

Early MRI parameters associated with long-term outcomes in ozanimod MS studies

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Short Title: Early MRI parameters & long-term RMS outcomes

Introduction: Relationships between early magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) parameters and long-term clinical outcomes of relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) are not fully understood.

Objectives: To explore relationships between early MRI parameters and long-term clinical outcomes in patients with RMS treated with ozanimod in phase 3 trials.

Methods: This post hoc analysis pooled data from patients receiving ozanimod 0.92 mg/d in SUNBEAM (NCT02294058) and RADIANCE (NCT02047734) who entered the DAYBREAK (NCT02576717) open-label extension (OLE), wherein all patients received ozanimod 0.92 mg/d. Early MRI parameters included observed (baseline [BL]) and % change in month 12 (M12) whole brain volume (WBV), thalamic volume (TV), cortical grey matter volume; BL and M12 gadolinium-enhancing (GdE) lesion count and T1 and T2 lesion volumes; and M12 new/enlarging T2 lesions. Clinical outcomes included

relapses during OLE, as well as cognitive processing speed (Symbol Digit Modalities Test [SDMT]) and disability (Expanded Disability Status Scale [EDSS]) at OLE month 48 (M48). Spearman correlation coefficients were calculated for MRI parameters vs clinical outcomes.

Results: Of the BL MRI parameters, SDMT scores at OLE M48 correlated most strongly ($\rho>0.46$ – <0.49) with T1 lesion volume (inverse correlation) and TV; EDSS at OLE M48 correlated less strongly with these MRI parameters ($\rho>0.38$ – <0.42). For EDSS scores at OLE M48, the strongest correlations ($\rho>0.41$ – <0.42) were with BL TV and WBV (inverse correlations). SDMT and EDSS correlated poorly with BL GdE lesion count ($\rho<0.11$). Of the M12 MRI parameters, SDMT and EDSS scores correlated most strongly with T1 and T2 lesion volumes (SDMT, $\rho>0.44$ – <0.50 , inverse correlations; EDSS scores, $\rho>0.34$ – <0.39). Relapses during the OLE correlated poorly with BL and M12 MRI parameters ($\rho<0.19$).

Conclusions: Lesion volumes and TV had stronger correlations with SDMT than with EDSS long term, suggesting these MRI measures may be better long-term predictors of cognition than physical disability.

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