

Assessment of Cyclophosphamide in Relapsing Remitting Multiple Sclerosis

Thesis

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Contents

List of Abbreviations	i
List of Tables	iv
List of Figures	x
Introduction and Aim of the Work	1
Multiple sclerosis phenotypes and relapses	5
- Multiple sclerosis phenotypes	5
- Multiple sclerosis relapse	7
Pathophysiology of multiple sclerosis	13
- Etiology	13
- Molecular mimicry and peripheral immune activations	15
- Migration to CNS	18
- Different roles of immune cells in MS	20
- Immunology of relapses	26
- Remyelination	27
Early treatment and treatment strategy	29
- Rationale for early treatment	29
- Optimization of treatment	34
- The NEDA concept	35
- Assessment of a suboptimal response of treatment	36
- Treatment strategy	40
- Therapeutic escalation	40
- Induction therapy	46
- Combination therapy	49
Management of Multiple sclerosis	50
- Management of relapses	50
- First-line treatment of relapses	50
- Second-line treatment of relapses	52
- Prophylactic management	56
- First line treatment of DMDs	57
- Second line treatment of DMDs	64
- Off-label DMDs	75
- Emerging and newly approved therapies	105
Subjects and methods	111
Results	119
Discussion	142

Conclusion	157
Recommendations	158
Summary	160
References	164
Arabic Summary	--

List of Abbreviations

ACTH	:	Adrenocorticotrophic hormone
AHSCT	:	Autologous Haematopoietic Stem-Cell Transplantation
APC	:	Antigen presenting cell
ARR	:	Annualized relapse rate
AZA	:	Azathioprine
BBB	:	Blood brain barrier
BENEFIT	:	Betaseron/Betaferon in newly emerging multiple sclerosis for initial treatment
BDNF	:	Brain derived neurotrophic factor
BVL	:	Brain volume loss
CBP	:	childbearing period
CCR	:	C-C chemokine receptor
CHAMPS	:	Controlled high risk Avonex multiplesclerosis trial
CIS	:	Clinically isolated syndrome
CDMS	:	Clinically definite multiple sclerosis
CMSWG	:	Canadian Multiple Sclerosis Working Group
CNS	:	Central nervous system
CSF	:	Cerebrospinal fluid
CYC	:	Cyclophosphamide
CSs	:	Corticosteroids
DMDs	:	Disease modifying drugs
DMF	:	Dimethyl Fumarate
EAE	:	Experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis
EBV	:	Epstein Barr virus
EDSS	:	Expanded Disability Status Scale
EMA	:	European Medicine Agency
ETOMS	:	early treatment of multiple sclerosis
GA	:	Glatiramer acetate
Gd	:	Gadolinium

List of Abbreviations (Cont.)

GM-CSF	:	Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor
GnRH	:	Gonadotropin-releasing hormone
GWAS	:	Genome wide association studies
HDC	:	High dose cyclophosphamide
HLA	:	Human leukocyte antigen
HPA	:	Hypothalamic pituitary adrenal axis
HSCT	:	Hematopoietic stem cell transplant
IFN	:	Interferon
IL	:	Interleukin
IM	:	Intramuscular
IV	:	Intravenous
IVIG	:	intravenous immunoglobulin
JCV	:	John Cunningham virus
LFA	:	lymphocyte function-associated antigen
LOC	:	Level of concern
MBP	:	Myelin basic protein
MESNA	:	Mercaptoethanesulfonate
MHC	:	Major histocompatibility complex
miR	:	microRNA
MMPs	:	Matrix metalloproteinases
MOG	:	Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein
MP	:	Methylprednisolone
MS	:	Multiple sclerosis
MSDM	:	Multiple sclerosis decision model
MRI	:	Magnetic resonance imaging
MTR	:	Magnetization-transfer ratio
NAB	:	Neutralizing antibodies
NEDA	:	No evidence of disease activity
OPCs	:	oligodendrocyte precursor cells
PLP	:	Proteolipid protein
PML	:	Progressive multifocal leucoencephalopathy

List of Abbreviations (Cont.)

