




Designing Clinical Trials in Wilson's Disease

Peter Ott,^{1*} Aftab Ala ,²⁻⁴ Frederick K. Askari,⁵ Anna Czlonkowska,⁶ Ralf-Dieter Hilgers,⁷ Aurélia Poujois,^{8**} Eve A. Roberts,⁹ Thomas Damgaard Sandahl ,^{1*} Karl Heinz Weiss,^{10,11*} Peter Ferenci ,^{12***} and Michael L. Schilsky^{13***}

BACKGROUND AND AIMS: Wilson's disease (WD) is an autosomal-recessive disorder caused by *ATP7B* gene mutations leading to pathological accumulation of copper in the liver and brain. Adoption of initial treatments for WD was based on empirical observations. These therapies are effective, but there are still unmet needs for which treatment modalities are being developed. An increase of therapeutical trials is anticipated.

APPROACH AND RESULTS: The first Wilson Disease Aarhus Symposium (May 2019) included a workshop on randomized clinical trial design. The authors of the article were organizers or presented during this workshop, and this article presents their consensus on the design of clinical trials for WD, addressing trial population, treatment comparators, inclusion and exclusion criteria, and treatment endpoints. To achieve adequate recruitment of patients with this rare disorder, the study groups should include all clinical phenotypes and treatment-experienced as well as treatment-naïve patients.

CONCLUSIONS: The primary study endpoint should be clinical or a composite endpoint until appropriate surrogate endpoints are validated. Standardization of clinical trials will permit pooling of data and allow for better treatment

comparisons, as well as reduce the future numbers of patients needed per trial. (HEPATOLOGY 2021;0:1-12).

Wilson's disease (WD) is an autosomal-recessive disorder of reduced biliary copper excretion attributable to mutations in the ATPase copper-transporting beta gene (*ATP7B*) leading to pathological copper accumulation in liver, brain, and other tissues.⁽¹⁻³⁾ Symptom onset is generally in adolescence to early adulthood, but may occur at any age.

WD requires lifelong therapy to prevent, reduce, or stabilize symptoms.^(1,2) Current treatments were introduced without controlled studies. The chelators (D-penicillamine and trientine) that increase urinary copper excretion and zinc salts that decrease enteric copper absorption have raised WD patient survival to near-normal for age-matched populations with good adherence and initiation before severe organ damage.⁽⁴⁻⁷⁾ However, excellent outcomes are not universal. Up to 45% of patients have poor long-term medication adherence, with risk of disease progression.^(1,6,8)

Abbreviations: ALF, acute liver failure; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; CuEXC, exchangeable copper; FIB-4, Fibrosis-4 index; KF, Kayser-Fleischer; MELD, Model of End-Stage Liver Disease; NCC, non-ceruloplasmin-bound copper; RCT, randomized clinical trial; SOC, standard of care; UWDRS, Unified Wilson's Disease Rating Scale; WD, Wilson's disease.

Received April 9, 2021; accepted July 14, 2021.

Additional Supporting Information may be found at onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/hep.32074/suppinfo.

*European Reference Network on Hepatological Diseases (ERN RARE-LIVER).

**European Reference Network on Hereditary Metabolic Disorders (METABERN).

***Shared last authorship.

Supported by an unrestricted grant from The Memorial Foundation of Manufacturer Vilhelm Pedersen & Wife. The foundation played no role in the planning or any other phase of the study.

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DOI 10.1002/hep.32074

Potential conflict of interest: Dr. Ala advises for, is on the speakers' bureau for, and received grants from GMPO and Univar. He advises for and received grants from Alexion. Dr. Ferenci advises for Univar, Vivet, Ambys, Ultragenix, and Gilead. He received grants from Alexion. Dr. Ott is on the speakers' bureau for GMPO. Dr. Askari received grants from Alexion, Ultragenix, and Vivet. Dr. Sandahl advises for Alexion. Dr. Weiss consults for Univar, Alexion, Vivet, Pfizer, and Orphalan. Dr. Schilsky received grants from Alexion, Orphalan, and Vivet.

TABLE 1. Medical Needs in WD

- Complete reversal of symptoms is not always achieved.
- Some patients experience slow progression of disease during treatment.
- Unwanted effects may prevent use of the most effective drug.
- Long-term adherence to therapy is a major problem and may be related to unwanted drug effects, dosing, cold storage, cost, etc.
- Early drug-induced neurological deterioration has been reported with all available treatments.

