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Beyond 52-Week Long-Term Safety:

Long-Term Outcomes of Aripiprazole Lauroxil for Patients With Schizophrenia Continuing in an Extension Study

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To describe the long-term safety, tolerability, and symptom trajectory with the long-acting injectable antipsychotic aripiprazole lauroxil (AL) in patients with *DSM-5*-diagnosed schizophrenia followed for up to 180 weeks (3.5 years).

Methods: Long-term safety of 2 fixed doses of AL (441 or 882 mg every 4 weeks) was assessed during up to 180 weeks (3.5 years) of continuous AL exposure using data from 2 sequential long-term safety studies. Safety metrics included adverse events (AEs), AEs leading to study discontinuations, physical examinations, laboratory parameters, and extrapyramidal symptom (EPS) rating scales. Symptom trajectory was assessed in post hoc analyses using Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale total (PANSS_T) and Clinical Global Impressions–Severity of Illness scale (CGI-S) scores.

Results: A total of 478 patients entered the 52-week study and were included in the safety analysis. After the first 52 weeks, safety assessments revealed no new safety concerns and were consistent with the known safety profile of aripiprazole. AEs were reported by 57.5% of patients (441 mg, 52.7%; 882 mg, 59.0%). EPS-related AEs occurred in 12.8% of patients (441 mg, 9.1%; 882 mg, 13.9%). In the post hoc analysis (n = 432), least-squares mean (SE) PANSS_T scores improved significantly from weeks 12 to 124 with AL 441 mg (–5.5 [0.9]) and 882 mg (–5.0 [0.5]; both *P* < .0001). CGI-S scores followed a similar pattern of improvement.

Conclusions: The AL safety profile over 180 weeks (3.5 years) of follow-up was consistent with prior 52-week results. Continued therapeutic efficacy, based on PANSS_T and CGI-S scores, was observed throughout the post hoc analysis period.

Trial Registration: ClinicalTrials.gov identifiers: NCT01626456; NCT01895452

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Continuous, uninterrupted, and long-term antipsychotic treatment is widely recognized as a fundamental recommendation in treatment guidelines for schizophrenia.¹ Long-term antipsychotic use reduces the risk of relapse, whereas inappropriate dose reductions or gaps in treatment are associated with an increased risk of hospitalization.^{1,2} Long-acting injectable antipsychotic drugs are a valuable treatment option for improving adherence, reducing treatment gaps, and improving clinical outcomes.³

Aripiprazole lauroxil (AL) is an atypical long-acting antipsychotic for intramuscular injection that was developed as a prodrug of aripiprazole and approved for the treatment of schizophrenia in adults.⁴ The efficacy, safety, and tolerability of AL 441 mg or 882 mg every 4 weeks for the treatment of schizophrenia were demonstrated in a 12-week phase 3 randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial.⁵ The adverse event (AE) profile associated with AL in that 12-week study was consistent with that observed with oral aripiprazole at doses indicated for schizophrenia (10–30 mg/d).

A 52-week outpatient study⁶ evaluating AL safety in patients with stable schizophrenia has been previously reported; the observed safety profile was similar to that noted in the acute, 12-week study.⁵ Here, we extend 1-year follow-up results with data from a second, contiguous long-term extension (LTE) study that included an additional 1 to 2.5 years of AL exposure. By combining these studies, the current analysis provides aggregate safety and tolerability data and details durability of effect and symptom trajectory associated with up to 180 weeks (3.5 years) of AL treatment in outpatients with schizophrenia.

METHODS

Both the 52-week safety study (ALK9072-003EXT; ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT01626456) and the LTE (ALK9072-003EXT2; ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT01895452) were phase 3 studies designed and carried out in accordance with the principles of Good Clinical Practice that have their origin in the Declaration of Helsinki and its amendments,⁷ with local regulations, and International Council for Harmonisation guidelines.⁸ Study protocols and amendments were approved by the independent ethics committee/institutional review board for each study site. All patients provided written informed consent before participating in both studies.

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Clinical Points

- Two consecutive long-term extension studies assessed aripiprazole lauroxil safety and symptom improvement (441 mg or 882 mg intramuscularly every 4 weeks) for up to 3.5 years.
- Safety results were consistent with those of oral aripiprazole; no AE trends occurred with any regularity after 3 months treatment.
- Post hoc analysis (weeks 12–124) revealed clinically meaningful symptom improvement as measured by Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale total score reductions.

The 52-week study was conducted between June 2012 and April 2015⁶; the continuation LTE was conducted between July 2013 and June 2016. This report includes integrated safety data from the 52-week study along with unpublished data for the additional time in the LTE. When the 52-week and LTE data are combined, the duration of individual patient follow-up extends to 180 weeks (3.5 years) (Figure 1).

Study Design and Treatments

52-week safety study. The initial 52-week safety study was a phase 3 multicenter, open-label investigation in which patients with stable schizophrenia received aripiprazole lauroxil either 441 mg or 882 mg every 4 weeks for a total of up to 13 doses.⁶

Long-term extension study. After completing the 52-week study, patients could enroll in the open-label LTE and continue their previous AL dosing regimen (Figure 1). Because the LTE had a definitive termination date (June 22, 2016), patients who were still being followed at that date were administratively discontinued from the study. Therefore, the duration of participation in the LTE depended on the date of enrollment, ranging from 52 to 130 weeks (2.5 years), during which time patients received from 13 to 32 injections of AL. The AL dose remained fixed during both the 52-week and LTE safety studies; no AL dose adjustments were permitted.

