

Development of oral immunomodulatory agents in the management of multiple sclerosis

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Abstract: The emergence of oral disease-modifying therapies in multiple sclerosis (MS) will have a significant impact on the evolving scenario of immunomodulatory treatments in MS where current therapies are all injectable. Reducing relapses in trials translates for individuals with MS into a therapeutic aim of stopping future events. Thus the possible absence of any perceived benefits to the individual together with the long disease course, variable outcome, and a younger age group affected in MS makes side effects the major issue. The use of disease-modifying therapies as a whole needs to be placed in the context of a widening therapeutic indication where the use of these therapies is being justified at an increasingly early stage and in pre-MS syndromes such as clinically isolated and radiologically isolated syndromes where no fixed disability is likely to have accumulated. The five oral therapies discussed (cladribine, fingolimod, laquinimod, BG-12, and teriflunomide) have just completed Phase III studies and some have just been licensed. New oral drugs for MS need to be placed within this evolving marketplace where ease of delivery together with efficacy and side effects needs to be balanced against the known issues but also the known long-term safety of standard injectables.

Keywords: multiple sclerosis, immunomodulatory treatment, cladribine, fingolimod, laquinimod, BG-12, teriflunomide

Introduction to management issues in treatment of MS – new developments with oral agents

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is the most common central nervous system (CNS) demyelinating disease worldwide. The disease incidence ranges from 2 to 10 per 100,000 population per year and has a prevalence of 100 to 150 per 100,000 in the UK, making MS the most common non-traumatic acquired cause of disability in young adults.^{1,2}

Interferon beta (IFN- β), the first therapy in randomized trials to reduce the number of relapses that people with MS experience, has revolutionized the management of the condition, introducing the concept of disease-modifying treatment (DMT). However, as yet, DMTs have not influenced the long-term prognosis³ and their role in the management of MS remains under challenge in some health systems.⁴

The confirmation that relapses can be reduced by therapy has driven attempts to diagnose the condition earlier and has also paved the way for other DMTs, including glatiramer acetate (GA)⁵ and natalizumab.⁶ Until recently all available therapies were injectable, a key disadvantage both for patients in terms of side effects and for health services in terms of cost, but, based on results of large randomized controlled double-blind trials, a number of oral therapies are becoming available. Their position

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in management of MS is yet to be determined but will emerge during the next few years as their use becomes more widespread.⁷

In this article, we will introduce the evolving scenario of immunomodulatory treatments, starting with an overview of injectable therapies. We will then review five new oral immunomodulatory agents that have been recently investigated in clinical trials, with a main focus on fingolimod and cladribine, the two oral drugs that are at the most advanced stage of development and that have already, or soon will have been, submitted for marketing authorization in several countries, and that have already been approved in some countries (at the time of writing, the US for fingolimod and Russia and Australia for cladribine).

When does relapsing-remitting MS start?

The development of DMTs that have effects on relapses has probably exerted some role in the refinement of the diagnostic criteria for MS in an attempt to identify the condition at an early stage – “McDonald criteria” MS.⁸ Subsequent evidence that early treatment with potent immunotherapy can stop and even reverse the accumulation of disability^{9,10} together with evidence that relapses occurring within the first 2 years have some influence on prognosis,¹¹ provides further support to the rationale of early treatment

of MS. Identifying disease activity earlier has led to the emergence of the “clinically isolated syndrome” (CIS)¹² and the “radiologically isolated syndrome” (RIS)¹³ as potential predictors of relapsing-remitting (RR) MS where therapeutic intervention may have a role (Figure 1). This approach together with “rapidly evolving severe” (RES) MS, a subgroup identified by some funders,¹⁴ identifies 5 clinical scenarios that offer a potential target for a therapy aimed at reducing relapses (Table 1).

Relapse-modifying therapy – treat early or never?

The drive behind identifying the disease early is the understanding that “relapse-modifying” therapy initiated in the progressive phase does not stop progression.¹⁵ Therefore treatment early in the disease can have significant beneficial long-term benefits, but if treatment is delayed, though entailing the same risk, and no matter how small, will have no benefit (Figure 2).

Much of the work in the field of “immune resetting” has been undertaken on the evaluation of aggressive therapies where their effects need to be balanced against our lack of ability to predict outcome with a disease course that can have a median length of 50 years, depending upon the population.¹⁶ The onset in the majority can be relatively

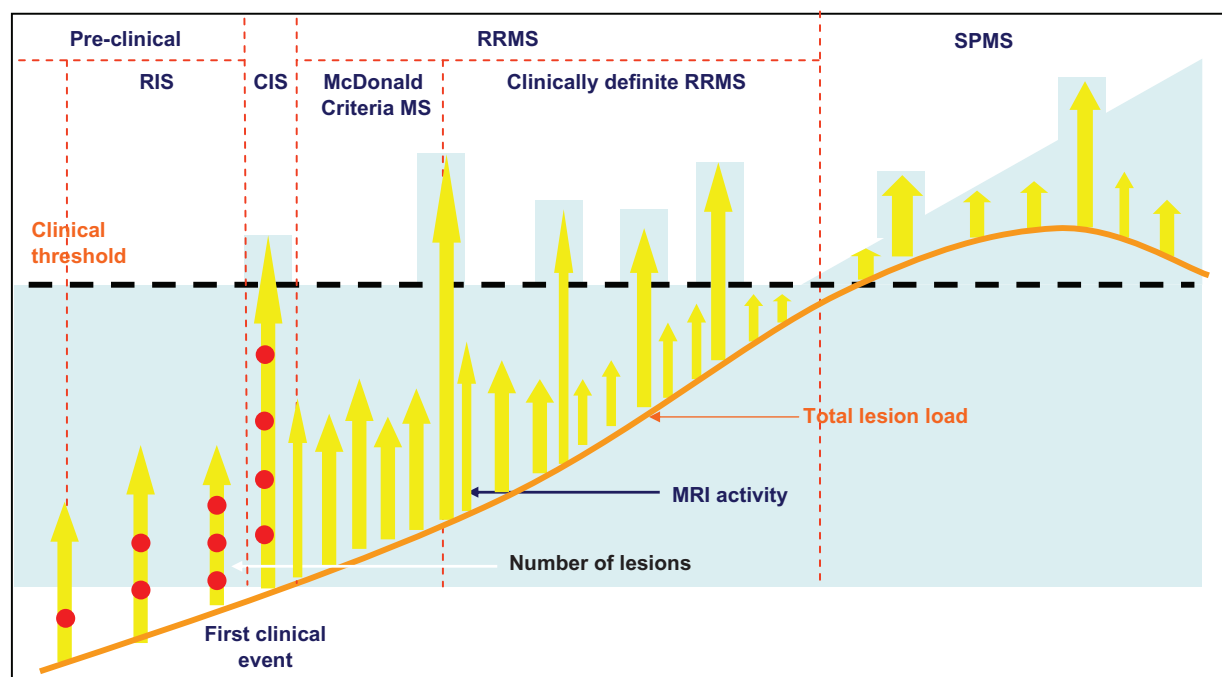


Figure 1 Attempts to identify disease activity earlier than clinically definite relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS) has resulted in the identification of “McDonald Criteria” MS, clinically isolated syndrome (CIS), and radiologically isolated syndrome (RIS) based around MRI.

Abbreviation: SPMS, secondary progressive MS.

Table 1 Pre-MS and MS subtypes as potential targets for oral therapies

RRMS subtype	Definition	Risk of second episode/ARR over 2 years
Pre-MS		
RIS ¹³	Inflammatory lesions on MRI in the absence of clinical symptoms indicative of a related neurological episode RIS could underlie the subsequent development of RRMS or PPMS	31% (52/166) ¹⁶⁹
CIS ¹²	A single inflammatory neurological event. Subdivided based on number of MRI lesions present initially MRI: <three lesions on MRI there is a <10% risk of MS at 15 years. If ≥three lesions the risk of MS is 50% at 15 years	<3 MRI lesions: 10% ≥3 MRI lesions: 45% ¹⁷⁰
MS		
"McDonald Criteria" MS ⁸	Single neurological episode with MRI evidence of dissemination in time and space	41% ¹⁷¹
Clinically definite MS	Two relapses disseminated in time and space. Group 1: CDMS from 1996, Group 2: CDMS from 2008	Group 1: 1.2 relapses/year Group 2: 0.5 relapses/year ²¹
RES RRMS ¹⁴	Two clinically significant relapses in one year and one or more gadolinium-enhancing lesions on brain MRI or a significant increase in T2 lesion load	1.46 relapses/2 year ¹⁷²

Note: Risk of second episode and ARR are based on trial placebo data.