Incomplete resolution of symptoms is common.^(4,9,10) Medication side effects lead to cessation in many.⁽¹¹⁾ Drug-induced paradoxical neurological deterioration may occur during initial treatment.^(4,12-14) Thus, developing new treatments for WD is necessary (Table 1).

The European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration support development of drugs for rare diseases and published guidelines for trial design and analytical method development.^(16,17) Currently, only one controlled, partly blinded, short trial in neurological WD has been reported.⁽¹⁴⁾ The interpretation of other studies is limited by nonuniform definitions of outcomes.⁽¹¹⁾ With more randomized studies expected in the future, using uniform definitions of outcomes will facilitate study comparisons.

The first Wilson Aarhus Symposium (May 2019) included a workshop on randomized clinical trial (RCT) design. A diverse group of international experts contributed. In premeetings, Drs. Ott, Ferenci, Weiss, and Schilsky defined the most important issues and invited experts to address them at the meeting. This

article summarizes conclusions from the proceedings aimed at providing guidance for design and conduct of future WD phase 2 and phase 3 clinical trials. Study populations, outcome measures, and needs for research are identified.

Study Population

CLINICAL PRESENTATION

The clinical phenotype of WD patients at presentation is variable and includes acute and chronic symptoms (Fig. 1). Given that nonacute phenotypes are not clearly separated,^(3,15) studies should include all phenotypes except those with acute liver failure (ALF) or end-stage disease refractory to medical therapy (see Exclusion Criteria below).

Clinically asymptomatic siblings of WD patients are effectively identified by genetic testing. Though appearing healthy, affected persons have elevated hepatic copper and progress to overt disease without treatment. They can be included in clinical trials after clinical and metabolic characterization.

As preconception, prenatal, and newborn genetic testing becomes more widespread, fetuses and newborn infants will be diagnosed before development of pathological copper overload. Treatment will aim to prevent development of injury and disease.⁽¹⁶⁾ Drug selection and age for treatment initiation is unclear and require further study.

ARTICLE INFORMATION:

From the ¹Department of Hepatology and Gastroenterology, Aarhus University, Aarhus, Denmark; ²Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, The Royal Surrey NHS Foundation Trust, Guildford, United Kingdom; ³Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, University of Surrey, Guildford, United Kingdom; ⁴Institute of Liver Studies, King's College Hospital, London, United Kingdom; ⁵Department of Medicine, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA; ⁶Second Department of Neurology, Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology, Warsaw, Poland; ⁷Department of Medical Statistics, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany; ⁸Neurology Department and National Reference Centre for Wilson's Disease, Rothschild Foundation Hospital, Paris, France; ⁹Departments of Paediatrics, Medicine, and Pharmacology and Toxicology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; ¹⁰Salem Medical Center, Heidelberg, Germany; ¹¹Department of Internal Medicine, IV at University Hospital Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany; ¹²Department of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; ¹³Departments of Medicine and Surgery, Yale University Medical Center, New Haven, CT, USA.

ADDRESS CORRESPONDENCE AND REPRINT REQUESTS TO:

Peter Ott, D.M.Sci.
Department of Hepatology and Gastroenterology
Aarhus University
Palle Juul-Jensens Boulevard 35

8200 Aarhus N, Denmark
E-mail: peterott@rm.dk
Tel.: (+DK) 40 19 38 26

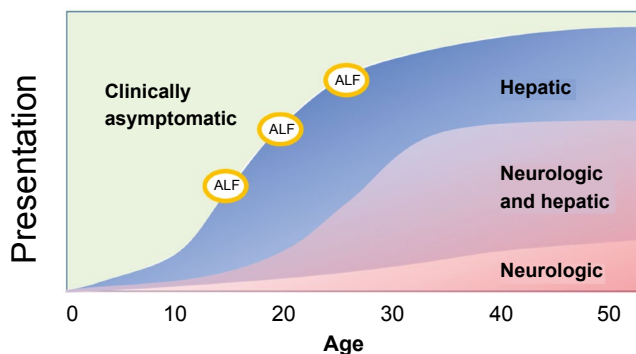


FIG. 1. Clinical course of WD. After a subclinical period, WD presents with hepatic (mean age, 17.6 years) and/or neurological (mean age, 23.4 years) symptoms. Approximately 60% have both. Three percent to 5% present with acute hepatic failure (ALF), which is fatal without liver transplantation. In the remaining patients, the medical treatment aims at preventing or stopping disease progression and, if possible, inducing a regression of symptoms.

Given that disease course and underlying pathophysiology is similar, children ≥ 12 years old and adults can be included in the same RCTs after appropriate bioethical considerations and dosing modification. Separate studies are needed for younger children.