Additional medication management. Anticholinergics and antihistamines were permitted for the treatment of extrapyramidal symptoms (EPS). β -blockers (eg, propranolol) were allowed for akathisia, and benzodiazepines could be given for akathisia, EPS, insomnia, agitation, or anxiety. Although ongoing concomitant treatment with other antipsychotics was not allowed after the first 4 weeks of the 52-week safety study, it was used occasionally thereafter as a rescue treatment. Because oral antipsychotics were allowed as part of the initial cross-taper, when patients were switching from an oral antipsychotic to AL, data from the first 4 weeks are excluded when presenting data on the concomitant antipsychotic medications.

Patients

Inclusion criteria for patients entering the 52-week study are described in detail in Nasrallah et al.⁶ Patients could enter the 52-week study after completing the 12-week

phase 3 pivotal efficacy study (ALK9072-003; ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT01469039; EudraCT Number: 2012-003445-15),⁵ continuing on their same blinded AL dose regimen, with those having been in the placebo group now being started on one of the AL doses based on their initial randomization status. Additional stable outpatients receiving oral antipsychotics were enrolled (n = 242) and were started on the higher-dose AL regimen to maximize the number of long-term safety patients receiving the highest exposure to AL. All patients continued on a fixed-dose AL regimen; no AL dosage strength adjustments were allowed at any time in either safety study.

Patients completing the 52-week study and requiring chronic treatment with an antipsychotic medication were eligible to enroll in the LTE unless they had a clinically relevant laboratory, vital sign, or electrocardiogram (ECG) abnormality; missed more than 1 scheduled visit; or required use of a prohibited concomitant medication during the 52-week study.

Safety Assessments

Safety in the combined 52-week and LTE studies over 180 weeks (3.5 years) was assessed by baseline and endpoint physical and laboratory examinations. Ongoing safety was assessed by standard AE reporting methods associated with accepted Good Clinical Practice standards. Other repeated, routine safety measures included assessment of injection site reactions, vital signs (including weight), suicide screening using the Columbia-Suicide Severity Rating Scale (C-SSRS),⁹ and movement disorder scales (Abnormal Involuntary Movement Scale [AIMS],¹⁰ Barnes-Akathisia Rating Scale [BARS],¹¹ and Simpson-Angus Scale [SAS]¹²) for the duration of both studies.

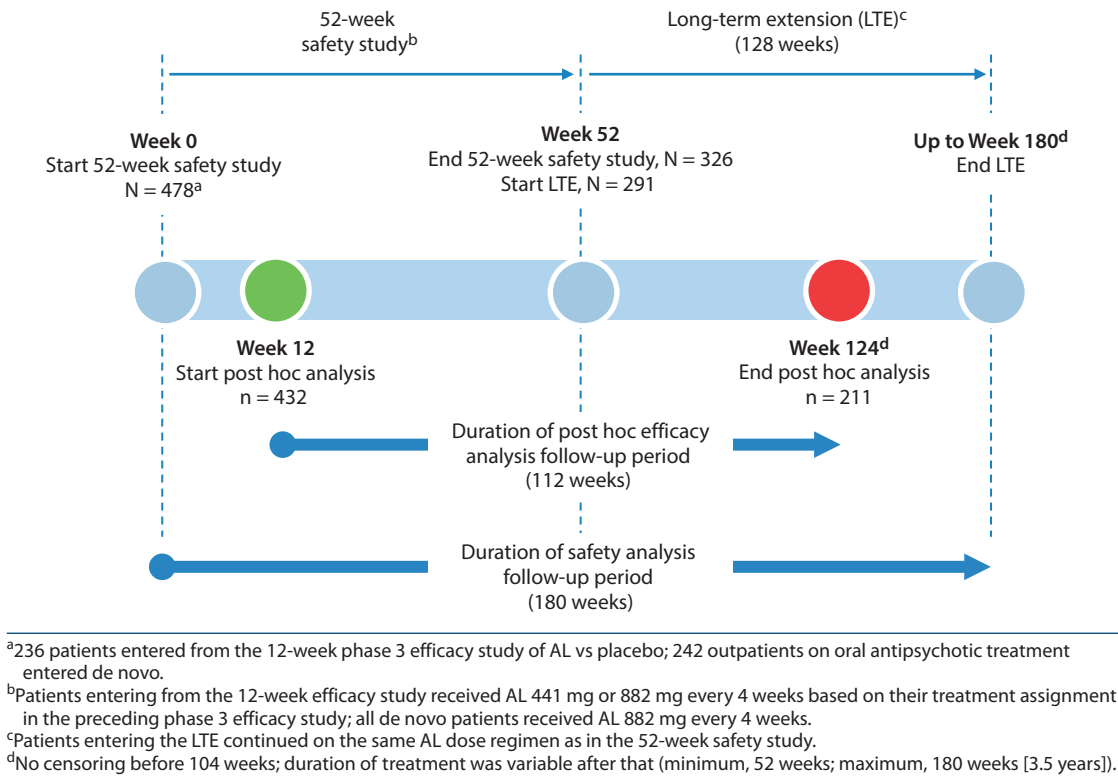
Data on all adverse events (AEs) were collected beginning when patients provided informed consent for entry into the 52-week study⁶ (eg, baseline at week 0) and continuing for up to 180 weeks (3.5 years) thereafter. For the current analysis, any report based on investigator judgment of a new AE from the first AL injection onward was included. Rates of AEs, serious AEs (SAEs), other safety outcomes, and all-cause hospitalization were summarized by AL dose group (441 mg vs 882 mg). AEs reported by $\geq 2\%$ of patients were summarized. Reasons for study discontinuation were collected. Because many of the safety findings of the first 52 weeks have already been reported,⁶ in this article we report certain AEs by occurrence rates for the first 52 weeks and separately for the safety follow-up after 52 weeks until study completion.

