

Defining criteria for new or enlarged T2 lesions in a cohort of early multiple sclerosis patients and their impact on measuring effect size of disease modifying therapies (P1359)

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Introduction and Purpose

- New or enlarged T2 lesions (lesion activity) are the most important surrogate marker of clinical disease activity in MS.
- The purpose was to evaluate different criteria for lesion activity with respect to their impact on measuring effect size of disease modifying therapies.

Methods

- A cohort of 33 patients with early MS underwent 3 MRI examinations (treatment-naïve at baseline (BL), after onset of treatment (re-BL) and at follow-up (FU)) (see Figure 1).
- T2 lesion activity was manually measured by two experienced raters at : a) pre-treatment and b) treatment phase.
- Three different size thresholds were applied: visible on at least two consecutive slices, minimum volume of 0.01 ml, and minimum volume of 0.02 ml.
- Enlarged T2 lesions were sub-categorized into partially enlarged T2 lesions (B in Figure 2) or spherically enlarged T2 lesions (C in Figure 2).
- In addition to T2 lesion activity, gadolinium enhancing (Gd+) lesions were also evaluated.

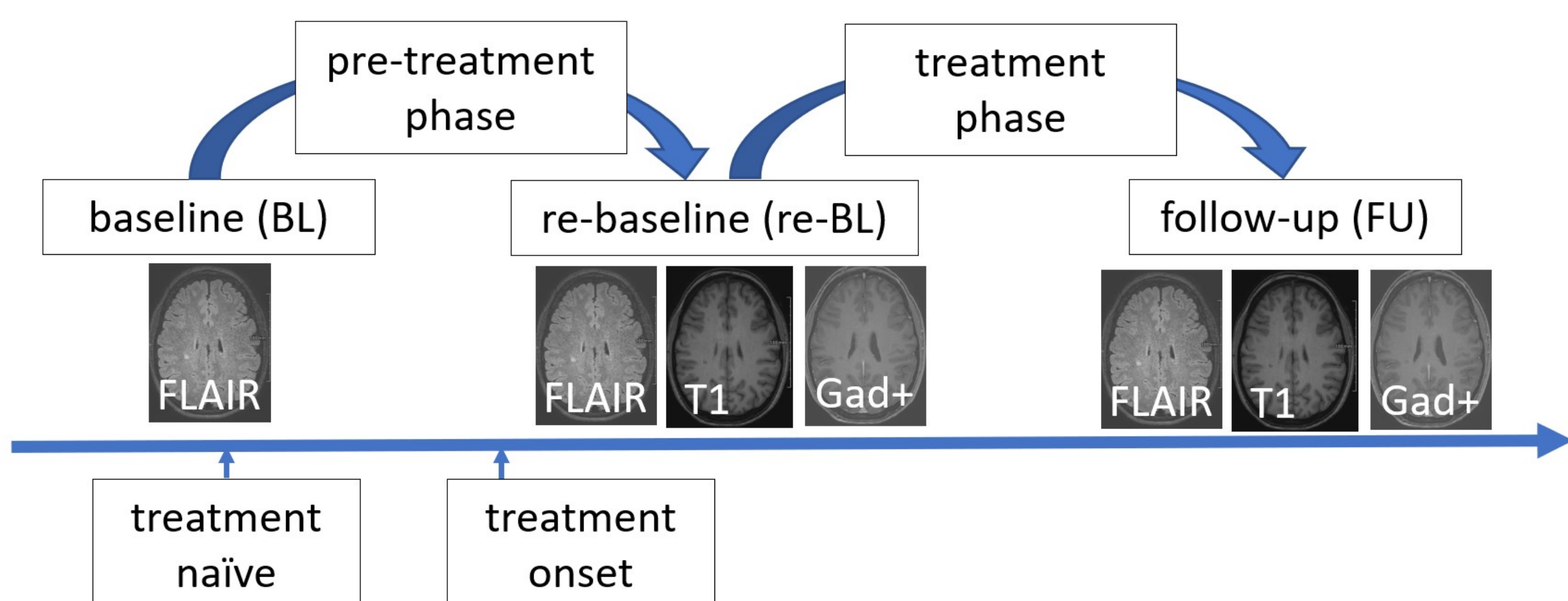


Figure 1 MRI schema

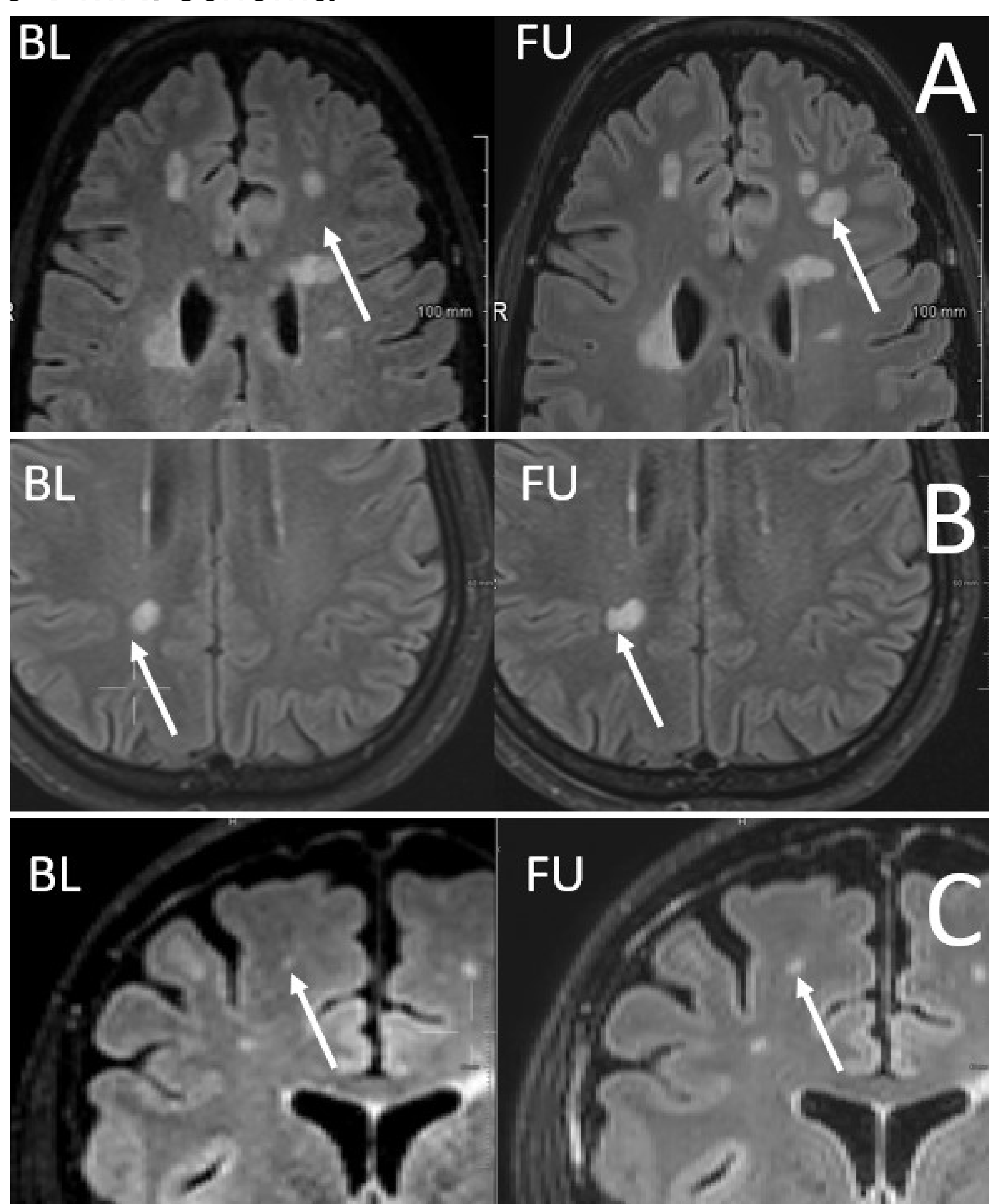


Figure 2 Sub-categorization: **A** new lesion, **B** partially enlarged T2 lesions, **C** spherically enlarged T2 lesions

Results

- A total of 117 new or enlarged T2 lesions and six Gd+ lesions were found in the pre-treatment phase.
- From 117 T2 lesions 111 (95%) were new, 5 (4%) were partially enlarged and one lesion was a spherically enlarged T2 lesion (<1%).
- From 111 new T2 lesions 28 (25%) were < 0.02 ml.
- The mean number of new or enlarged T2 lesions decreased between pre- and treatment phases from 3.55 to 0.64 T2 lesions per patient for the smallest lesion size threshold (2 slices), from 3.06 to 0.61 T2 lesions per patient for lesions > 0.01 ml, and from 2.7 to 0.61 T2 lesions per patient for lesions > 0.02 ml. The corresponding Cohen's effect sizes were 0.57, 0.62, and 0.63, respectively (see Table 2).