PATIENT GENOTYPE

Only approximately half of reported *ATP7B* mutations are considered pathogenic or likely pathogenic.⁽¹⁷⁾ Several studies failed to demonstrate clear genotype-phenotype correlations.^(1,15,18) Siblings and even monozygotic twins may have diverse phenotypes.⁽¹⁹⁾ Thus, stratification based on genotype is not reasonable, except in future trials for gene repair.

TREATMENT STATUS

Ideally, an RCT includes only treatment-naïve patients. However, the recruitment phase may be unacceptably long, even if patients treated for < 28 days are included. Most current studies therefore included both treatment-naïve and -experienced patients. The ratio should be balanced given that clinical and biochemical improvement is more likely in the treatment naïve. It is reasonable to stratify analysis of treatment-experienced patients to < 3 or ≥ 3 years because biochemically and clinical stability is more likely after 3 years.⁽²⁰⁾ A run-in period on current treatment is

recommended for treated patients to ensure baseline compliance, reduce study dropout, and help standardize data collection.⁽²¹⁾ The most common design is to randomize treatment-experienced patients to the trial drug or the patient's current treatment. Although this pragmatic choice is supported by the author panel, certain possible biases must be taken into account. Because using a run-in period and requiring clinical stability (see section on Stability below) likely ensure that current treatment is optimized at inclusion, the trial drug may be held to a higher standard than if only treatment-naïve patients were studied. At the same time, double blinding may be difficult and more costly; however, certain outcome measures can be obtained in a single-blinded fashion.

Inclusion Criteria

DIAGNOSIS

The diagnosis of WD should rest on standardized, validated diagnostic criteria such as the Leipzig score.^(22,23) A liver biopsy is not a requisite for WD diagnosis or for inclusion in a clinical trial unless study endpoints include hepatic copper content or histology.

STABILITY

Inclusion criteria may require clinical and biochemical stability; however, a generally accepted definition is lacking. After 3 years of uninterrupted treatment, further symptom regression is unlikely and clinical condition, treatment dosing, and measures of copper metabolism are usually stable. For patients with < 3 years of treatment, the definition of stability should leave room for possible symptom regression. Some patients will never be stable despite treatment ("treatment failures") and RCTs with that specific focus are needed.

Exclusion Criteria Specific to WD

ALF

Patients with ALF or at high risk of ALF should be excluded from pharmacological trials. Use of the new

Wilson's index for predicting mortality, developed for WD children presenting with liver failure,⁽²⁴⁾ can help identify these persons. Given that a score of ≥ 11 predicted death, we recommend excluding WD patients with a score >10 despite limited data in adults.⁽²⁵⁾

END-STAGE LIVER DISEASE

Patients with clinical instability attributable to refractory ascites, overt HE, or gastroesophageal variceal bleeding within 6 months should be excluded unless treated and stabilized. HCC and cholangiocarcinoma should also exclude enrollment. Listed patients with compensated cirrhosis may be included. Patients with a waiting time for transplant >1 year can be enrolled. Liver transplantation should be an exclusion criterion.

NEUROLOGICAL END-STAGE DISEASE

Patients with marked disabilities may improve and be included in an RCT. Those with severe neurological deficits (bedridden, fixed dystonia or parkinsonism, and severe cognitive impairment) nonresponsive to treatment for >12 months should be excluded from treatment trials.

Withdrawal Criteria From Trials

Patients should be withdrawn from treatment trials if they experience drug injury (alanine aminotransferase [ALT] increases >5 - to 10-fold normal or hyperbilirubinemia >2 -fold normal); worsening of cirrhosis (new onset of ascites, encephalopathy, variceal bleeding, and/or jaundice); neurological deterioration (i.e., by a predefined increase in the United Wilson's Disease Rating Scale [UWDRS]); or significant psychiatric disease, such as onset of psychosis, severe depression, or behavioral changes.

Paradoxical neurological deterioration has been described as rapid neurological worsening within the 6 months of the start of an initial or secondary treatment.⁽¹³⁾ If this is not defined as a treatment failure per protocol, the protocol should provide concise instructions about dose reduction and a subsequent reduced rate of dose escalation.