Post Hoc Analyses

Post hoc analyses assessing durability of effect and symptom trajectory were based on a total follow-up duration of 112 weeks. The starting point for the post hoc time period was selected to minimize possible confounding effects of different AL exposure histories based on when patients were enrolled. Therefore, the post hoc period was started at the week 12 visit of the 52-week study. By this visit, all patients

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Figure 1. Schematic Diagram of the Combined Aripiprazole Lauroxil (AL) Safety Studies



had received ≥ 3 AL injections and were considered stabilized on their AL regimen. The post hoc analysis endpoint was the week 124 visit of the combined 52-week and LTE studies and was chosen, based on a drop-off in sample size after this time (eg, week 124, $n = 211$; following visit, $n = 94$), because of the scheduled closure of the LTE study in June 2016. Therefore, the post hoc analysis period ranged from weeks 12 to 124 and covered more than 2 years of AL exposure (40 weeks during the 52-week study and 72 weeks during the LTE; Figure 1), during which time patients received up to 28 monthly AL injections.

Durability of effect was assessed over 112 weeks (ie, week 12 stabilization point to week 124) by time to medication-related discontinuation (due to AE or lack of efficacy) and all-cause discontinuation. Clinical symptom trajectory was assessed using the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS) total (PANSS_T) score¹³ and the PANSS Positive, Negative, and General Psychopathology subscale scores. Illness severity was assessed based on Clinical Global Impressions–Severity of Illness scale (CGI-S)¹⁴ scores. The PANSS and CGI-S were administered at weeks 12, 20, 32, 44, 48, 64, 76, 88, 100, 112, and 124.

Time to all-cause and medication-related discontinuations was estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method. Patients who completed the 52-week study but did not enter the LTE were censored at the 52-week time point. Changes in PANSS_T and subscale scores and CGI-S scores from the week 12 assessment visit to the patient's last assessment visit were analyzed using a mixed-effects model for repeated measures (MMRM) by

dose group. The model included the dose group (starting at the week 12 assessment), visit, and interaction terms of visit and dose group. The autoregressive 1 covariance structure was used to model the between-visits variance. Subgroup analyses in PANSS_T score changes, examining the effects of sex and age, were performed using similar models including sex (or age), visits, and an interaction term for sex (or age) and visits.

RESULTS

Baseline Characteristics and Patient Disposition in the Combined 52-Week and LTE Studies

The majority of patients in the safety population ($n = 478$) for the two studies were men (57.5%) and white (63.8%) and had a mean age of 39.4 years (range, 18–69 years). At baseline, the aggregate mean (SD) weight of patients participating in the two studies was 78.1 (18.1) kg, with a mean (SD) body mass index of 27.0 (5.3) kg/m². Of the 478 patients entering the 52-week study, 326 completed the treatment period; 291 subsequently entered the LTE, and 259 completed it. Patient disposition through the 52-week safety study and the LTE study in aggregate, along with reasons for study discontinuation, are presented in Supplementary Table 1.

Adverse Events

AEs were reported in 275 (57.5%) of 478 patients across the two studies, including 52.7% of patients in the 441-mg dose group and 59.0% in the 882-mg dose group

(Supplementary Table 1). The majority of AEs (89.8%) were mild or moderate in severity, and most AEs (n=241) occurred during the initial 52-week safety study. The most common AEs across both studies were insomnia (12.8% [441 mg, 7.3%; 882 mg, 14.4%]), headache (6.7% [441 mg, 10.9%; 882 mg, 5.4%]), increased weight (6.1% [441 mg, 9.1%; 882 mg, 5.2%]), anxiety (5.6% [441 mg, 3.6%; 882 mg, 6.3%]), and nasopharyngitis (5.2% [441 mg, 7.3%; 882 mg, 4.6%]) (Supplementary Table 1). Overall, 34 patients discontinued because of AEs across the studies, including 28 during the 52-week study⁶ and 6 during the LTE. Exacerbation/worsening of schizophrenia (n=14 [2.9%]), exacerbation of psychotic disorder (n=2 [0.4%]), and akathisia (n=2 [0.4%]) were the most common AEs leading to discontinuation.

SAEs occurred in 18 patients (3.8%) in aggregate across the two studies. There were 15 patients with a SAE occurring during the initial 52-week safety study described in Nasrallah et al.⁶ After 52 weeks, 4 patients experienced a total of 7 SAEs (1 patient had SAEs of lung mass and lung cancer; 1 had pneumonia and sepsis; 1 had suicidal ideation and, at a later date, pancreatitis; and 1 had exacerbation/worsening of schizophrenia). Two patients discontinued the study owing to SAEs (lung cancer and exacerbation/worsening of schizophrenia). None of the SAEs were considered by the investigator to be treatment-related, and none resulted in death.