Abbreviations: ARR, annualized relapse rate; CIS, clinically isolated syndrome; RES, rapidly evolving severe; RIS, radiologically isolated syndrome; RRMS, relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis.

benign, but disability can still accumulate progressively after many years in 43% to 89% of people with MS. However, 10% to 15% will never experience any disability and treating all will expose a significant minority to therapy that is not required.¹⁶ The relationship of CIS and RIS with final disability currently is even less clear.

Though early relapse rates have a limited predictive ability in MS,¹¹ other features that predict severity such as B-cell follicle-like structures have been found only at post-mortem.¹⁷ Otherwise, the onset of early disability is unquestionably significant, but once a certain level is reached relapse-modifying therapy does not prevent progressive deterioration.^{18,19} Thus there is limited potential to initiate a successful therapy based on reducing relapses.

Therefore the clinical drive is to identify those at risk of poor outcomes early in the course of disease, given the potential need for a durable therapeutic effect, with its associated risks, for many years. However the reality is that our current knowledge of MS prognosis and of both long-term efficacy and safety of DMTs is limited and treatment needs be considered with equipoise.

A changing study population

An increasingly acknowledged problem of incorporating the results of new studies into all types of MS therapy is the issue of a changing population who enter trials. As therapies have been introduced into practice and people with MS

have started them, those who did not are either viewed by themselves and/or their doctor as benign cases or have issues, up to now, with injectables. As a result the relapse rate evident in trials has declined over time,²⁰ presenting challenges for clinical trial design²¹ (Figure 3).

This trend has two major implications for the clinical management of MS. Firstly this problem has been identified by funders and has led to the identification of a RES subgroup of RRMS (Table 1). Actually, the criteria for RES define a population that formed a substantial subgroup of those who took part in early randomized trials of DMTs in MS. The second issue is applicability of trial outcomes across the early onset subtypes with a genuine need to identify the benefits/risk balance in subjects commenced on any therapy (Table 1).

Summary

Injectable relapse-modifying therapies for MS are well established in the management of MS. The development of oral therapies needs to be placed in the context of a number of ongoing patient management issues in MS. Beyond clinically definite RRMS there are a number of areas where their use may be applied but this involves extrapolation of trial data and assumptions about the role of immune interventions (Table 2). The acceptability of the risks of therapy compared with the potential benefits will vary in different countries according to different standards of practice,

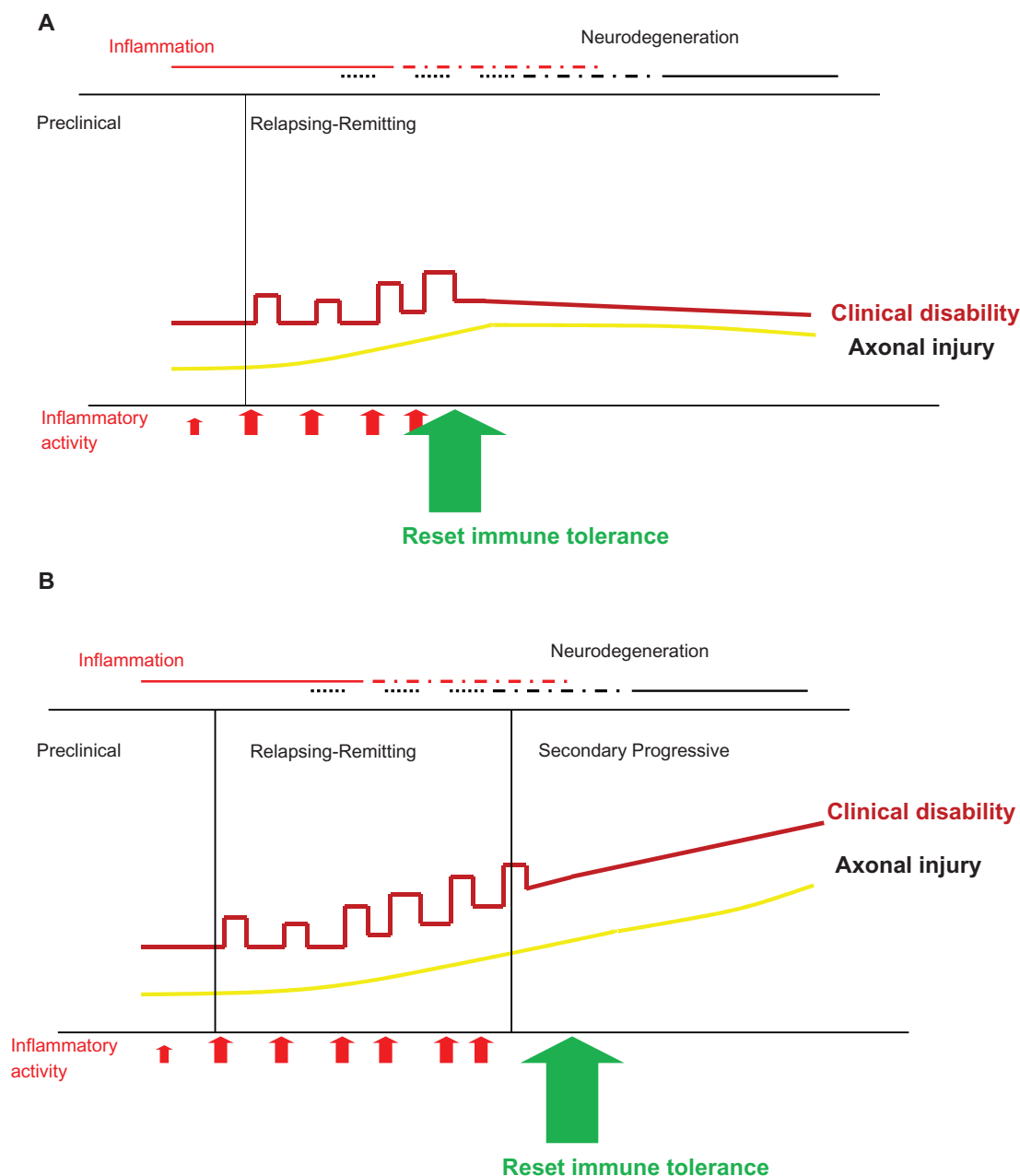


Figure 2 Resetting immune tolerance can prevent subsequent disability (**A**); however evidence is emerging that beyond a certain point during the course of MS, a “relapse-suppressive therapy” is not effective (**B**).

health systems, and applicable policies. The challenge for clinicians, scientists, and regulatory authorities is how to best use the current knowledge about distinct disease subtypes and natural history studies to deliver the optimal benefit for people with MS.

Overview of the standard injectables for MS treatment

Four major classes of standard injectables are used in the treatment of MS. These include IFN- β , GA, natalizumab,

and mitoxantrone. Other less commonly used therapies include intravenous immunoglobulin and the oral agent azathioprine (reviewed by Nicholas and Chataway).²²

Interferon- β (IFN- β)

Mode of action

IFN- β is a type I interferon that has anti-viral and anti-inflammatory characteristics. The mode of action is to inhibit T-cell activation and reduce the blood–brain barrier (BBB) permeability to inflammatory cells.²³ Two types of IFN- β

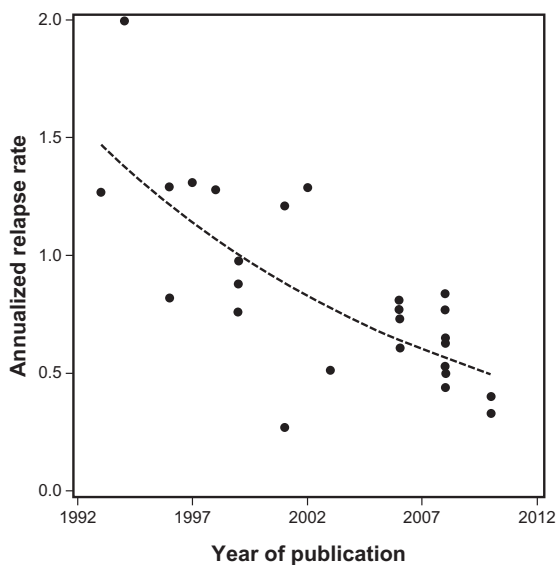


Figure 3 Annualized relapse rates observed in the 26 trials identified in the systematic review by Nicholas et al²¹ plotted against the year in which the paper was published. The dashed line shows the fitted trend line.