Endpoints

CLINICALLY IMPORTANT OR SURROGATE ENDPOINTS

The primary endpoint should define the effectiveness of treatment. It is needed for power calculations to determine the number of patients needed for the trial. In a phase 3 trial, the EMA states that "ideally a 'hard' and clinically relevant endpoint" is used as the primary endpoint variable.⁽²⁶⁾ We define "a clinically important" endpoint as a clinical effect of treatment on how the patient feels, functions, and survives.^(27,28) This endpoint should be objectively measurable, reflect important aspects of clinical disease progression, and have a meaningful relation to patients' quality of life.^(27,28)

Surrogate endpoints must be validated to ensure that they adequately reflect the clinically important outcome. Their use as a primary endpoint may shorten the study duration and reduce the sample size. As discussed below, surrogate endpoints meeting these criteria are lacking for WD. Identifying surrogate endpoints should be prioritized in future work.

Surrogate markers are chosen because of their relation to the pathophysiology and disease natural history⁽²⁶⁾; however, they are insufficient to verify long-term patient benefit.

Exploratory endpoints are included to better estimate the efficacy and confirm the mechanism of action of treatments.

Composite endpoints combining different endpoints are necessary when a single meaningful primary endpoint cannot be defined. Use of multiple simultaneous endpoints, clinical or biochemical, may be necessary despite a less-clear interpretation.⁽²⁶⁾

HEPATIC ENDPOINTS

Endpoints should relate to the goals of treatment. On treatment, patients with near-normal histology or minimal steatosis should remain stable, whereas those with inflammation, fibrosis, or cirrhosis should improve or at least remain stable (Fig. 1). Markers of treatment failure include fibrosis progression, cirrhotic decompensation, or liver failure requiring transplantation or causing death (Table 2).

TABLE 2. Endpoints in Trials for Patients With WD**Hepatic Endpoints**

- The clinically important hepatological endpoints include fibrosis progression and development of cirrhosis and its complications (ascites, esophageal varices, jaundice, and HE).
- No measure has been validated as a hepatological surrogate endpoint, but the likely candidate is fibrosis progression/regression assessed by transient elastography or MRE.
- Surrogate markers should include clinical scores in cirrhosis (MELD, Child-Pugh).
- Exploratory endpoints may include peripheral fibrosis markers (FIB-4 index, APRI, and ELF), markers of inflammation, and quantitative liver function tests (galactose elimination capacity, LiMax test, or lidocaine clearance test).
- Exploratory endpoints also include ALT, AST, and other liver function tests to monitor treatment safety.

Identified areas of research**High priority**

- Prospective validation in large cohorts of WD patients of transient elastography (FibroScan, ARFI, or MRE) as possible surrogate markers for fibrosis regression/progression and development of cirrhosis in the individual patient

Others

- Prospective validation of markers of inflammation and quantitative tests of liver function as endpoints

Neurological endpoints

- The use of a common neurological rating scale will facilitate comparison between studies and is recommended.
- At the present time, the panel recommends the use of the UWDRS as an important neurological endpoint.
- No measure has been validated as a neurological surrogate endpoint or surrogate marker.
- Exploratory endpoints may include MRI, evoked potentials, psychiatric disease, and the use of drugs to treat psychiatric disease.

Identified areas of research**High priority**

- Development of a neurological score that is less complex and with good correlation to the physical well-being of the patient
- Prospective validation in large cohorts of WD patients whether changes on MRI described in a reproducible way parallel clinical neurological development in the individual patient
- Development of specific measures to evaluate psychiatric disease as well as quality of life in WD patients

Others

- Prospective validation of evoked potentials and cerebrospinal copper as endpoints

Endpoints related to assessment of copper metabolism

- No measure of copper metabolism has been validated as a surrogate endpoint. The most likely candidates are NCC, CuEXC, and 24-hour urine copper after a 48-hour drug holiday.
- The 24-hour urine excretion on current treatment or after a 48-hour drug holiday may be included as a surrogate marker.
- Exploratory endpoints may include optical coherence tomographic assessment of KF ring intensity.

Identified areas of research**High priority**

- Prospective validation in large cohorts of treated WD patients as to whether NCC, CuEXC, or 24-hour urinary copper after a 48-hour drug holiday are predictive of important clinical endpoints
- Development and validation of methods to quantify plasma copper that is bioavailable

Others

- Prospective validation of assessment of KF ring intensity by use of optical coherence tomography as an endpoint
- Development of methods that quantify intracellular effects of copper

Abbreviations: ARFI, acoustic radiation force impulse; MRE, magnetic resonance elastography.

Routine Laboratory Parameters

ALT and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) are markers of hepatocellular necrosis and should be included as secondary or exploratory endpoints and measured for monitoring treatment safety. Biomarkers of liver protein synthesis (albumin, international normalized ratio, and pseudocholinesterase) and excretion (bilirubin) should be included as estimates for liver function. These parameters form part of the scoring systems for those patients with cirrhosis, such as the

Model for End-Stage Liver Disease (MELD) score and Child-Pugh score.