Table 1 New or enlarged T2 lesions found in pre- and treatment phases

	size threshold	pre-treatment	post-treatment
		sum over all patients	
# new lesions	≥ 2 slices	111	21
	≥ 0.01 ml	95	20
	≥ 0.02 ml	83	20
# enlarged lesions with own nucleus	≥ 2 slices	5	0
	≥ 0.01 ml	5	0
	≥ 0.02 ml	5	0
# spherical enlarged lesions		1	0
# gad lesions		6	4

Table 2 Cohen's effect sizes for different lesion size thresholds

size threshold	pre-treatment lesion activity	post-treatment lesion activity	p	Cohens's effect size d
	mean (std), median [IQR] per patient			
≥ 2 slices	3.55 (7.15), 1.0 [0.0,3.0]	0.64 (1.18), 0.0 [0.0,1.0]	0.014	0.57
≥ 0.01 ml	3.06 (5.47), 1.0 [0.0,3.0]	0.61 (1.18), 0.0 [0.0,1.0]	0.009	0.62
≥ 0.02 ml	2.70 (4.58), 1.0 [0.0,3.0]	0.61 (1.18), 0.0 [0.0,1.0]	0.011	0.63

Conclusion

- In a cohort of patients with early MS, both enlarged T2 lesions and Gd+ lesions were rare.
- Most small lesions were due to a few patients who also had larger new T2 lesions. Therefore, statistical power was not improved by the inclusion of very small lesions.

Disclosures

RO, ACO, JK, LP are employees of jung diagnostics GmbH. RM: Unrestricted grants from Biogen, Novartis, Roche, Third Rock; advisory roles and lectures for Roche, Novartis, Biogen, Genzyme, Neuway, CellProtect, Third Rock; patent holder and co-holder on patents of: daclizumab in MS, JCV VP1 for vaccination against PML; JCV-specific neutralizing antibodies to treat PML; antigen-specific tolerization with peptide-coupled cells and novel autoantigens in MS; cofounder of Abata, co-founder and employee of Cellerys® ETIMSred trial was funded by Wyss Zurich, University of Zurich; Cellerys has entered a partnership with Novartis 2021. AL is CMO, Co-Founder and shareholder of Cellerys. He received financial compensation and/or travel support for lectures and advisory boards from Bayer, Biogen, Celgene, Genzyme/Sanofi, Merck, Novartis, Roche, Teva.