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are available (IFN- β 1b and IFN- β 1a). Their main difference is in their pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics.²⁴

Efficacy

In RRMS (two relapses in the previous 2 or 3 years) IFN- β reduces relapse rates by ~30% compared with placebo²⁵ as well as reducing lesion accumulation on the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan.²⁶ In CIS, three studies have found that IFN- β significantly reduces the risk of a second event and therefore of conversion to clinically definite MS.^{27–29}

Side effects

Few serious adverse events are associated with IFN- β ²⁵ though there is a risk of hepatic injury.³⁰ Early flu-like symptoms occur in 50% of people but injection site reactions occur with subcutaneous administration in 80% of people. There is evidence that neutralizing antibodies to IFN- β that can develop after 1 year of therapy and is one cause of reduction in efficacy of the drug.³¹ Unfortunately, the parenteral mode of administration is a leading cause for compliance and tolerability problems in many patients.^{32,33}

Glatiramer acetate (GA)

Mode of action

GA is a random combination of four amino acids (alanine, lysine, glutamate, and tyrosine)³⁴ which has a structural similarity to myelin basic protein. GA is an immune modulator, working, it is thought, by shifting the T helper (Th)1 lymphocytes in MS patients towards a predominance

of Th2 phenotype. It represents the first successful use of an agent that ameliorates MS autoimmune responses by altering signals through the T cell receptor.³⁵

Efficacy

GA, subcutaneously administered on a daily basis to patients with RRMS, significantly reduced relapse rates by ~30% over 2 years compared with placebo^{5,36} and prevented the appearance of new lesions detectable by MRI.^{36,37} Comparator studies against IFN- β have shown no difference.^{38,39} GA also significantly reduces the time to conversion to clinically definite MS from CIS.⁴⁰

Side effects

There are no major adverse reactions but a self-limiting allergic-type reaction (flushing, chest tightness, and anxiety) can occur in 15% of people taking GA.³⁶ Local injection site reactions are increased compared with placebo, occurring in up to 80% of people.⁵

Natalizumab

Mode of action

Natalizumab is a monoclonal antibody to the α_4 subunit of $\alpha_4\beta_1$ integrin (VLA-4), a protein found on the surface of lymphocytes. $\alpha_4\beta_1$ integrins interact with the vascular-cell adhesion molecule 1 enabling adhesion of lymphocytes to the vascular endothelium. Its main mode of action is to prevent the transmigration of inflammatory lymphocytes across the BBB into the CNS.⁴¹

Efficacy

Clinical trials confirmed that natalizumab produced a 68% reduction in annualized relapse rate, 92% reduction in gadolinium enhancing lesions in MRI, and a 42% reduction in disability progression rate over 2 years compared with placebo.⁶ Natalizumab reduced relapse rates by 53% in combination with IFN- β 1a compared with IFN- β 1a monotherapy.⁴² To our knowledge natalizumab has not been studied in CIS populations.

Side effects

After obtaining its license in 2005 natalizumab was withdrawn when three fatal progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) cases were associated with combination therapy with IFN- β 1a. It was subsequently reapproved as monotherapy for MS after safety re-evaluation.⁴³ The estimated risk of PML with natalizumab is 1 in 1000 (0.1%).⁴⁴

Table 2 Using data from placebo groups over 2 years based on 100 subjects in each group to predict the number of expected relapses

Efficacy	Relapse reduction	30%	30%	50%	70%
Example therapy		IFN- β , GA	teriflunamide	cladribine/fingolimod	natalizumab/mitoxantrone
Side effects (%)	serious	0	0.1	0.8/0.8	0.1/0.7
	ongoing	80%	minimal	minimal	minimal
Expected relapses with therapy over 2 years					
Demyelination syndrome subtype (expected relapses in 2 year period)	Rapidly evolving severe (300)	210	210	150	90
	Clinically definite – group 1 (240)	168	168	120	72
	Clinically definite – group 2 (100)	70	70	50	30
	McDonald (41)	29	29	21	13
	CIS \geq 3 MRI lesions (45)	32	32	23	14
	<3 MRI lesions (10)	7	7	5	3
	RIS (31)	22	22	16	10

Notes: Using trial efficacy data the relapses that will occur as result of therapy can be predicted. Acceptability is highlighted: green, acceptable in most health systems; orange: acceptable in US/parts of Europe; red: not acceptable in health systems due to side effects; grey outline: groups in trials that have been tested.

Abbreviations: CIS, clinically isolated syndrome; RIS, radiologically isolated syndrome; GA, glatiramer acetate.

Neutralizing antibodies, which cause loss of drug efficacy, have been identified in about 6% of patients.⁴⁵

Mitoxantrone

Mode of action

Mitoxantrone is an anthracenedione immunosuppressive cytotoxic agent that acts on a number of possible pathways, including inhibition of T-cell activation, suppression of T-cell, B-cell and macrophage proliferation, impaired antigen presentation, prevention of macrophage mediated demyelination, and reduction of pro-inflammatory cytokines.⁴⁶

Efficacy

Clinical trials have supported the use of mitoxantrone for the treatment of worsening RRMS, progressive relapsing MS, and secondary progressive (SP) MS.^{47–49} Mitoxantrone significantly reduced relapse rates per year at 2 years by 69% and significantly reduced the proportion of people with sustained disease progression at 2 years.⁴⁷

Side effects

The major risks are dose-related cardiotoxicity and leukemia. The risk of congestive heart failure exceeds 0.20% with a mean cumulative dose of (60.5 mg/m²); in addition 2.2% of patients showed an asymptomatic reduction in left ventricular ejection fraction.⁵⁰ The risk of leukemia varies but has been found to be as high as 0.67%.⁵¹ Over a quarter of women taking mitoxantrone developed amenorrhea compared with none taking placebo, 8% of whom were still experiencing this at the end of the trial. Nausea and vomiting, alopecia, and urinary tract infections were more frequent in people taking mitoxantrone.

Using the standard injectables

Recommendations for starting injectable therapies in RRMS vary worldwide. In the UK, despite evidence, injectables are not usually commenced until the development of clinically definite RRMS, whereas in the US they are used in RIS. Generally IFN- β or GA is commenced as first-line medication. Treatment failure would indicate transferring either to the alternative first-line therapy or to second-line treatments such as natalizumab if the patient has definite RRMS (or RES RRMS in the UK) or mitoxantrone where progression may be starting. However there is no fixed therapeutic pathway and with licensing of natalizumab in the UK it can be prescribed as first-line pharmacotherapy if patients fulfill the relevant criteria.¹⁴

Pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of the new oral agents

Cladribine

Mode of action

Cladribine is a synthetic purine nucleoside analog that produces selective lymphocyte depletion through inhibition of cellular DNA synthesis and repair.^{52,53} Lymphocyte damage arises from the accumulation of cladribine active triphosphate deoxynucleotide, produced by high levels of deoxycytidine kinase, and poorly metabolized by 5'-nucleotidase;⁵⁴ furthermore cladribine metabolites are resistant to degradation by adenosine deaminase.⁵⁵

The peculiar balance of enzymes required for the metabolism of purine nucleoside determines cladribine's specificity for particular immune cell types. Hence, cladribine affects both B and CD4 and CD8 T lymphocytes, with minor effects on natural killer, null, and innate immune cells.^{53,56}

Cladribine also impairs the migratory capacity into the CNS via the BBB and within the CNS of CD4 and CD8 T lymphocytes and, to a lesser extent, CD14 monocytes.⁵⁷ Cladribine also reduces the production of the proinflammatory cytokine interleukin (IL)-2 and chemokines.^{58–60}

Pharmacokinetics

Cladribine is a pro-drug that needs intracellular phosphorylation to activate nucleotides, and it is the intracellular concentration of these metabolites, which is several hundred-fold higher than that of cladribine in plasma, that is important. There is no correlation between the plasma concentration of cladribine and that of the intracellular metabolites, however, much of the pharmacokinetic data on cladribine was derived after subcutaneous and intravenous administration (2-chloro-2'-deoxyadenosine). After subcutaneous administration the cerebrospinal fluid concentration is 25% of that in plasma in healthy subjects, whereas in patients with meningeal disease, cladribine concentration in the cerebrospinal fluid exceeds that of plasma. This is relevant in MS because BBB breakdown in active disease phases will result in higher CNS bioavailability.⁶¹ The distribution of intravenous cladribine in patients with hematological malignancies showed a plasma protein binding of 25% (21.1% in healthy controls) and a volume of distribution of 6.57 L/kg.⁶²

The oral preparation used in RRMS has a new dosage form (with 2-hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin; HP β CD) containing 3 mg or 10 mg of cladribine. Absorption of this preparation has a peak in 0.5 to 1.5 hours, being slightly delayed when administered with a high-fat meal. After administration of 10 mg tablet, the bioavailability is 39% to 43% and 28.5% is eliminated via the renal route, with a renal clearance of 29.9 L/h.⁶³

Pretreatment with cladribine increases the intracellular accumulation of the active metabolite of cytarabine, cytosine arabinoside 5'-triphosphate, by 36% to 40%, which supports the use of an annual, short-course dosing regimen.⁶¹