PreCISe	: Effect of glatiramer acetate on conversion to clinically definite multiple sclerosis in patients with clinically isolated syndrome
PRMS	: Progressive relapsing multiple sclerosis
REFLEX	: REbif FLEXible dosing in early MS
RIS	: Radiologically isolated syndrome
RR	: Relapse rate
RRMS	: Relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis
SC	: Subcutaneous
S1PR	: sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor
SNP	: Single nucleotide polymorphisms
SPMS	: Secondary progressive multiple sclerosis
TF	: Teriflunomide
Th	: T-helper
TGF- β	: Transforming growth factor
TNF	: Tumor necrosis factor
Treg	: T-regulatory cells
URTI	: upper respiratory tract infection
UTI	: Urinary tract infection
VCAM-1	: Vascular cell adhesion molecule 1
VLA-4	: Very late activation antigen-4
VZ	: Varicella zoster
WBCs	: White blood cells

List of Tables

<i>Table</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
1	Relation between number of lesions presented at baseline and later EDSS.	33
2	Development of CDMS stratified for baseline MRI.	33
3	Summary of the criteria used to define a suboptimal response to INF in MS patients.	38
4	Rio and modified Rio score.	39
5	Considerations for Determination of MS DMD Therapy Failure or Loss of Efficacy.	42
6	Stratified PML risk associated with natalizumab therapy for JCV seropositive patients.	68
7	Study of CYC to treat the relapse of MS.	95
8	Studies of CYC in progressive MS.	95
9	Studies of CYC in RR and rapidly deteriorating MS.	97
10	High dosage cyclophosphamide.	98
11	Combination with Interferon.	98
12	Different dosing regimens of CYC.	99
13	Dosing of CYC based on WBC count in peripheral blood.	100
14	Safety monitoring for cyclophosphamide.	100
15	Description of the number of patients and gender among the study groups.	119

List of Tables (Cont.)

<i>Table</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
16	Description of the mean age of patients (years) at time of study among groups.	120
17	Description of the mean age of patients (years) at onset of disease among groups.	120
18	Description of the mean duration of illness (months).	120
19	Comparisons between study groups as regards the baseline mean number of total relapses.	121
20	Comparisons between study groups as regards the mean number of relapses developed 12 months before starting treatment.	121
21	Multiple comparisons between study groups as regards the mean number of relapses developed 12 months before treatment.	122
22	Comparison between baseline study groups as regards patients developed single and recurrent annual relapses.	122
23	Multiple comparisons between baseline study groups as regards patients developed single and recurrent annual relapses.	122
24	Comparison between study groups as regards the mean relapse rate at 1 year of treatment.	123

List of Tables (Cont.)

<i>Table</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
25	Multiple comparison between study groups as regards the mean relapse rate at 1 year of treatment.	123
26	Comparison between study groups as regards mean relapse before and after treatment.	124
27	Comparison between study groups as regards relapse recurrence and relapse free patients.	125
28	Multiple comparisons between groups as regard relapse recurrence and relapse free patients.	125
29	Comparison between groups as regards time to first relapse.	126
30	Description of relapse symptoms in the study groups.	126
31	Patients needed hospital admission during relapse.	127
32	Comparison between study groups as regards the baseline means of EDSS.	128
33	Multiple Comparison between study groups as regards the baseline means of EDSS.	128
34	Comparison between study groups as regards the mean EDSS at 6 th and 12 th month follow up assessment.	128
35	Multiple comparisons between study groups as regards the mean EDSS at 6 th and 12 th month follow up assessment.	129

List of Tables (Cont.)

<i>Table</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
36	Comparison between the mean EDSS before and after treatment among study groups.	129
37	Descriptions of laboratory side effects at follow up.	131
38	Description of clinical side effects of drugs.	131
39	Number of missing patients at follow up.	132
40	Comparison between study groups regarding baseline lesion load.	133
41	Multiple comparison between study groups regarding lesion load at baseline.	133
42	Description of location of MRI lesions.	134
43	Comparison between study groups as regards the baseline mean number of Gd enhancing lesions.	135
44	Multiple Comparisons between study groups as regards the baseline mean number of Gd enhancing lesions.	135
45	Comparison between study groups as regards number of patients with baseline Gd enhancing lesions.	135
46	Multiple comparisons between study groups as regards number of patients with baseline Gd enhancing lesions.	136
47	Comparisons between study groups as regards burden of baseline Gd enhancing lesions in patients.	136

List of Tables (Cont.)