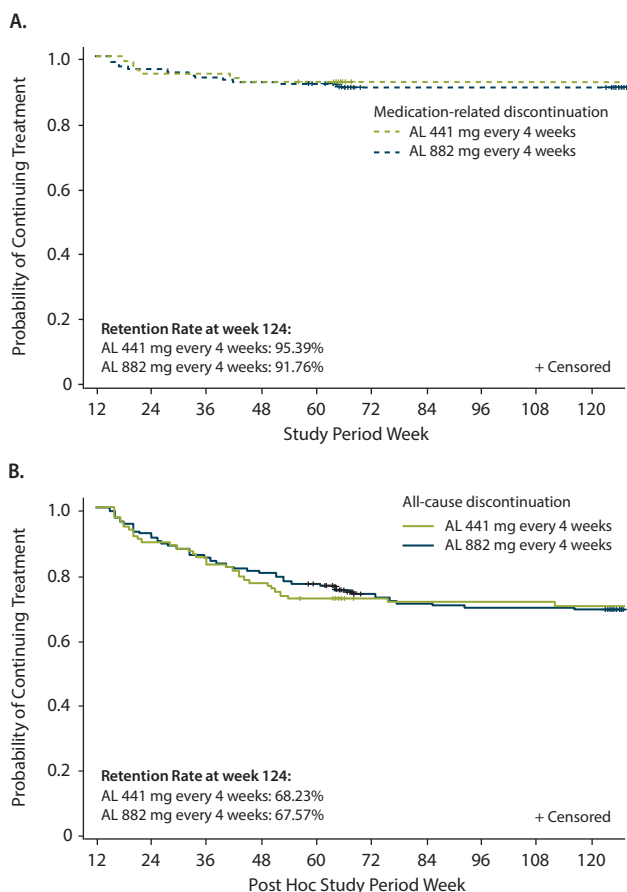
Other Safety Topics

Injection site reactions. Over the course of these two consecutive safety studies, 24 (5.0%) of 478 patients had ≥ 1 injection site reaction (ISR) AE (441 mg, 1 [0.9%]; 882 mg, 23 [6.3%]). Of these, 23 (95.8%) were reported during the 52-week safety study⁶; most were mild in severity. Of 478 patients, 4 (0.8%) had moderate injection site pain and 1 (0.2%) had severe injection site pain. In the LTE, 3 (1.0%) of 291 enrolled patients experienced an ISR of injection site pain (mild severity in 2 and moderate severity in 1) after the first year.

Extrapyramidal symptoms including akathisia. EPS were assessed in two ways: by AE reporting and by assessment of standard movement disorder scales. AEs associated with EPS occurred in 61 patients (12.8% [441 mg, 9.1%; 882 mg, 13.9%]); all were mild or moderate in severity, and 45 (73.8%) of these were previously reported during the 52-week study.⁶ After the first year of treatment, the most commonly reported EPS-associated AEs were akathisia in 2 patients (1 each in the 441-mg and 882-mg groups) and tremor in 8 patients (1 in the 441-mg group and 7 in the 882-mg group).

Weight change. Patients gained a mean of 0.7 kg from their 12-month assessment to their last assessment. As already reported,⁶ a first year categorical weight increase of $\geq 7\%$ occurred in 88 (18.4%) of 478 patients and a $\geq 7\%$ weight decrease occurred in 59 (12.3%). After the first year, 26 (8.9%) of 291 patients gained $\geq 7\%$ from their 12-month weight and 15 (5.2%) lost $\geq 7\%$ from their 12-month weight. Combining both safety studies into a single follow-up,

Figure 2. Kaplan-Meier Estimates for Time to (A) Medication-Related Discontinuation and (B) All-Cause Discontinuation From Study Week 12 Through Week 124^a (n = 432)



^aPatients who completed the 52-week study who did not enter the LTE or who reached the LTE study end date before week 124 were censored. Abbreviations: AL = aripiprazole lauroxil, LTE = long-term extension.

treatment with AL was associated with a mean (SD) body weight increase from baseline of 1.2 (6.6) kg overall in those continuing treatment.

Prolactin. At baseline, the mean (SD) plasma prolactin concentration was 20.6 (30.3) ng/mL (13.3 [15.8] ng/mL in men and 30.4 [40.6] ng/mL in women). Over the course of both studies, the mean (SD) prolactin concentration change from baseline to the last assessment was -11.1 (32.9) ng/mL overall (-6.7 [16.5] ng/mL in men and -16.5 [45.2] ng/mL in women).

In total, 7 patients had AEs of increased blood prolactin concentration (3 in the 441-mg group and 4 in the 882-mg group) and 8 had an AE of hyperprolactinemia (4 each in the 441-mg and 881-mg groups) over the course of the two studies; no patient discontinued owing to these AEs. One additional patient had an AE of hyperprolactinemia during the follow-up period. Overall, 8 patients (1.7%) reported prolactin-related AEs (decreased libido [n=3], dysmenorrhea [n=3], amenorrhea [n=1], and menstrual disorder [n=1]); 5 of these occurred in the 52-week safety study.⁶ There were no reports of gynecomastia, galactorrhea,

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breast tenderness, or erectile dysfunction. Nine patients, including 2 (1.3%) of 151 men and 7 (6.4%) of 110 women with prolactin concentration within normal limits at baseline, had prolactin elevations that were ≥ 3 times the upper limit of normal at any postbaseline assessment across the two studies, representing an additional 7 patients (2 men and 5 women) over that observed in the 52-week study.⁶

There were no clinically meaningful findings in physical examinations, vital signs, laboratory values (including those assessing metabolic parameters, liver and kidney function, or hematology indices), ECGs, or suicidal ideation (C-SSRS) results over the course of the two studies.

Other Psychiatric Medications

Three commonly prescribed adjunctive or concomitant therapies provided during the first year of treatment included benzodiazepines (n = 96 [20.1%]), adjunctive anticholinergics for EPS or akathisia (n = 65 [13.6%]), and oral antipsychotics (n = 15 [3.2%]), excluding the initial crossover period. For patients entering into >1 year of AL treatment, 9 (3.1%) of 286 received ≥ 1 dose of antipsychotic medication at some point between week 52 and their last study visit.

Post Hoc Analyses

Of the 478 patients who entered the 52-week study, 432 (441 mg, n = 103; 882 mg, n = 329) completed the 12-week assessments and were included in the post hoc analyses of durability of effect, rehospitalization, trajectory of clinical symptoms, and trajectory of illness severity. Of these, 211 completed the post hoc follow-up period.

Durability of treatment effect. Kaplan-Meier estimates for medication-related discontinuation (Figure 2A) and for all-cause discontinuation (Figure 2B) were similar for the AL 441-mg and 882-mg dose groups. Over the 12- to 124-week post hoc analysis period, discontinuations due to medication effects occurred in ~5% (AL 441 mg) to ~8% (AL 882 mg) of patients, while all-cause discontinuations occurred in ~32% in each treatment group.