Development of Fibrosis

Change in hepatic fibrosis is a potentially useful endpoint and can be included as a secondary or exploratory endpoint or as part of a composite endpoint.

The best way to assess hepatic fibrosis is uncertain, but includes histological grading, elastography (sound wave or obtained by MRI), and biochemical methods.

In WD, liver biopsy may be less useful because histological findings did not clearly differentiate between progressors and nonprogressors in past trials,^(29,30) and some patients hesitate to undergo biopsy. Transient elastography is a potential surrogate endpoint (Supporting Information S.1.1), but prospective studies of the rate of fibrosis progression/regression in WD are needed. Until then, it is recommended as a surrogate marker. Noninvasive biochemical markers of fibrosis, such as AST to Platelet Ratio Index (APRI), Fibrosis-4 (FIB-4) index, and Enhanced Liver Fibrosis (ELF) index, are less sensitive than elastography and may be included as exploratory endpoints (Supporting Information S1.1).

Further developments of MR methodology assessing hepatic fibroinflammation, steatosis, and iron content may be of interest as exploratory endpoints (Supporting Information S.1.1).

Progression to Cirrhosis and Its Complications

Development of complications of cirrhosis evolve slowly, but are clinically important as endpoints in studies with long-term duration. Ideally, on treatment they may improve (i.e., disappearance of ascites or esophageal varices), but worsening may lead to study withdrawal (see Withdrawal section).

For WD patients with cirrhosis, validated prognostic information can be obtained using the Child-Pugh,⁽³¹⁾ MELD,⁽³²⁾ and MELD-sodium scores.⁽³³⁾ These scores could be included as surrogate markers of liver disease progression or regression on treatment; however, there are no supportive data for their use in WD patients without cirrhosis.

Other Possible Surrogate Hepatic Markers

One treatment target is the reduction or prevention of inflammation. Biomarkers for hepatic inflammation need to be developed given that ALT alone is insufficient (Supporting Information S.1.2).

The new Wilson's index for predicting mortality⁽²⁴⁾ discussed above (see Exclusion Criteria) may be a useful endpoint for safety because a rising score may portend severe liver injury given that the score captures elements of systemic inflammatory response syndrome and acute-phase injury.

The potential use of quantitative dynamic liver function tests described in Supporting Information S.1.3) as surrogate endpoints should be evaluated.

NEUROLOGICAL ENDPOINTS

Neurological manifestations of WD can be classified into syndrome types based on predominant signs, such as tremor, ataxia, bradykinesia (parkinsonism-like), and dystonia. The choice of neurological endpoint should encompass this wide variability. This consideration led to the development of scoring systems for assessment of neurological status in clinical trials.^(3,34-37)

The UWDRS

The UWDRS is a widely used scoring system for WD.⁽³⁵⁻³⁷⁾ Part I of the UWDRS assesses consciousness, Part II is a patient-reported evaluation of disability, and Part III a rater-determined neurological examination (Supporting Information S.2.1). Use of the UWDRS can be blinded if the assessor is unaware of the treatment. Video recordings may allow a centralized evaluation. Interobserver agreement is sufficient to permit the use of single-observer assessments (see Supporting Information S.2.1). A possible limitation of Part III is that if the total score is used to estimate disease severity, a positive change in one item (i.e., handwriting) can neutralize a negative change in another (i.e., speech), which may not be equivalent for the patient. Analysis of elements of the UWDRS is indicated to determine which are most relevant to patient functionality.

The use of a common neurological rating scale will facilitate comparison between studies, and presently we recommend use of the UWDRS. However, less complex and time-consuming measurements of patients' neurological functional status are desirable. UWDRS Part II may be of interest given that it is less time-consuming (patient reported) and correlated with UWDRS Part III.⁽³⁷⁾ The modified Rankin score⁽³⁸⁾ deserves further evaluation given that it correlated with the UWDRS after liver transplantation for neurological WD.⁽³⁹⁾

MRI

To be a useful surrogate endpoint, MRI findings require objective and reproducible evaluation parameters and longitudinal studies demonstrating that MRI

changes correlate with clinical findings in individual patients. Until such data are available, the use of MRI in clinical trials is exploratory. Validation of MRI is in progress (Supporting Information S.2.2). Importantly, it would allow for blinded, centralized evaluation.