Fingolimod

Mode of action

Fingolimod is the first of a new class of drugs that inhibits immune cell migration by interacting with sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P) receptors. S1P binds to S1P receptors predominantly on lymphocytes, signaling for them to exit lymph nodes and enter the circulation.⁶⁴ S1P also regulates diverse cellular functions such as survival and proliferation.⁶⁵ S1P receptors belong to a G protein-coupled receptor family (S1P1–S1P5) which are targeted by fingolimod-phosphate

(fingolimod-P)⁶⁶ an active metabolite that arises from the reversible phosphorylation of fingolimod by sphingosine kinase.⁶⁷

With initial dosing of fingolimod, there is agonism of S1P receptors and transient signaling.⁶⁸ However, with continued fingolimod dosing, functional antagonism occurs with internalization of S1P receptors.⁶⁹ Nevertheless, S1P1 receptors activated by fingolimod-P retain signaling activity for hours in spite of a quantitative internalization. The ultimate effect, however, is to prevent the egress of lymphocytes from lymphoid organs, including self-reactive circulating lymphocytes, but lymphocytes persist in central lymph nodes, maintaining a reactivity in systemic infection.^{64,68,70} Besides in lymphocytes, the presence of S1P1 receptors in endothelial cells is reported to contribute to the egress prevention of lymphocytes.^{71–73}

Pharmacokinetics

After oral administration (1.25 mg) in man there is a median 0.5 hours before fingolimod appears in blood at quantifiable levels. An initial absorption “shoulder” occurs in 4 hours and the peak of 1.1 ng/mL is reached 12 hours after dosing.^{74,75} Its absorption is not affected by food, regardless of the fat content.⁷⁶ The area under the concentration-time curve extrapolated to infinite time (AUC) is 85% \pm 6% and the absolute oral bioavailability is 94%. Fingolimod and fingolimod-P have a red blood cell distribution respectively of 86% and <17% and are both highly protein bound, >99.7% with an extensive volume of distribution of 1200 \pm 260 L. Steady state blood concentrations are reached after 2 months of daily dosing and during maintenance dosing, the conversion between fingolimod and fingolimod-P yields a stable blood level ratio of the two moieties.

The biotransformation of the fingolimod metabolites occurs through three pathways.

One is the reversible phosphorylation to fingolimod-P mainly through the action of sphingosine kinase type 2 with a lesser contribution from sphingosine kinase type 1. Reverse dephosphorylation to fingolimod occurs through the action of the lipid phosphate phosphohydrolases (LPP)1a and LPP3 and to a lesser extent by the specific sphingosine 1-phosphate phosphatase SPP1. The second pathway is the fingolimod oxidative biotransformation, through cytochrome (CYP)4F2 hydroxylation, resulting in the M12 metabolite, followed by M1, M2, M3, and M4. The third pathway involves transformation by the dihydroceramide synthase to form the nonpolar metabolites M29, M30, M27, and M28.⁷⁷

The steady-state oral clearance of fingolimod averages 10.8 L/h and its half-life is 6.1 ± 1 days. After an oral administration, about 81% of the dose is slowly excreted in the urine as inactive metabolites, and after 34 days 89% of the administered dose can be recovered.^{74,75}

BG-12

Mode of action

The exact mechanism of action by which the oral formulation of dimethylfumarate (DMF) and monomethylfumarate (MMF), its primary metabolite, exert their effects in MS is still unclear. In vitro experiments indicate three potential pathways of action. First, BG-12 has been found able to switch the T-helper response from Th1 to Th2 phenotype,⁷⁸ both increasing the Th2 driving molecules, such as IL-4, IL-10, and IL-5,^{79–82} and reducing the Th1 driving molecules, IL-6, IL-1 β and tumor necrosis factor (TNF) alpha,^{81,83–87} The second pathway involves the activation of the nuclear factor E2-related factor 2 (Nrf2) transcriptional pathway,⁸⁸ which acts on one side as an oxidative stress modulator by the induction of phase II detoxification genes.^{87,89,90} Treatment of cultured astroglia and microglia with fumaric acid esters enhances the activity of phase II detoxification enzyme NAD(P)H:quinone oxidoreductase-1 (NQO-1) mRNA, and increases the cellular glutathione content of activated mixed glial cells.⁸⁶ On the other side the Nrf2 has neuroprotective capabilities such as inhibition of excitotoxic and oxidative neuronal damage,^{91–95} BBB protection,⁹⁶ and regulation of myelin maintenance.⁹⁷ Through the third pathway, DMF almost completely inhibits the TNF-induced CD62E, responsible for the accumulation of blood leukocytes at sites of inflammation by mediating the adhesion of cells to the vascular lining.⁸⁴ These data suggest that BG-12 could have dual neuroprotective and anti-inflammatory effects.

Pharmacokinetics

After oral intake, DMF is rapidly hydrolyzed by esterases to its metabolite MMF. Completely absorbed in the small intestine,⁸⁶ it can interact with immune cells in the blood circulation.⁸³ MMF, the most bioactive metabolite,⁹⁸ is further metabolized in the citrate cycle to carbon dioxide and water and finally eliminated mainly through breathing, while only small amounts of intact MMF are excreted through urine or feces. The half-life of DMF and MMF are about 12 minutes and 36 hours, respectively. The peak concentration of MMF in human serum is reached 5 to 6 hours after oral intake. There is no evidence for a cytochrome P450-dependent metabolism in the liver.⁹⁹

Laquinimod

Mode of action

Laquinimod is a new synthetic immunoregulator derived from roquinimex but is pharmacologically and chemically distinct from its progenitor; the clinical Phase III trial of roquinimex was stopped due to side effects.^{100–102} Chemical modifications of the roquinimex structure have given laquinimod a favorable pharmacology/toxicology profile. In addition to being a more potent disease inhibitor,¹⁰³ with better tolerability, the effects on the immune system have become increasingly clear.

Initial evidence of its immunomodulatory effects demonstrate that laquinimod biases the CD4+ phenotype in favor of the Th2/Th3 cytokine production IL-4, IL-10, and transforming growth factor- β and inhibits disease development and infiltration of inflammatory cells, CD4+ T cells, and macrophages, into the CNS.^{104,105} Another effect on the immune system is the suppression of major histocompatibility class II antigen presentation and down-regulation of epitope spreading.¹⁰⁶

The effect of laquinimod treatment is not dependent on endogenous IFN- β for its disease inhibition in chronic experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE), but combined with exogenous IFN- β for treatment of chronic EAE a significant synergistic inhibitory effect was seen.¹⁰⁷ Lymphocytes from laquinimod-treated animals displayed reduced VLA-4-mediated adhesiveness, without suppression of spontaneous and antigen-induced T-cell proliferation;¹⁰⁸ laquinimod reduces chemotaxis and adhesion molecules through the suppression of the nuclear factor kappa-light-chain-enhancer of activated B cells (NF κ B) pathway that interact with the apoptotic activation of immuno-competent cells.¹⁰⁶

Pharmacokinetics

Laquinimod has high oral bioavailability, small volume of distribution, and a low total clearance rate. The peak plasma concentration is reached within 1 hour of oral administration. Laquinimod is metabolized as a low affinity substrate for CYP3A4 in liver microsomes. Four hydroxylated and two dealkylated products are cleared primarily through the urine and are not metabolically active. Less than 5% of laquinimod is eliminated unchanged in urine or feces. Strong specific inhibitors of the CYP3A4 enzyme such as ketoconazole can slow the elimination of laquinimod.¹⁰⁹

Teriflunomide

Mode of action

Teriflunomide is a reversible non-competitive inhibitor of dihydroorotate dehydrogenase (DHODH),^{110,111} an integral

mitochondrial membrane protein essential for pyrimidine synthesis.^{112,113} Inhibiting DHODH prevents clonal expansion of B and T cells and antibody production.^{114–116} Consistent with its tyrosine kinase inhibitory properties, further immunomodulatory effects have been reported, such as the block of immunoglobulin (Ig) G1 production from IgM isotype switching after IL-4 receptor stimulation;¹¹⁷ inhibition of calcium mobilization in lymphoma cells stimulated by anti-CD3 antibody, IL-2 production, IL-2 receptor expression on human T lymphocytes, and tyrosine phosphorylation in CTLL-4 cells stimulated by IL-2;¹¹⁸ and diminished activation of inducible nitric oxide synthase in astrocytes.¹¹⁹

Pharmacokinetics

The pharmacokinetics of teriflunomide, appear to be linear over the therapeutic dosage range. Mean plasma half-life is 15 to 18 days and the bioavailability is nearly 100%, with total plasma clearance of 0.30 mL/kg/hour. It is extensively protein bound (>99%) primarily to albumin, with an almost constant portion (0.5%) of free teriflunomide, and cleared via several metabolic pathways, including biliary and urinary excretion.¹²⁰