Rehospitalization. The overall all-cause hospitalization rate from week 12 to the end of the LTE study was 5.6% (24/432), with 3.9% of patients (4/103) from the 441-mg group and 6.1% (20/329) from the 882-mg group being hospitalized. Exacerbation of schizophrenia (n = 8 [1.9%]) and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (n = 2 [0.5%]) were the only reasons for rehospitalization that occurred in >1 patient in any treatment group.

Trajectory of clinical symptoms. In the 52-week safety study previously reported, PANSS_T scores improved from 63.6 at the week 12 visit to 52.0 (441 mg) and 63.4 to 52.0 (882 mg), representing LS mean changes in PANSS_T scores of -8.1 and -7.2 points, respectively.¹⁵

A post hoc analysis assessing durability of effect in patients who continued into the 52-week safety study revealed further schizophrenia symptom improvement with continued AL treatment. In this post hoc analysis, despite having fairly low least-squares (LS) mean PANSS_T scores at

Table 1. Summary of PANSS and CGI-S Scores in the Post Hoc Efficacy Analysis Period: Overall and Subgroup Analyses (Observed)^a

Variable	AL 441 mg	AL 882 mg	Total
Overall Analysis			
Patients, n			
Week 12	103	329	432
Week 124	59	152	211
PANSS _T score			
Week 12	59.9 (16.3)	56.3 (12.9)	57.1 (13.8)
Week 124	49.8 (16.0)	46.8 (12.7)	47.6 (13.8)
PANSS Positive score			
Week 12	13.8 (5.4)	12.4 (3.9)	12.8 (4.4)
Week 124	10.4 (3.7)	9.9 (3.3)	10.1 (3.4)
PANSS Negative score			
Week 12	16.7 (4.6)	16.3 (4.8)	16.4 (4.7)
Week 124	14.5 (5.4)	13.7 (4.9)	13.9 (5.1)
PANSS General Psychopathology score			
Week 12	29.4 (8.4)	27.6 (6.4)	28.0 (6.9)
Week 124	24.9 (8.3)	23.1 (6.1)	23.6 (6.8)
CGI-S score			
Week 12	3.0 (1.0)	2.8 (0.8)	2.8 (0.8)
Week 124	2.5 (0.8)	2.3 (0.9)	2.3 (0.9)
Subgroup Analysis: Age			
	\geq Median Age ^b	< Median Age ^b	Overall
Patients, n			
Week 12	226	206	432
Week 124	102	109	211
PANSS _T score			
Week 12	57.5 (14.0)	56.8 (13.7)	57.1 (13.8)
Week 124	49.7 (14.4)	45.6 (12.9)	47.6 (13.8)
Subgroup Analysis: Sex			
	Men	Women	Overall
Patients, n			
Week 12	245	187	432
Week 124	116	95	211
PANSS _T score			
Week 12	57.9 (13.9)	56.1 (13.7)	57.1 (13.8)
Week 124	47.5 (13.6)	47.7 (14.0)	47.6 (13.8)

^aValues are shown as mean (SD) unless otherwise noted.

^bMedian age: 39 years.

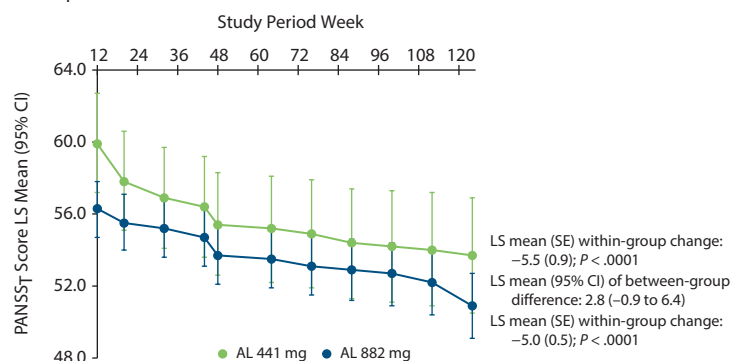
Abbreviations: AL = aripiprazole lauroxil, CGI-S = Clinical Global Impressions-Severity of Illness scale, PANSS = Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, PANSS_T = PANSS total.

week 12 baseline (AL 441 mg, 59.9; AL 882 mg, 56.3; Table 1), further significant reductions in LS mean PANSS_T scores of -5.5 and -5.0, respectively, were observed between weeks 12 and 124, indicating continued symptom improvement beyond the initial year of treatment (Figure 3A). The LS mean (95% CI) difference between treatment groups was 2.8 (-0.9 to 6.4), indicating no significant dose-dependent effect. A similar pattern of improvement was observed on the PANSS Positive and Negative subscales (Figures 3B and 3C, respectively) and in General Psychopathology subscale scores (Supplementary Figure 1). In subgroup analyses, no significant difference was observed in the magnitude of improvement in PANSS_T over the post hoc period for patients older versus younger than the median age (> 39 vs \leq 39 years) or for men versus women.

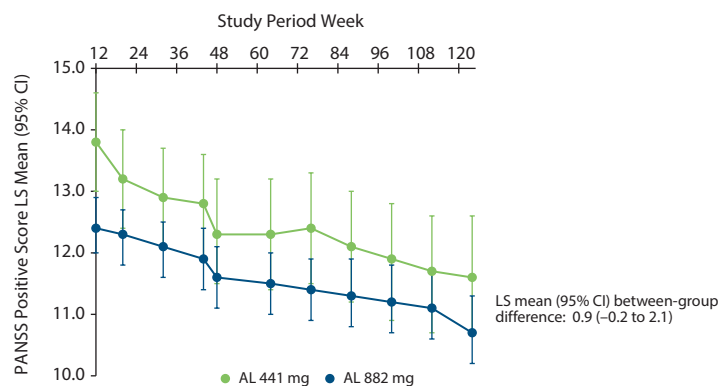
Trajectory of illness severity. Clinically relevant improvement in CGI-S total scores from weeks 12 to 124 was also observed in both AL dose groups. Mean (SD) week 12 CGI-S scores were 3.0 (0.97) and 2.8 (0.79) in the 441-mg and 882-mg groups, respectively (Table 1). At week 124, the LS mean (SE) CGI-S scores were 2.6 (0.10) in the 441-mg