Other Possible Clinical Neurological Endpoints

Small interesting reports suggest a possible value of evoked potentials (Supporting Information S.2.3), but further studies are needed.

PSYCHIATRIC AND OTHER ENDPOINTS

Psychiatric manifestations of WD are relevant as study endpoint(s) given that they affect quality of life.⁽⁴⁰⁾ At the present time, with no validated instruments specific for WD available, we recommend the use of a simple standardized questionnaires, such as the Patient Health Questionnaire-9. Any treatment of psychiatric disorders should be monitored during trials. Psychometric test batteries may be useful to detect subtle changes in cognition and/or psychomotor performance, but need validation in WD (Supporting Information S.2.3).

Other less-common symptoms of WD, such as arthropathy, female reproductive abnormalities, and renal and skin disturbances, may be considered as tertiary or exploratory endpoints.

COPPER METABOLISM AND STUDY ENDPOINTS

For treatments modifying copper metabolism, their impact on copper metabolism should be a focus of phase 1 and 2 trials whereas phase 3 trials should focus on the impact of the treatment on clinical outcomes. At present, none of the measures of copper metabolism discussed below are validated as surrogate endpoints given that there still is a need to demonstrate that with treatment they have a positive correlation with good clinical outcome.⁽²⁰⁾

Measurements of Bioavailable Copper

Determination of “free” bioavailable copper concentration has been proposed as a possible surrogate marker. This copper fraction is considered biologically

active and is the target of treatment to prevent the extrahepatic uptake of copper. There are several approaches to measure free copper.

Non-ceruloplasmin-bound copper (NCC) is estimated by subtracting ceruloplasmin-bound copper from the total serum copper concentration.^(1,2) A weakness of the methodology is biologically implausible negative values in some patients (Supporting Information S.3.1). Reports on the correlation between NCC normalization and clinical outcome are conflicting,⁽⁴¹⁻⁴³⁾ but in a recent phase 2 study, the NCC estimate correlated with clinical outcome during treatment with bis-choline tetrathiomolybdate.⁽⁴⁴⁾

Measurement of exchangeable copper (CuEXC) is obtained by the incubation of serum with EDTA to remove loosely bound copper and subsequent removal of ceruloplasmin-bound copper by ultrafiltration.⁽⁴⁹⁾ The method does not depend on the measurement of ceruloplasmin. Correlation between CuEXC and organ damage was observed in an animal study.⁽⁴⁵⁾ CuEXC was related to patient compliance,⁽⁴⁶⁾ but longitudinal data in patients have not been reported.

For further discussion of the measurement of bioavailable (free) copper, see Supporting Information S.3.1. At the present stage, neither NCC nor CuEXC has been validated as a surrogate endpoint. The data do not allow a conclusion as to which is more valuable for treatment monitoring. At least one of these should be included as an exploratory endpoint.

Newly reported mass spectrometry-based methods directly measure ceruloplasmin copper and total copper.⁽⁴⁷⁾ This method suggests weaknesses with both the estimation of NCC and CuEXC methodologies.

Twenty-Four-Hour Urinary Copper Excretion

Twenty-four-hour urinary copper excretion is used for diagnosis and treatment monitoring of WD.^(1,2,23,43) Symptomatic patients treated with cupriuretic chelators have initial increases in copper excretion that decrease with time, but remain above the normal range.^(20,43,48) The intraindividual variation is pronounced, but lower than with NCC.⁽⁴³⁾ Because 24-hour urine copper excretion is dose dependent and reflects dietary intake and total body copper content,⁽⁴⁸⁾ it is useful to monitor the treatment of a given patient assuming relatively consistent dietary copper intake.

With zinc therapy (no cupriuretic effect), the pattern is different, and in those with elevated urinary copper excretion, there is a slow decrease in copper excretion that takes months to years to reach the normal range.⁽⁴²⁾

Measurement of 24-hour urinary copper excretion after a 48-hour “drug holiday” might overcome the problems of interpretation during chelator therapy^(1,48,49) and may reflect whole-body copper in these persons. In compliant patients, and for an individual patient, urinary copper excretion after a 48-hour drug holiday reflects whole-body copper content and not differences in dosing or drug absorption, facilitating treatment comparisons.^(43,50)

Twenty-four-hour urinary copper excretion should be included in a clinical study as a surrogate marker. In studies including chelating agents, collection after a 48-hour drug holiday may be preferred to facilitate comparison between treatments.