Clinical efficacy, tolerability, and safety of the new oral agents

Cladribine

Clinical efficacy

Parenteral cladribine has been studied in progressive and relapsing MS in three randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials. The first, a 2-year crossover study evaluating the clinical and radiological efficacy of intravenous cladribine in 51 chronic progressive MS subjects, started in 1992. In the first year the treatment arm was given four monthly courses of 0.10 mg/kg/day for 7 days, a total of 2.8 mg/kg of cladribine. In the second year patients treated with placebo in the first year were given a half dosage of cladribine in three successive monthly courses of 0.10 mg, 0.05 mg, and 0.05 mg/kg/day for 7 days. This study showed that cladribine could temporarily stabilize clinical progression, with a possible dose-dependent effect. There was a reduction in enhancing lesions on MRI (absent at 1 year in 22 out of 24 treated versus 12 out of 24 placebo subjects, $P < 0.001$), but no significant change in T2 lesion load.¹²¹ The second study was an 18-month study in 52 RRMS patients who received placebo or cladribine at 0.07 mg/kg/day by subcutaneous injection for five consecutive days as six monthly courses achieving a total dose of 2.1 mg/kg. Patients were followed up for further 12 months. Those receiving cladribine had

a significant reduction in a combined measure of the severity and frequency of relapses compared with patients receiving placebo from months 7 to 12, which was maintained at month 18. There was a significant reduction in enhancing lesions on MRI at 6 months after treatment that was maintained at 12 and 18 months compared with placebo.¹²² In the third study 159 patients with progressive MS (30% primary, 70% secondary) received placebo or subcutaneous injection of cladribine at 0.07 mg/kg/day for five consecutive days every four weeks for either two or six cycles (total dose, 0.7 mg/kg or 2.1 mg/kg, respectively), followed by placebo, for a total of eight cycles. This study confirmed cladribine's ability to suppress enhancing lesions on MRI. The higher dosage also reduced the accumulation of T2 lesions, but both doses failed to affect disability progression.⁵⁶

In the light of these results, three trials were designed in order to assess the effectiveness of oral cladribine in RRMS. In the first, CLARITY (CLAdRiBine Tablets Treating MS Orally), 1326 patients were enrolled in a 1:1:1 ratio to receive one of two cumulative doses of cladribine tablets (either 3.5 mg or 5.25 mg/kg body weight) or matching placebo, given in two or four short courses for the first 48 weeks, then in two short courses starting at week 48 and week 52 (for a total of 8 to 20 days per year). During the 96-week study, patients receiving 3.5 and 5.25 mg/kg showed, respectively, versus placebo, a relative reduction in annualized relapse rate of 57.6% and 54.5%, a higher relapse-free rate (odds ratio: 2.53 and 2.43), an increased time to first relapse (hazard ratio [HR] 0.44 and 0.46), a lower risk of 3-month sustained progression of disability (HR 0.67 and 0.69), and a relative reduction of enhancing lesions of 85.7% and 87.9% and of active T2 lesions of 73.4% and 76.9%.²³ This study has been extended for 2 years, so that patients originally randomized to placebo in the CLARITY study will all receive two courses of oral cladribine per year. Patients in either of the cladribine groups will be randomized 2:1 to receive two courses of cladribine per year or placebo. Patients will maintain the same treatment for both years of the extension study.¹²⁴ Two further studies are still running. ONWARD (Oral cladribine added on to Rebif new formulation in patients With Active Relapsing Disease) is a 96-week, double-blind, placebo-controlled, Phase IIb study, in which oral cladribine is added to IFN- β 1a (subcutaneous three times weekly, 44 μ g).¹²⁵ The primary end-point is the safety and tolerability of oral cladribine compared with placebo in patients with active MS (RRMS and SPMS with superimposed relapses). Clinical and MRI end-points are secondary outcome measures in this study. ORACLE (ORAl CLadribine in Early MS) is a randomized,

double-blind, placebo-controlled study of 600 subjects with CIS and positive MRI brain scans. The aim is to assess the effect of early treatment with oral cladribine in delaying the development of definite MS. The design provides for three arms (1:1:1 ratio) receiving one of two different dosage regimens of cladribine tablets or matching placebo: in the first year two or four treatment cycles are scheduled, with each cycle consisting of once daily administration for four to five consecutive days; in the second year, two treatment cycles are to be administered to all patient groups. Patients will be treated for 96 weeks or up to the time when they experience a second attack, in which case they would be offered an open-label treatment with IFN- β 1a 44 μ g three times a week for a 96-week maintenance treatment period. Patients who do not convert to clinically definite MS within the initial 96-week period of the study will be eligible to enrol in a 96-week long-term follow-up treatment period.¹²⁶

Tolerability and safety

A review of adverse events in all MS subjects enrolled in cladribine studies,⁶³ both for oral and parental preparations, found adverse events were increased in cladribine-treated groups. Neoplasms and serious adverse events were reported, respectively, in 3.7% and 12.9% of all cladribine-treated subjects compared with 1.7% and 8.1% of placebo-treated subjects. Eighteen common adverse events were found to have at least 2% greater incidence within cladribine-treated than placebo-treated subjects: headache (25.8% vs 19.4%); lymphopenia (21.3% vs 1.7%); upper respiratory tract infection (15.9% vs 11.3%); nasopharyngitis (13.7% vs 11.5%); nausea (13.4% vs 11.1%); fatigue (10.0% vs 7.9%); back pain (9.3% vs 7.1%); depression (7.8% vs 4.0%); leucopenia (5.9% vs 0.6%); pyrexia (5.7% vs 2.7%); injection site bruising (4.5% vs 1.7%); rash (4.4% vs 1.5%); MS (3.9% vs 1.0%); alopecia (3.3% vs 1.3%); lymphocyte count decreased (3.5% vs 0.0%); muscular weakness (3.2% vs 1.0%); and herpes zoster (2.9% vs 0.2%).

Lymphopenia was a dose-dependent side effect of cladribine, occurring in 6.1% at lower doses (0 to 1.75 mg/kg); 15.2% for doses from 1.75 to 3.5 mg/kg; 20.6% for doses from 3.5 to 5.25 mg/kg; and 28.4% at higher doses (5.25 to 7.0 mg/kg).

In the CLARITY study the reported adverse events were more frequent in the cladribine groups and included lymphocytopenia (21.6% in the 3.5 mg group and 31.5% in the 5.25 mg group, vs 1.8% in placebo patients), herpes zoster (eight and twelve patients, respectively, vs none in placebo patients), and one patient who was treated with cladribine

had reactivation of latent tuberculosis and died.¹²³ A concern with using cladribine is the risk of malignancies, which were elevated in the cladribine-treated groups in the CLARITY study whereas none occurred in the placebo group, which is atypical in a study of this size.¹²³ Cladribine has been used extensively in hairy cell leukemia (HCL) where it is still unclear whether the higher risk of subsequent malignancy is related to the use of cladribine or hairy cell leukemia itself.¹²⁷ These concerns will be addressed more fully when the results of ONWARD and ORACLE become available.

Fingolimod

Clinical efficacy

Fingolimod has been recently licensed for use in RRMS by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA).¹²⁸ Evidence of its effectiveness is based on studies in animal models,^{70,129,130} Phase II trials^{131–133} and in particular two Phase III trials.

In the first,¹³⁴ 1272 subjects with RRMS were enrolled to receive daily oral fingolimod 0.5 mg, 1.25 mg, or placebo. Over 24 months of 1033 subjects who completed the study, those receiving placebo, 0.5, or 1.25 mg of fingolimod showed an annualized relapse rate of 0.40, 0.18, and 0.16, respectively, and a cumulative probability of disability progression, confirmed after 3 months, of 24.1%, 17.7%, and 16.6%, respectively. Fingolimod significantly reduced the risk of disability progression over the 24-month period at doses of 0.5 mg and 1.25 mg with an HR of 0.70 and 0.68, respectively, versus placebo. Enhancing lesions, lesion load, and brain atrophy on MRI were also significantly reduced over the 24-month period in treated versus placebo patients.

In the second Phase III study,¹³⁵ which compared the efficacy of oral fingolimod with intramuscular IFN- β 1a, 1292 subjects with RRMS were enrolled to receive daily oral fingolimod 0.5 mg, 1.25 mg, or IFN- β 1a 30 μ g weekly. Notably, subjects were allowed to have failed IFN- β prior to enrolment and thus could be re-exposed to a therapy they had failed – IFN- β . Over 12 months 1153 subjects completed the study. Patients receiving IFN- β 1a, fingolimod 0.5 mg, or 1.25 mg showed an annualized relapse rate of 0.33, 0.16, and 0.20, respectively, but no significant differences were seen in disability progression. Enhancing lesions, lesion load, and brain atrophy on MRI were also significantly reduced over the 12-month period in fingolimod versus IFN- β 1a patients.

