Evaluation of Shorter Infusion Times With Ocrelizumab in Patients With Multiple Sclerosis

T Vollmer, E Alvarez, KV Nair, J Cohen, A Boster, A Pradhan, B Musch, X Ma, J Pei, M Yang, B Moss, B Weinstock-Guttman, R Bermea

1University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, Aurora, CO, USA; 2Mellon Center for Multiple Sclerosis, Cleveland Clinic, Cleveland, OH, USA; 3OhioHealth Multiple Sclerosis Center, Columbus, OH, USA; 4Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, USA; 5University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY, USA

BACKGROUND
- Ocrelizumab (OCR) is a humanized monoclonal antibody that selectively targets CD20+ B lymphocytes, and has been shown to improve disease-modifying effects of multiple sclerosis (MS) and primary progressive MS (PPMS) in clinical trials.
- OCR is administered via infusions (IV) in four MS trials:
  - In the ORATORIO trial (NCT01232698), OCR and IFN were used for 1 year among the most common demyelinating diseases (MS) and primary progressive MS (PPMS) and patients received at least two IV infusions during the study period.

OBJECTIVES
- To evaluate the safety and tolerability of shorter-infusion times for OCR treatment in patients with MS.

RESULTS
- The majority (92%) of patients who received the shorter infusion completed the infusion within 2.5 hours.
- No serious IRRs, and no IRRs of Grade 3 or higher severity were reported.

CONCLUSIONS
- Administering ocrelizumab over a shorter infusion time may help improve patient convenience and adherence to treatment.

REFERENCES

DISCLOSURES
- T Vollmer, E Alvarez, KV Nair, J Cohen, A Boster, A Pradhan, B Musch, X Ma, J Pei, M Yang, B Moss, B Weinstock-Guttman, R Bermea

*Presented at the 71st American Academy of Neurology (AAN) Annual Meeting; May 4–10, 2019; Philadelphia, PA, USA*