Figure 3. Rating Scale Scores From Week 12 Through Week 124 (MMRM Analysis)

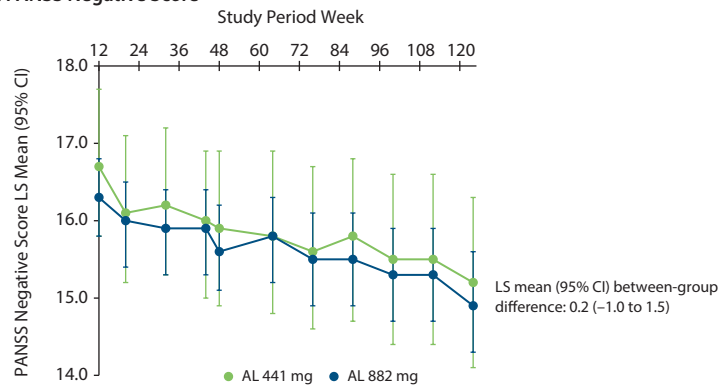
A. PANSS_T Score



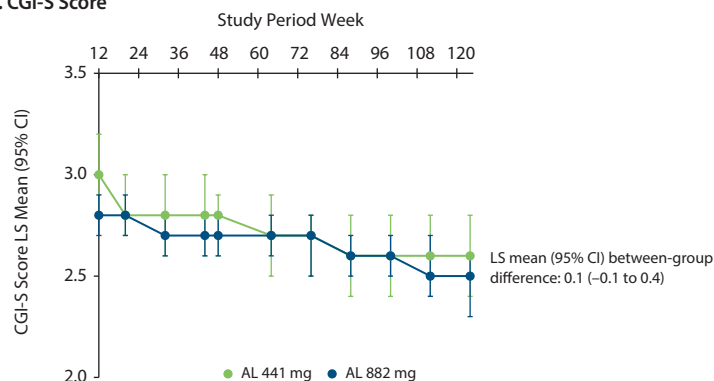
B. PANSS Positive Score



C. PANSS Negative Score



D. CGI-S Score



Abbreviations: AL = aripiprazole lauroxil, CGI-S = Clinical Global Impressions–Severity of Illness scale, LS = least squares, MMRM = mixed-effects model for repeated measures, PANSS = Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale, PANSS_T = PANSS total.

group and 2.5 (0.06) in the 882-mg group. The LS mean difference and associated 95% CIs for the change in CGI-S between the AL 441-mg and 882-mg treatment groups from weeks 12 to 124 was 0.1 (-0.1 to 0.4), indicating no between-group difference (Figure 3D).

DISCUSSION

Results for patients who received AL 441-mg or 882-mg injections every 4 weeks for up to 180 weeks (3.5 years) further inform the safety and tolerability of long-term treatment with AL in patients with schizophrenia. Continued therapeutic efficacy was observed from the 12-week stabilization point through week 124 in the post hoc follow-up period. In this analysis, the estimated probability of medication-related discontinuation was low.

The AE profile for AL in the aggregate study analysis lasting up to 180 weeks (3.5 years) was similar to that reported in the 52-week safety study.⁶ The most common AEs reported in the aggregate analysis, including insomnia, headache, increased weight, and anxiety, were also among those reported during the initial 52-week safety study.⁶ The overall rate of AEs (57.5%) was comparable to that found in the 52-week study alone (50.4%), and rates of SAEs were also comparable (3.8% vs 3.1%, respectively).⁶ The incidence of increased weight as an AE in the current analysis (6.1%) was similar to that reported in the 52-week study (5.0%).⁶ The proportion of patients with weight gains of $\geq 7\%$ increased with longer-term exposure to AL (18.4% in the 52-week study and 23.8% in this combined analysis with exposure of up to 180 weeks [3.5 years]).

The incidence of ISRs was low in the current aggregate analysis (5%) and comparable to that found in the pivotal phase 3 AL study.⁵ Of note, 23 of the 24 patients reporting ISRs did so during the initial 52-week safety study.⁶

In the aggregate safety analysis combining both studies, less than 5% of patients overall reported akathisia as an AE (441 mg, 5/110 [4.5%]; 882 mg, 18/368 [4.9%]), representing an additional 3.6% in the AL 441-mg group and an additional 0.3% in the 882-mg group over that reported in the 52-week study (441 mg, 0.9%; 882 mg, 4.6%)⁶ and lower proportions than were observed in the 12-week pivotal study (441 mg, 11.6%; 882 mg, 11.5%).⁵ Most episodes of akathisia in the 52-week study occurred early, when AL treatment was being initiated in patients who had been assigned to placebo in the 12-week efficacy study or in those who were enrolled de novo (all

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of whom were assigned to AL 882 mg). Similarly, over 75% of akathisia events in the 12-week efficacy study occurred before the second AL injection; most occurred in the first 3 weeks during supplementation with oral aripiprazole.⁵

Acute treatment with AL 441 or 882 mg is associated with significant improvement in schizophrenia symptoms,⁵ and this 2-year follow-up post hoc analysis demonstrated continued improvement in symptoms and severity of illness during long-term AL treatment. In the 12-week efficacy study, change from baseline in placebo-adjusted PANSS_T scores was -10.9 and -11.9 for the 441-mg and 882-mg dose groups, respectively. A post hoc analysis assessing durability of response in patients who continued into the 52-week safety study revealed further schizophrenia symptom improvement with continued AL treatment. The PANSS_T scores improved from 63.6 to 52.0 (441 mg) and 63.4 to 52.0 (882 mg) during the 52-week study, representing LS mean changes in PANSS_T scores of -8.1 and -7.2 points, respectively (both $P < .0001$).¹⁵ In the current analysis, significant reductions in PANSS_T score of -5.5 and -5.0 between weeks 12 and 124 were observed for the 441-mg and 882-mg dose groups, respectively, indicating continued symptom improvement beyond the initial year of treatment (Figure 3A). No difference between the dose groups in efficacy was apparent as measured by changes in PANSS or CGI-S scores, which is not unexpected as no additional benefit for higher therapeutic doses has been observed with oral aripiprazole¹⁶ or other antipsychotic medications.¹⁷