Other Possible Exploratory Endpoints Related to Copper Metabolism

For long-term treatments, changes in organ copper content may be ideal but very hard to obtain. One noninvasive approach is the quantification of Kayser-Fleischer (KF) rings intensity by anterior segment optical coherence tomography (Supporting Information S.3.2). Measurement of copper in cerebrospinal fluid is more invasive, but may reflect cerebral copper burden (Supporting Information S.3.2). Hepatic copper concentration in liver biopsy samples is not useful for evaluating therapy because it may vary within the liver⁽⁵¹⁾ and remains elevated despite clinical improvement.^(30,52)

PATIENT-REPORTED OUTCOMES

Quality of life and functional status are important efficacy measures of long-term therapy,⁽²⁸⁾ but cannot be used as primary endpoints because their relation to long-term disease progression is unknown. The “minimal UWDRS” transformed into a patient-reported outcome included nine items related to activities of daily living that correlated with UWDRS scores.⁽³⁷⁾ It is recommended that a specific quality-of-life index for WD be developed and used as a secondary outcome measure until validation.

CHOOSING ENDPOINTS IN CLINICAL TRIALS IN WD

Although copper parameters are useful primary endpoints in phase 2 studies, none have been validated to be used as the primary surrogate endpoint in phase 3 studies. In these studies, which include various clinical phenotypes, no single clinical endpoint would cover all situations (Fig. 2). Therefore, the primary endpoint must be a composite, including assessment of the most relevant clinical and biochemical features. The simplest form will include definitions of progression, regression, or no change of disease. A more advanced composite endpoint would be a “WD severity score” including more parameters with weighting according to their impact on disease severity and patient functionality. Such a score may be a more sensitive composite primary endpoint in future RCTs in WD and would also be useful for the validation of specific measures of copper metabolism for use as surrogate outcome measures.

Trial Design Considerations

CHOICE OF STUDY DRUG AND COMPARATOR FOR WD TREATMENT IN TRIALS

With the currently available treatments for WD, survival is near normal.^(4,6,7) Given that clinical deterioration can develop within months after treatment discontinuation,^(53,54) placebo monotherapy as the comparator in an RCT is impossible. In current studies, standard of care (SOC) is used as the comparator. New treatments can be directly compared to SOC or as an add-on treatment to SOC alone. Ideally, SOC should be standardized for all study participants. In current trials, SOC varies according to local traditions, economics, and differences in regulatory approval of medications.

SAMPLE SIZE

In any RCT, the necessary sample size depends on the minimally relevant difference in treatment outcomes. Regulatory authorities⁽²⁶⁾ and the scientific community^(55,56) recognize the need for innovative