Tolerability and safety

In the placebo-controlled fingolimod study the incidence of lower respiratory tract infections was higher in the fingolimod

than the placebo group, infections occurring in 9.6% patients receiving 0.5 mg and 11.4% patients receiving 1.25 mg of fingolimod versus 6.0% patients receiving placebo. The fingolimod group also had a dose-dependent slowing of the heart rate and a higher incidence of atrioventricular conduction block at the time of the first dose. A higher occurrence of macular edema was also observed, which resolved with discontinuation of the drug, as well as the frequent elevations in liver-enzyme levels.

In the comparator study versus IFN- β , 2 fatal cases of herpes infection occurred. One was a case of herpes simplex encephalitis who was originally given a course of intravenous methylprednisolone for an MS relapse and the second was a case of disseminated primary varicella zoster infection in a patient with a negative baseline varicella zoster antibody titer who was exposed to a child with chicken pox during an 8-day course of corticosteroids (intravenous and then oral methylprednisolone) for a MS relapse.

BG-12

Clinical efficacy

In light of its mode of action and effectiveness in psoriasis, a pilot study investigated the safety and efficacy of oral DMF and ethylhydrogen fumarate in MS patients.⁸² This was a prospective, open-label study conducted in 10 patients with RRMS. The study medication was titrated over 9 weeks up to a dose of 240 mg three times daily. The study medication significantly reduced the mean number of enhancing lesions after 22 and 70 weeks of treatment. A Phase IIb double-blind, placebo-controlled, dose-ranging, multinational study was conducted involving 257 RRMS patients randomized 1:1:1:1 ratio to receive oral DMF 120 mg once daily, 120 mg three times daily, 240 mg three times daily, or placebo for 24 weeks.¹³⁶ During the subsequent 24-week safety extension period all patients received DMF, those receiving placebo starting 240 mg three times daily. The 240 mg three times daily arm met the primary end-point, with a significant reduction in the total number of enhancing lesions by 69% as well as the number of new or enlarging T2-hyperintense lesions and the number of new T1-hypointense lesions compared with placebo.

Two Phase III studies are underway aiming to determine the safety and efficacy of oral fumarate in RRMS. The first, DEFINE (Determination of the Efficacy and safety of oral Fumarate IN rElapsing-remitting MS), is a double-blind study in which 1011 patients have been randomized 1:1:1 to receive oral DMF 240 mg three times a day, twice a day, or placebo, completed in January 2011. The second, CONFIRM

(Comparator and aN oral Fumarate IN Relapsing-remitting MS), is a study comparing two dosages of oral DMF and subcutaneous GA 20 mg once daily, 1232 patients affected by RRMS have been enrolled to receive 1:1:1:1 oral DMF 240 mg three times daily, twice daily, GA, or placebo. Both trials have a treatment period of 96 weeks. After 1 year of treatment patients who experience sustained disability progression or one relapse after 24 weeks in DEFINE and two in CONFIRM can optionally switch to any MS therapy as open-label rescue therapy.

Tolerability and safety

In the pilot, open-label study⁸² the most common adverse events reported were gastrointestinal symptoms (diarrhea, cramps, nausea) and flushing, which were experienced by almost all patients but decreased after the first 6 weeks of the treatment. In the much larger Phase IIb study,¹³⁶ the common adverse events were flushing, headache, nasopharyngitis and nausea. No difference in the frequency of infections was seen between all groups. Although only recently studied in MS, the use of this class of drugs in psoriasis has shown them to be generally well tolerated and safe agents for up to 14 years.¹³⁷

Laquinimod

Clinical efficacy

Laquinimod is effective in experimental studies using animal MS models^{99,100,103} and has shown neuroprotective capacity.^{105,138,139}

In the Phase II study¹⁴⁰ 209 RRMS patients were randomized to receive two different doses of laquinimod, 0.1 mg or 0.3 mg, compared with placebo, as three daily tablets for 24 weeks. In this multicenter, double-blind, randomized trial, patients receiving laquinimod 0.3 mg had a significant 44% reduction in mean cumulative number of active lesions versus placebo. No differences were found in relapses and disability between the three groups.

In the double-blind, placebo-controlled Phase IIb study,¹⁴¹ 306 patients affected by RRMS with at least one enhancing lesion on the screening MRI were enrolled to receive oral laquinimod 0.3 mg, 0.6 mg, or placebo, in a 1:1:1 ratio, for 36 weeks. The results showed a 40.4% reduction of enhancing lesions in the last 4 months MRI scans in the group receiving the higher dosage of laquinimod versus placebo.

Two Phase III trials are being conducted. The first, ALLEGRO (Assessment of oral laquinimod in preventing progression of MS), is a double-blind study that recruited 1000 patients with RRMS who were randomized to receive

laquinimod 0.6 mg once a day or placebo for 24 months. The study demonstrated a significant reduction in annualized relapse rate compared with placebo and showed a significant reduction in disability progression, though the extent of these effects are not yet published.¹⁴² The second Phase III randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, placebo-controlled study, BRAVO (Benefit-Risk assessment of AVonex and laquinimod), aims to compare the effect of daily oral laquinimod 0.6 mg with placebo and with IFN- β 1a (Avonex) administered intramuscularly 30 μ g weekly. Recruitment was completed in June 2009 and the results are awaited.

Tolerability and safety

In the Phase II study¹⁴⁰ there was no significant difference in adverse events between the groups. Two serious adverse events, breast cancer and acute tonsillitis, were reported in the laquinimod higher dosage group, as well as a mild and transient increase in liver function tests. In addition a small dose-related elevation of erythrocyte sedimentation rate was also noted. In the Phase IIb randomized controlled trial,¹⁴¹ again transient and dose-dependent increases in liver enzymes were noted. A case of Budd–Chiari syndrome occurred after 1 month of the higher laquinimod dosage exposure in a patient with underlying hypercoagulability (heterozygosis for factor V Leiden mutation). Chest pain occurred in four patients receiving 0.6 mg and in two patients receiving laquinimod 0.3 mg. Arthralgia was reported by two patients in the 0.6 mg group and by four in the laquinimod 0.3 mg group. Viral infections, herpes simplex, and herpes zoster were more frequent in 0.3 mg laquinimod arm.

Teriflunomide

Clinical efficacy

Preclinical testing of teriflunomide has been found to be effective in an EAE-MS model.¹⁴³ The initial results of a clinical trial in MS have been recently presented.^{144–147} TEMSO (Teriflunomide in Reducing the Frequency of Relapses and Accumulation of Disability in Patients With Multiple Sclerosis) is a Phase III 2-year randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study that included 1088 relapsing MS patients. Patients were randomized to placebo or teriflunomide, 7 mg or 14 mg, once daily. Both doses of teriflunomide significantly reduced annualized relapse rate by 31% versus placebo. The 12-week sustained risk of disability progression was also significantly reduced by 30% for the 14 mg and 24% for the 7 mg dose. Teriflunomide also significantly reduced the lesion load at MRI by 39% and 67% at the 7 and 14 mg doses relative to placebo.

TENERE (Comparing the Effectiveness and Safety of Teriflunomide and Interferon Beta-1a in Patients With Relapsing Multiple Sclerosis) is a further randomized, parallel-group, single-blind study comparing the effectiveness and safety of the two doses of teriflunomide (7 and 14 mg) versus IFN- β 1a 44 μ g three times a week in 300 patients with RRMS. The objective is to make a head-to-head comparison over 1 year treatment with “time to failure” as primary endpoint, defined as the first occurrence of relapse or permanent study treatment discontinuation for any cause, whichever comes first. This study is expected to be completed by the end of 2011. TOPIC is an international, multi-center, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel group study evaluating the efficacy and safety of 2 years’ treatment with teriflunomide once daily at 7 mg and 14 mg versus placebo in approximately 780 CIS patients. The primary outcome of this study is the reduction of time to conversion to MS. This study is expected to be completed in 2015.

Tolerability and safety

In the recently presented preliminary results of TEMSO, no serious opportunistic infections occurred in patients treated with teriflunomide, and there was no difference in the serious infections between the groups, occurring in 2.2% of placebo, and in 1.6% of the 7 mg and 2.5% of the 14 mg groups.^{144–147}

Patient-focused perspectives

A major issue with therapies in MS is that it is not clear to date whether they benefit subjects in the longer term and whether they fulfil the patients’ perception of benefit. The current medical aim of therapy is to prevent relapses with the ultimate intention of preventing progressive neurological deterioration that may or may not occur in the future. This means that therapies may have no beneficial effects to the subject other than a future “lack of event”.