The current analysis has several limitations. First, the inclusion of patients who successfully completed the 12-week pivotal efficacy and safety study may limit the generalizability of the results to a broader population of patients with schizophrenia who would not meet the study entry criteria. In both the 52-week study and LTE, the efficacy of AL was evaluated at fixed assigned doses with no dose adjustments, contrary to what commonly occurs in clinical practice. In addition, the assignment of all patients enrolled de novo into the 882-mg group confounded interpretation of any differences in tolerability, durability of effect, or symptom trajectory between AL dose groups. All patients in the 441-mg group had previously received 12 weeks of exposure to AL in the pivotal study, and prior exposure itself may be associated with lower rates of AEs that frequently occur at treatment initiation, such as ISR or akathisia. Also, although the week 12 stabilization point was selected to minimize the effects of

the differences in AL exposure between enrolled patients with different treatment histories, prior treatment (double-blind AL or placebo or stable oral antipsychotic medication) may have affected longer-term outcomes in the post hoc analysis. Additionally, starting the post hoc analysis at week 12 of the 52-week safety study may have biased the analysis toward a more stable cohort of patients. Furthermore, the attrition of patients who had poor tolerability or lack of clinical efficacy can result in survivor biases, with the remaining patients having relatively better symptom response or fewer AEs than those who discontinued earlier. With that limitation in mind, the lack of any new or unexpected AEs in this patient population may be reassuring to clinicians concerned about possible delayed safety issues due to the nature of persistence of plasma concentrations associated with long-acting therapies. Regarding the trajectory of gradual but significant time trends in symptom improvement based on PANSS scores over time, MMRM analysis may reduce the survivor bias effect because it takes into account the course of symptoms in all patients, including those who discontinued before their last assessment. The table reporting all AEs for all patients partly addresses the latter concern. Although we acknowledge that the data reported here overlap with previously published data from the 52-week safety study, our primary goal was to assess the pattern of safety and durability of effect well beyond the 1-year period previously reported.⁶

CONCLUSIONS

In this aggregate safety analysis detailing up to 180 weeks (3.5 years) of safety and tolerability data from sequential long-term trials, AL 441 mg and 882 mg every 4 weeks was generally well tolerated. The AL safety profile observed over a period of up to 180 weeks (3.5 years) of treatment was consistent with that of oral aripiprazole and with the previously reported 52-week AL safety study results. No unexpected safety concerns were identified during the 180-week (3.5-year) follow-up period. Continuous efficacy data examined post hoc demonstrated that schizophrenia symptoms and severity of illness improved over the course of the 112-week study period, with no apparent dose effect. Results of this analysis demonstrate the tolerability and continued therapeutic efficacy of long-term treatment with AL 441 mg and 882 mg given every 4 weeks in adult patients with schizophrenia.

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Supplementary Material

Article Title: Beyond 52-Week Long-Term Safety: Long-Term Outcomes of Aripiprazole Lauroxil for Patients With Schizophrenia Continuing in an Extension Study

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List of Supplementary Material for the article

1. [Table 1](#) Disposition of Patients and Summary of Adverse Events in the Combined 52-Week and Long-term Studies (Safety Population)
2. [Figure 1](#) PANSS General Psychopathology Score From Week 12 Through Week 124 (MMRM Analysis)

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Supplementary Table 1. Disposition of Patients and Summary of Adverse Events in the Combined 52-Week and Long-term Studies (Safety Population)