<i>Table</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
48	Multiple comparisons between study groups as regards burden of baseline Gd enhancing lesions in patients.	136
49	Comparisons between study groups as regards burden of new T2 lesions in patients.	137
50	Multiple comparisons between study groups as regards burden of new T2 lesions in patients.	137
51	Comparisons between study groups as regards the mean number of Gd-enhancing lesions presented after 12 months.	138
52	Multiple comparisons between study groups as regards the mean number of Gd-enhancing lesions presented after 12 months.	138
53	Comparisons between study groups as regards the mean number of Gd-enhancing lesions before and after treatments	139
54	Comparison between study groups as regards number of patients with Gd enhancing lesions after treatment.	139

List of Tables (Cont.)

<i>Table</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
55	Multiple comparisons between the number of patients with Gd enhancing lesions presented at 12 months in study groups	140
56	Comparison between study groups as regards treatment response by Canadian MS Working Group.	140
57	Comparison between study groups as regards treatment response by by modified Rio score	141
58	Multiple comparisons between study groups as regard treatment response.	141

List of Figures

<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
1	The 1996 versus 2013 multiple sclerosis phenotype descriptions for relapsing disease.	6
2	The 1996 versus 2013 multiple sclerosis phenotype descriptions for progressive disease.	7
3	Immune system dysregulation outside the CNS.	17
4	Immune system dysregulation inside the CNS in early multiple sclerosis.	19
5	Different roles played by subsets of CD4+ T cells in MS.	22
6	The ‘windows of opportunity’ for treatment optimization in MS.	29
7	Associations between inflammatory and degenerative processes in MS and the clinical and MRI features of the disease	30
8	The relationship between relapses, inflammation and disability in MS	30
9	Proportion of patients reaching an EDSS score of 3 or 6 after 20 years, as a function of the number of T2 lesions at the time of the initial presentation, in a cohort of CIS patients	33
10	This proposed algorithm is based on the Modified Rio Score for the assessment of the risk of progression over 4 years in patients with MS treated for 1.5 years with IFN- β therapy.	39

List of Figures (Cont.)

<i>Fig.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
11	Escalation therapy in multiple sclerosis patients	45
12	Informal patient survey data	47
13	An algorithmic approach to treating severe MS relapses	55
14	Immunopathogenesis of MS and sites of therapeutic action for available DMDs	56
15	Comparison of annualized relapse rates in the treatment and placebo groups from four pivotal DMT trials in MS.	58
16	Mean relapse rate in groups after treatment.	123
17	Difference in mean relapse rate before and after treatment.	124
18	Patient needed hospital admission during relapse.	127
19	EDSS baseline and follow up in different groups.	130
20	Treatment failure by Canadian MS working group.	140

Introduction

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an idiopathic, putatively autoimmune, chronic inflammatory demyelinating disease of the central nervous system (CNS) with genetic and environmental effects (*Noseworthy et al., 2000a*).

The median clinical onset of MS is approximately 29 years of age, and the female/male ratio approaches 3:1 and may be increasing (*Orton et al., 2006*).

MS is the second most common cause of disability in young adults, and it is one of the costliest chronic diseases, with total annual costs per affected individual exceeding US\$50,000, which is similar to that of congestive heart failure (*Adelman et al., 2013*).

MS causes bothersome or disabling physical symptoms involving problems of mobility, vision, coordination, cognitive dysfunction, fatigue, and pain. Quality of life may be further reduced by mood disorders, limitations in employment and social functioning (*Wu et al., 2007 and Feinstein, 2011*).

Acute inflammatory lesions are initiated by activated peripheral leukocytes that enter the CNS through a breached blood-brain barrier (BBB). The clinical correlate of this process is a clinical attack (*Compston and Coles, 2008*).

The natural history of MS is variable and largely unpredictable on an individual level. In relapsing remitting MS (RRMS), residual effects of clinical relapses may result in accumulating neurological impairment, typically