In terms of baseline neurological symptoms therapies such as GA and IFN- β have shown a beneficial affect on health-related quality of life (HR-QOL) in some subjects.^{148,149} This has to be balanced against a discontinuation rate of 28% to 41%,¹⁵⁰ principally due to adverse effects (52%), physician-assessed disease progression (40%), and patient perceived ineffectiveness (20%). Similar to the findings of a Cochrane review of IFN- β 1a in randomized controlled trials²⁵ adherence to therapies including GA and IFN- β is about 75% over an average of 31 months. Adherent patients had shorter disease length and shorter duration of treatment together with a better quality of life.¹⁵¹ Subjects failing to respond to

treatment and dropping out would explain why those who adhere long-term to standard therapies such as IFN- β can apparently benefit from therapy in open studies.¹⁵² More intense therapies such as natalizumab, especially when subjects have rapidly evolving severe RRMS, have a favorable affect on disability¹⁵³ as well as more extensive benefits on HR-QOL.¹⁵⁴

As therapies are being initiated earlier, as in CIS or even RIS stages, however, subjects will have no ongoing neurological symptoms or impairment. Thus any side effects that affect QOL will have an impact on their continued use. For the current injectable therapies in MS to be beneficial they need to be used long term, and this is proving a problem in RRMS. In CIS and RIS they will need to be used for much longer in essentially asymptomatic subjects, and thus one might expect higher rates of dropout. Some of these issues will arise as a result of long-term administration of any therapy, including oral therapies.

Drug administration

Therapies must be tolerated in terms of the modality of drug administration. This means that injectables are at an immediate disadvantage compared with oral administration. Subcutaneous and intramuscular injections are a discomfort, can be painful, and are currently rejected by some patients on that basis alone. IFN- β and GA commonly cause skin site reactions that can be irritating only but can also cause scarring of tissue, leading to lipoatrophy and lipohypertrophy that can make continued administration difficult.¹⁵⁵ Very occasionally, injections, usually as a result of poor injection technique, cause skin infections that require treatment with antibiotics. Natalizumab requires intravenous administration and entails a risk of allergic reactions that require admission to hospital for a short period with implications for funders and for resource allocation.

The oral therapies have immediate benefits over injectables in terms of administration; however, subjects prefer oral administration but only if efficacy is not compromised.¹⁵⁶ Fingolimod is a daily therapy. However, cladribine is administered only every 6 months, and thus has further potential advantages.

Day-to-day

The injectable IFN- β can cause transient flu-like symptoms. However, in some cases side effects can be ongoing. These include muscle aches and spasticity in 15% of subjects¹⁵⁷ and low mood has been reported,¹⁵⁸ whereas GA has minimal day-to-day side effects. These side effects are an issue in the

longer term. Nevertheless, it is not clear how day-to-day side effects contribute to the 52% of side-effect dropouts as opposed to drug administration issues.¹⁵⁰

Oral therapies emerging in 2011 have few day-to-day issues, though they are yet to be extensively used. Fingolimod can cause nausea and headaches but is reported to be well tolerated.¹³⁵ No significant day-to-day issues are associated with use of cladribine.¹²³

Risk of infections

Therapies that impair the immune system function can put the user at risk of infections. Infection themselves represent a significant issue for people with MS, not only by requiring treatment themselves, but also by affecting MS symptoms in ways that often mimic a relapse of MS.¹⁵⁹ In MS, urinary dysfunction increases as disability increases,¹⁶⁰ making urinary tract infections a major problem as disability accumulates.

There is minimal risk of infections with IFN- β and GA. The original reports found no increased risk of infections with natalizumab use. However, the emergence of PML and other opportunistic infections has demonstrated that there is impaired immunity in subjects on this therapy and has suggested that rigorous long-term follow-up is appropriate.¹⁶¹

Oral therapies such as fingolimod and cladribine have increased rates of infections. Fingolimod increased lower respiratory tract infections compared with placebo¹³⁴ and produced more serious herpes virus infections, even though this was not replicated in the comparator trial.¹³⁵ Cladribine increased the risk of infections overall and of herpetic infections in particular.¹²³ These issues are a concern as the schemes of administration do not require subjects to automatically attend clinical follow-up frequently, and thus infections could become more serious if not managed proactively.

Considering the mechanism of action of the available drugs (IFN- β , GA, and natalizumab) and the new oral therapies (fingolimod, cladribine, teriflunamide, laquinimod, and BG12), it would be expected that there may be some similarity in side effects between drug groups (Figure 4). Natalizumab, fingolimod, and cladribine potentially reduce lymphocyte numbers at the site of action whereas teriflunamide, laquinimod and BG12 are more similar to IFN- β /GA. The current limited knowledge of side effects does seem to support this distinction (Table 2).

Life-threatening adverse events

Major risks from therapy also need to be considered as standard therapies have proven to be safe over 15+ years.

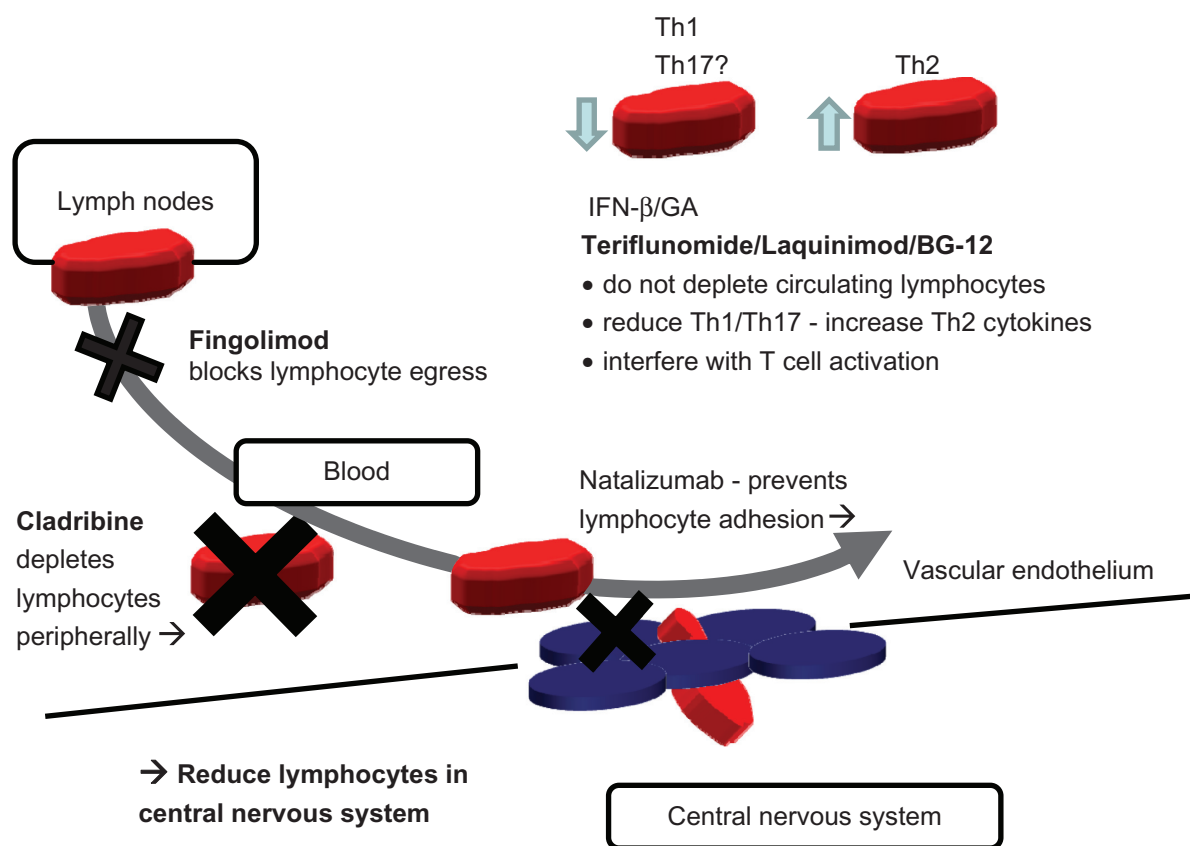


Figure 4 Simplified overview of postulated mechanism of action of standard injectables and new oral therapies. Fingolimod and cladribine reduce available circulating lymphocytes by blockade of lymphocyte egress from lymph nodes (fingolimod), by cytotoxicity and depletion (cladribine). Natalizumab acts by blockade of adhesion and transmigration across the blood–brain barrier. All three drugs (fingolimod, cladribine, and natalizumab), indirectly (fingolimod and cladribine) or directly (natalizumab), reduce the number of lymphocyte in the central nervous system (CNS). In contrast, IFN- β and glatiramer acetate (GA) shift the balance of lymphocytes and modulate cytokine secretion. The newer oral therapies, teriflunamide, laquinimod, and BG-12, do not reduce lymphocytes in the CNS and appear to act in a similar way to IFN- β and GA by modulating cytokines and lymphocyte activation. None of these injectable (IFN- β and GA) and oral (teriflunamide, laquinimod, and BG-12) drugs appear to significantly reduce the numbers of circulating lymphocytes, suggesting an immunomodulatory rather than an immunosuppressive profile.

IFN- β has few risks apart from liver damage, which is rare and can be attenuated by following monitoring guidelines,³⁰ and GA has no major risks.

Natalizumab can cause reactivation of the JC virus causing PML.¹⁶² This life-threatening condition was initially fatal in all cases but can now be managed by using plasma exchange to remove natalizumab, allowing the host immune system to reconstitute and to clear the virus, although at a risk of inducing the immune reconstitution syndrome (IRIS).¹⁶² An emerging risk-management strategy is evolving around the finding that those who have never had the JC virus infection can not get PML unless they develop a new infection. The development of an assay to test for the presence of JC virus means that the risk of this complication can be stratified.¹⁶³ The risk of malignancy with natalizumab is not elevated; although initial links were made with melanoma this has not been confirmed in large populations.¹⁶⁴

Oral therapies have shown evidence of life-threatening adverse events in randomized controlled trials. In the

placebo-controlled fingolimod study, two subjects died due to disseminated herpes infections¹³⁴ and in the comparator study there was an increased frequency of localized skin cancers in the fingolimod-treated group.¹³⁵ Cladribine was associated with an increased risk of malignancy with none in the placebo group and 10 (1.1%) in the treated group. Notably, five were benign uterine leiomyomas, the significance of which is as yet unclear.¹²³

These issues with oral therapies hinted at in the randomized controlled trials (Table 2) require further information to be collected post-licensing to quantify the existence and extent of any association. In the light of the prolonged disease course in MS, long-term side effects need to be quantified in order to optimize treatment pathways.

Pregnancy

This is a significant consideration as MS presents more commonly in childbearing women than any other group. It is a key issue for young women considering disease-modifying

therapy, as MS itself has no effect on pregnancy outcomes and pregnancy can have a beneficial effect on the disease, though it has to be balanced against deterioration after delivery.¹⁶⁵ Of the standard therapies, GA has not caused major concerns in pregnancy. IFN- β is associated with an abortive effect at 40 times the recommended dose.¹⁶⁶ GA can be continued in pregnancy (FDA category B) but it is currently recommended that IFN- β be halted prior to pregnancy or if the patient becomes pregnant (FDA category C). Recent work in 88 pregnancies exposed to IFN- β showed no evidence of any fetal complications, malformations, or developmental abnormalities.¹⁶⁵ Natalizumab has shown evidence of fetotoxicity in animal studies. Without controlled data in pregnancy it is recommended only when benefit outweighs risk (FDA category C). However cohort studies have confirmed that subjects can have a successful pregnancy after natalizumab.¹⁵³

Animal data have revealed evidence that at doses equivalent to the recommended dose in humans, cladribine can be teratogenic, embryotoxic, and fetotoxic, can increase resorptions and reduce litter size, and can cause fetal death. As a result cladribine has been assigned to pregnancy category D by the FDA. There are no anecdotal or controlled data from human pregnancy and there is no evidence of teratogenicity in humans. However other drugs that inhibit DNA synthesis have been teratogenic in humans.

The S1P1 receptor blocked by fingolimod is involved in vascular formation, and consistent with this fingolimod has been found to produce vascular defects in one animal species, including persistent truncus arteriosus and ventricular septal defect.

Fifty-two pregnancies have been reported in fingolimod clinical trials in MS as well as three pregnancies in the renal transplant population.¹⁶⁷ The incidence of spontaneous abortion was consistent with expected rates. A single malformation has been reported, unilateral congenital posteromedial bowing of the tibia, but it was not clearly related to fingolimod. However, given the findings in animals, the use of fingolimod in women who are or may become pregnant should be considered only if benefit is deemed to exceed potential risk to the fetus. Women considering pregnancy should stop fingolimod for at least 2 months.

Place in therapy in comparison with conventional treatment options

The efficacy of oral therapies in reducing relapse rates places them a step above the standard injectables, IFN- β and GA, but below natalizumab and mitoxantrone.

However, there are some concerns about the RRMS populations in which the recent oral trials were conducted, which were different from those of the IFN- β /GA studies in terms of baseline relapse rate (Figure 3). This is notable in that the extent of relapse reduction in natalizumab comparator studies showed a reduction in relapse rates of 45% by adding natalizumab (IFN- β 1a: annualized relapse rate [ARR] 0.75 vs IFN- β 1a + natalizumab: ARR 0.34⁴²), which is similar (48%) to that seen in the fingolimod comparator study (IFN- β 1a: ARR 0.33 vs fingolimod 1.25 mg daily: ARR 0.16).¹³⁵ However, the comparative study currently available for fingolimod,³⁵ though it recruited a proportion of IFN- β failures, would indicate that it is more effective than IFN- β and, by implication, GA. Because comparator studies using cladribine versus IFN- β are not yet available, at this point cladribine is lacking some supportive data. However, no direct studies have yet been performed with either fingolimod or cladribine versus GA.

The key question is whether oral therapies will take the place of IFN- β /GA or mitoxantrone/natalizumab. If the decision was based solely on efficacy and mode of administration they would replace IFN- β /GA. However IFN- β /GA are safe therapies, and even though subjects may experience ongoing side effects, these medications are likely to remain first-line offerings for some time (Table 3). In subjects with no evidence of ongoing disease activity on IFN- β /GA there is no reason to proactively change therapy until more information on side effects of oral treatments becomes available. In females with MS who wish to become pregnant in future GA is currently favored, but with the knowledge that IFN- β can be stopped and pregnancy can be successful, this drug can also be used. Increasing experience of natalizumab in pregnancy might suggest that it can be used like IFN- β and stopped prior to pregnancy.

The key determinants that will affect the prescription of oral therapies in early demyelinating syndromes appear to be side effects and risks. Natalizumab is not used in the early demyelinating syndromes such as RIS, CIS, and “McDonald criteria” MS where the prognosis is unclear because of concerns about side effects. In fact serious side effects for cladribine and fingolimod appear at this point to be higher than natalizumab’s risk of PML (Table 2). Though further data are needed on long-term side effects with oral therapies, successfully stratifying risk in subjects considering natalizumab by the antibody test for JC virus could significantly reassure patients and physicians about its safety in low-risk patients. This could weaken the argument for using oral therapies, as a more effective, equally

Table 3 Effect of therapy on long-term adherence

Type	Injectables			Orals		
	IFN- β	GA	Natalizumab	Fingolimod	Cladribine	Teriflunomide
Administration	++ weekly –3 times per week, sc/im	+++ daily sc	+ every 28 days, iv	–	–	–
Day-to-day	++	+	+	\pm	–	–
Risk of infections	–	–	+	+	\pm	–
Life threatening (malignancies/infections)	–	–	\pm	+	++	\pm
Pregnancy (FDA category)	C	B	C	?	D	?

Notes: Administration is the problem caused by the method and frequency of drug administration. Day-to-day is the ongoing side effects of therapy. The risk of infections requires increasing levels of surveillance by physicians and patients. Life-threatening side effects include infections, malignancy, and other causes of major clinical events.

Abbreviation: GA, glatiramer acetate.

safe agent would be available, and then their only advantage would be the oral formulation. Taking into consideration the current perceived risk of therapy by licensing agencies as an indication, it would appear that orals may be recommended by some health systems in “McDonald criteria” MS. Their use does not appear justifiable in CIS or RIS at this point without direct trial evidence (Table 3).

In more aggressive MS the evidence for efficacy of oral agents may not support the delay in initiating effective therapy, given that natalizumab has a track record of efficacy, and although it has side effects they are well known and with stratification the risk profile could be significantly improved. Furthermore, competition from new emerging “immune resetting” treatments such as alemtuzumab,⁹ and mesenchymal or hematopoietic stem cell transplantation¹⁶⁸ are likely to arise as potential therapies of choice in more severe, treatment-resistant forms of disease that still present inflammatory features.

Conclusion

Oral therapies will unquestionably have a major impact on the treatment of RRMS. They are attractive to both patients and health care providers in that they avoid injection-related discomfort and adverse events and reduce the costs of administering them.

Efficacy matters to patients and, together with the way of administration, oral drugs represent a strong new entry to the relapse-modifying therapy market. Further data are required on their long-term safety profile to establish their exact role in treatment of different forms of MS (early vs established, mild vs severe) and their placement in relation to the existing treatments.

Current data support their gradual introduction as an option for patients with RRMS who decline, opt out of, or fail to adequately respond to injectable treatments. Appropriate programs for monitoring adverse events are warranted.

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Disclosure

The authors declare no conflicts of interest in this work.

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