- 91% of COVID-19 cases were mild or moderate in severity and characterized as non-serious (90.2%)
- 98.4% of patients treated with ofatumumab recovered, recovered with sequelae, or were recovering from COVID-19
- Two patients<sup>c</sup> had a fatal outcome, both were unvaccinated, and had co-morbidities of overweight, diabetes, and hypertension
- Majority (84.1%) of patients with COVID-19 did not experience treatment interruption with ofatumumab
- No patients had COVID-19 reinfection
- As of 25-Sep-2021 data cutoff, few COVID-19 cases (1.5%) after full vaccination were observed and mostly were mild to moderate and all recovered

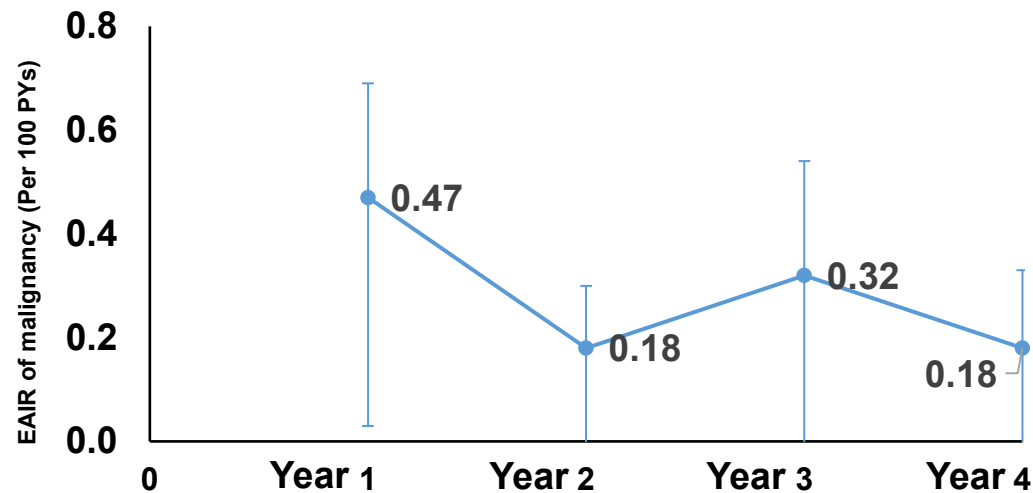
<sup>a</sup>N=1703 represents the enrolled population in the ALITHIOS study.

<sup>b</sup>recovered includes recovered or recovered with sequelae or recovering at the time of data cutoff; <sup>b</sup>at the time of data cutoff; <sup>c</sup>first patient: 31/Male, 16.88 kg/m<sup>2</sup>; second patient: 47/Female, 25.77 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (overweight as it's > 25); COVID-19 outcomes are reported in separate poster: DMT36 presented at CMSC 2022.

1. Cross AH et al. Neurol Ther. 2022 Mar 13:1–18. doi: 10.1007/s40120-022-00341-z. Epub ahead of print

# Incidence Rates of Malignancy Did Not Increase Over Time in the Overall Patient Population

EAIR of malignancy by year in overall safety population



## Malignancies

Overall ofatumumab,  
N=1969  
n (EAIR), [95% CI]

All malignancies	17 (0.33), [0.20, 0.53]
Basal cell carcinoma	4 (0.08), [0.03, 0.21]
Invasive breast carcinoma	2 (0.04), [0.01, 0.15]
Other <sup>a</sup> (1 patient each)	1 (0.02), [0.00, 0.14]

- Malignancies were reported in 17 patients (0.86%) with EAIRs of 0.33 (95% CI: 0.20, 0.53)
- EAIRs for malignancies did not increase over time in the overall ofatumumab population
- Median onset time since the first dose of ofatumumab was 301 days

CI, confidence interval; CIF, cumulative incidence function; EAIR, exposure adjusted incidence rate; PY, patient years. <sup>a</sup>one patient each for breast cancer, intestinal metastasis, invasive ductal breast carcinoma, invasive lobular breast carcinoma, malignant melanoma in situ, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma recurrent, esophageal squamous cell carcinoma, ovarian cancer, papillary renal cell carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma, and triple negative breast cancer.

# Conclusions

- Cumulative safety data for up to 4 years indicates that extended treatment with ofatumumab is well-tolerated in patients with RMS with no new safety risks identified
  - Rate of AEs and SAEs remain consistent with observations in the Phase 3 trials
  - Rate of serious infections remained stable
  - Mean IgG levels remained stable
    - No association between Ig levels and risk of serious infections
  - Most reported cases of COVID-19 were non-serious and the majority of patients recovered
  - No increase in risk of malignancies over time
- Combined with its sustained effectiveness (up to 4 years; **Poster: DMT20**), these findings support the favorable benefit–risk profile for ofatumumab in patients with RMS

AE, adverse event; Ig, immunoglobulin; RMS, relapsing multiple sclerosis; SAE, serious adverse event.

1. Cross AH et al. *Neurol Ther*. 2022 Mar 13:1–18. doi: 10.1007/s40120-022-00341-z. Epub ahead of print