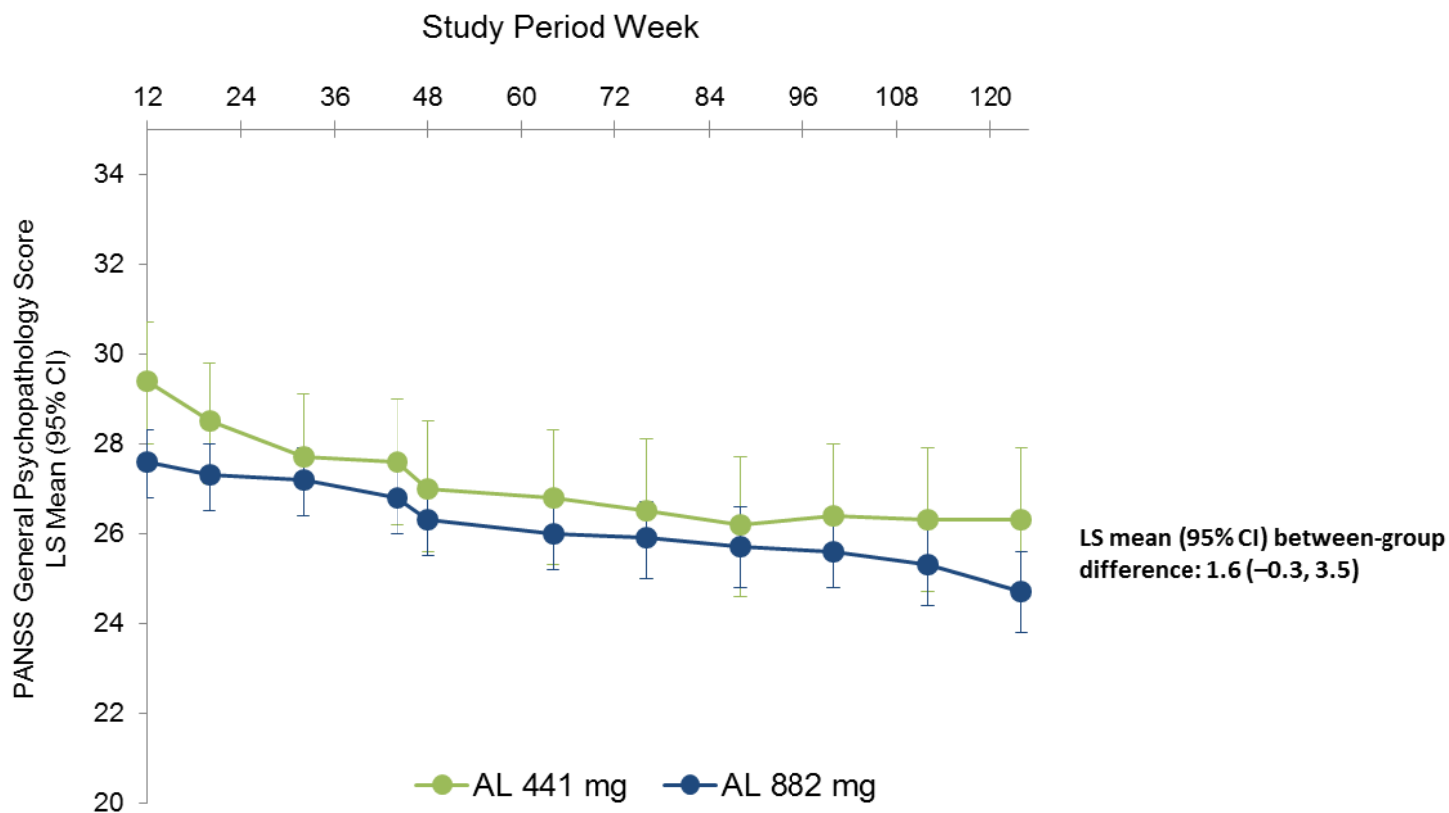
Patients, n (%)	AL 441 mg every 4 weeks n = 110	AL 882 mg every 4 weeks n = 368	Total N = 478
Completed 52-week safety study ^a	75 (68.2)	251 (68.2)	326 (68.2)
Entered LTE study	65	226	291
Completed LTE study	61 (93.8) ^b	198 (87.6) ^b	259 (89.0) ^b
Reasons for early discontinuation in the combined 52-week and LTE studies			
Withdrawal by patient	23 (20.9)	60 (16.3)	83 (17.4)
Lost to follow-up	3 (2.7)	32 (8.7)	35 (7.3)
Adverse event	3 (2.7)	31 (8.4)	34 (7.1)
Lack of efficacy	6 (5.5)	7 (1.9)	13 (2.7)
Other (unspecified)	2 (1.8)	8 (2.2)	10 (2.1)
Physician decision	1 (0.9)	4 (1.1)	5 (1.0)
Protocol violation	1 (0.9)	1 (0.3)	2 (0.4)
Noncompliance with study drug	0	1 (0.3)	1 (0.2)
Pregnancy	0	1 (0.3)	1 (0.2)
Any AE	58 (52.7)	217 (59.0)	275 (57.5)
Drug-related AE	35 (31.8)	130 (35.3)	165 (34.5)
Any SAE	0	18 (4.9)	18 (3.8)
SAEs leading to death	0	2 (0.5)	2 (0.4)
AEs occurring in $\geq 2\%$ of patients overall			
Insomnia	8 (7.3)	53 (14.4)	61 (12.8)
Headache	12 (10.9)	20 (5.4)	32 (6.7)

Patients, n (%)	AL 441 mg every 4 weeks n = 110	AL 882 mg every 4 weeks n = 368	Total N = 478
Weight increased	10 (9.1)	19 (5.2)	29 (6.1)
Anxiety	4 (3.6)	23 (6.3)	27 (5.6)
Nasopharyngitis	8 (7.3)	17 (4.6)	25 (5.2)
Akathisia	5 (4.5)	18 (4.9)	23 (4.8)
Schizophrenia	6 (5.5)	17 (4.6)	23 (4.8)
Tremor	3 (2.7)	18 (4.9)	21 (4.4)
Injection site pain	1 (0.9)	18 (4.9)	19 (4.0)
Diarrhea	6 (5.5)	11 (3.0)	17 (3.6)
Weight decreased	3 (2.7)	14 (3.8)	17 (3.6)
Nausea	4 (3.6)	11 (3.0)	15 (3.1)
Hypertension	3 (2.7)	12 (3.3)	15 (3.1)
Dizziness	4 (3.6)	9 (2.4)	13 (2.7)
Toothache	5 (4.5)	8 (2.2)	13 (2.7)
URTI	1 (0.9)	12 (3.3)	13 (2.7)
Agitation	2 (1.8)	10 (2.7)	12 (2.5)
Arthralgia	4 (3.6)	8 (2.2)	12 (2.5)
Asthenia	3 (2.7)	9 (2.4)	12 (2.5)
Cough	3 (2.7)	9 (2.4)	12 (2.5)
Influenza	3 (2.7)	8 (2.2)	11 (2.3)
Back pain	2 (1.8)	8 (2.2)	10 (2.1)

^aThese patients were censored for Kaplan-Meier analysis.

^bPercentage is based on the number of patients who entered the long-term extension study.

AE, adverse event; SAE, serious adverse event; LTE, long-term extension; URTI, upper respiratory tract infection.

Supplementary Figure 1. PANSS General Psychopathology Score From Week 12 Through Week 124 (MMRM Analysis)

AL, aripiprazole lauroxil; CI, confidence interval; LS, least squares; MMRM, mixed-effects model for repeated measures; PANSS, Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale.