



European Network for the Cure of ALS

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ENCALS statement on edaravone

Neurologists of the ENCALS centres throughout Europe have discussed the potential of edaravone as a new therapy for Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS, Motor Neuron Disease, MND) at the ENCALS meeting, 18-20 May 2017, in Ljubljana, Slovenia.

In May 2017, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) granted a license for the drug known as edaravone (licensed in Japan in 2015 as Radicut®) for the treatment of ALS in the United States (to be marketed as Radicava®). We are not aware of any official request from Mitsubishi Tanabe Pharma, the manufacturer of edaravone, to the European Medicines Agency (EMA) to register the drug for use in ALS in Europe. However, edaravone can be imported to Europe from Japan or the United States.

The FDA approval of edaravone is based on a single positive clinical trial. The ENCALS Neurologists were of the view that the outcome of this trial requires a balanced and considered interpretation when considering how best to advise those with ALS and their families. This study showed that edaravone may slow disease progression in ALS, but the disease-modifying effect was limited to a subgroup of ALS patients with distinct clinical characteristics. For ALS patients without those characteristics there is currently no evidence for a therapeutic benefit of edaravone.

What is edaravone?

Edaravone is a free radical scavenger originally developed for treatment of stroke, and is administered intravenously (IV). Patients receive the drug every day for two weeks, then take a break ('drug holiday') for two weeks, followed by ten-day sessions of treatment every month. Ideally, the first two treatment courses should be administered in a hospital for safety reasons, including potential side effects and reactions to the drug.

What is known about the effectiveness of edaravone?

Japanese clinicians working with Mitsubishi Tanabe Pharma ran a 9-month study of edaravone, which included a 3-month observational period followed by a 6-month test period. This double-blind placebo controlled trial involved over 200 people with ALS, half of whom were randomised to receiving the drug, and half to a placebo treatment. This trial did not show any statistically significant benefit in favour of the drug, although there was a trend towards slower disease progression in the people taking the drug. This hint of an effect led the investigators to analyse the data more thoroughly, and they identified a subgroup of people that appeared to obtain some benefit. Subsequently, the investigators carried out an additional smaller study focused on patients with clinical characteristics of this subgroup only. These were people who had mild to moderate involvement of swallowing, fine motor function and gross motor function measured using the ALS functional rating scale (ALSFRS-R), with symptoms in 3 of 4 body regions (arms, legs, bulbar and thorax, as inclusion was restricted to definite ALS according to the El Escorial criteria), within 2 years of symptom onset, and with normal respiratory function. Enrolment took place across many sites in Japan over a 2 year period, and a total of 130 people were recruited. This trial showed a statistically

significant slowing of disease progression as assessed using the ALSFRS-R over the 24-week treatment period in those taking edaravone.

The facts about edaravone

- **The positive study was based on a small group of people with ALS who fulfilled very specific criteria before they could be enrolled in the trial. Within this group, those who received edaravone as part of the study experienced a reduction in the rate of disease progression. Those taking edaravone declined by 5.1 points on the ALSFRS-R scale over 6 months, compared with those on placebo, who declined by 7.5 points. Previous studies have shown that most people with ALS decline by about 5.6 points over 6 months.**
- **The effect of edaravone on muscle strength and respiratory function is not clear.**
- **Deterioration in quality of life was lower in patients receiving edaravone compared with patients receiving placebo**
- **No studies of the effect of edaravone after 6 months have been published yet**
- **Due to the short study period (6 months) no survival data were collected**
- **Treatment with edaravone is cost and labour intensive, with daily infusions for at least 10 days in the first 2 weeks of every month although in some countries, doctors can arrange drug administration off site from hospital settings.**
- **Intravenous (IV) injection of edaravone can be via a PICC line, Port-A-Cath, cannula (e.g. venflon) or butterfly, and it can take up to an hour for each daily infusion to be completed.**
- **It is recommended that at least the first two sets of infusion courses are administered in a hospital because of possible side effects and the risk of a reaction to the drug**
- **The costs of edaravone are more than €1000 per patient per month plus the cost of giving the infusions. Reimbursement of these costs by health services will depend on the health structure within each country. In some countries, the drug will not be funded by the existing health system, and the person with ALS will be required to pay for the treatment.**

Decision making on edaravone treatment

Weighing up the pros and cons of edaravone treatment should be made on an individual basis, taking into account how closely the patient matches the trial clinical criteria, the therapeutic goals of the affected person, and their personal resources. Given the mode of drug application with frequent intravenous infusions, treatment with edaravone is associated with considerable time expenditure for patients and their care givers. The therapeutic benefits of edaravone treatment must be balanced against the potential burden of an intravenous route for the application of the drug.

The opinion of ENCALS

While the results of the studies are encouraging, questions regarding the effectiveness of edaravone remain:

1. Is edaravone beneficial to patients who are more severely affected than those who participated in the study?
2. Is the effect maintained if taken for more than 6 months?
3. Does edaravone affect survival?

The consensus view of the ENCALS neurologists is that an extended clinical trial with at least 12 months follow up, including analysis of effects on survival is indicated to resolve these questions, and to ensure that appropriately selected patients with ALS have maximum opportunities to avail of a potentially beneficial therapeutic agent

ENCALS invites MT Pharma to conduct a trial in Europe