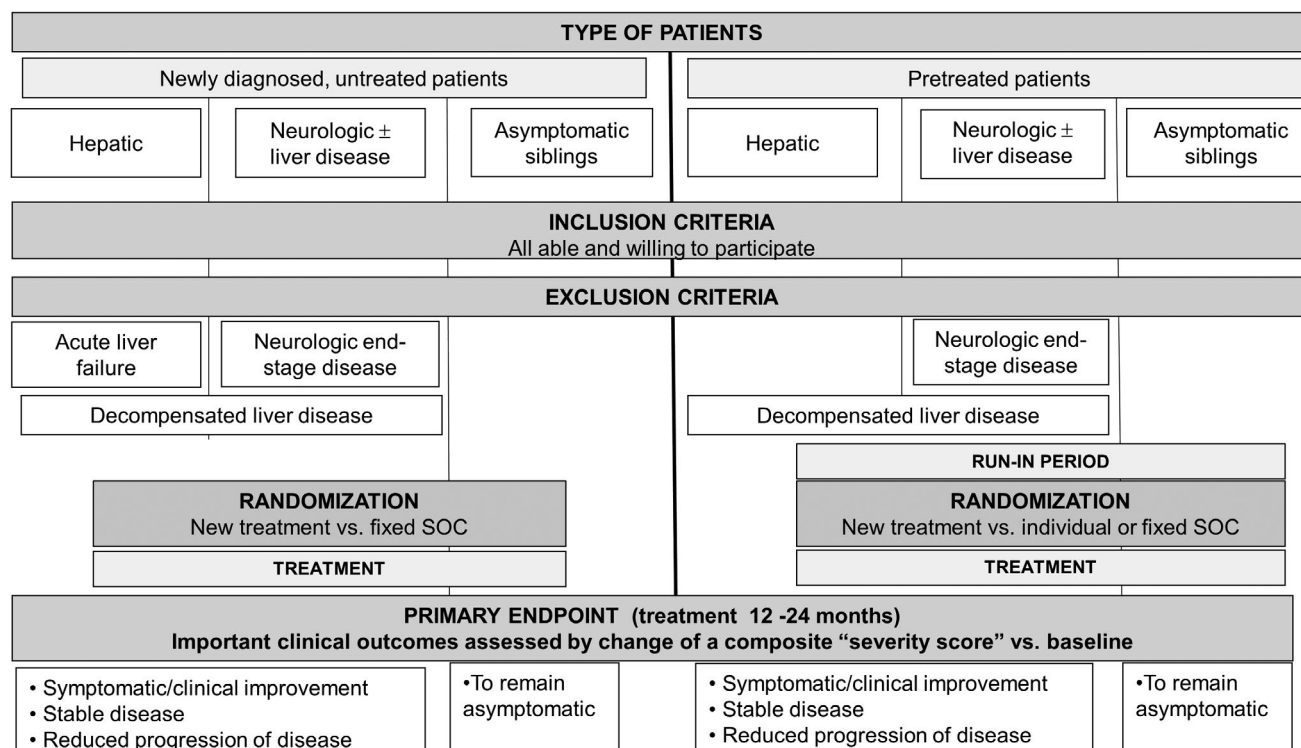


FIG. 2. Proposed design for prospective, randomized phase 2 and phase 3 studies in WD. Given that currently there is no single endpoint describing all possible features of WD, we propose to develop a composite score ("severity score") that includes and weights several clinical and laboratory parameters. Until then, a combination of changes of single parameters from baseline can be described as improved, unchanged, or worse.

solutions to design and analyze clinical trials with as few participants as possible, especially for rare disorders. To increase the number of eligible patients, stratification should only be used if an impact on the outcome is expected.^(26,57) Also, sample size may be reduced if longitudinal evaluation of endpoint variables is applied using all available data rather than baseline to end-of-study comparisons.⁽⁵⁸⁾

LENGTH OF TRIAL

The optimal trial duration is derived from knowledge of the natural history of the disease. When patients with WD were treated with chelators or zinc, partial normalization of ALT, albumin, and prothrombin time was observed after 6 months, and most patients reached values close to or within the normal range after 12-24 months.^(30,42) Histological normalization may take 6-10 years in adults,^(30,59) possibly shorter in children.⁽⁶⁰⁾ Neurological

symptoms will typically stabilize and start improving after 2 months of treatment, but improvements after 3 years are possible.⁽¹⁴⁾ Thus, studies with clinical endpoints may need trial durations of ≥ 1 -2 years. The use of surrogate endpoints will help to shorten trial length.

SPECIFIC DESIGNS

Depending on the specific aim of the study, the choice of study design will be influenced by the rarity of the disease and the availability of suitable study subjects.

Crossover trial designs reduce variability and thus the necessary sample size. The crossover design requires that the disease should not progress between periods and there should be no residual treatment effects. This may be difficult to fulfil in long-term studies in WD, but the design may be applicable to short-term studies.

Sequential designs have been developed for use in superiority studies and will often reduce sample size. The trial continues until superiority is demonstrated in one arm or until there is a certain number of included patients. Outcomes must be available shortly after the individual patient's trial termination.

Adaptive designs have specific advantages in rare diseases.⁽⁵⁵⁾ With adaptive designs, the trial is separated into two or more independent phases in which an analysis described in the protocol can lead to protocol changes, such as stop for futility or efficacy, or changes in sample size, endpoints, inclusion criteria, or even removal or addition of new arms of active treatment.^(56,61) With the responsive-adaptive randomization designs, the randomization ratios change during the trial according to the observed responses.⁽²⁶⁾ A flexible adaptive enrichment design allows the trial to start with a large population of "straightforward" patients. Based on the experience of the first part of the trial, more specific subpopulations are assessed in the second phase.

Even more advanced solutions are under development,⁽⁵⁶⁾ including multiarm sequential designs and the use of external data for the analysis of phase 3 trials.⁽⁶²⁾ In the latter case, it is important that the data obtained are of similar quality (i.e., according to the recommendations in this article).

Statistical Methods

Small sample-size studies require more complex statistical analysis than larger studies. Methods are being developed to deal with multiple endpoints, sensitivity analyses, adjustment for baseline variables, and stratification and the evaluation of repeated measurements.

Bayesian methods may further increase the information that can be extracted from an RCT, although regulatory authorities will require validation of the earlier beliefs that will be included in the analysis. These methods may be most valuable for sample-size estimations.⁽⁶³⁾

Monitoring

For monitoring the clinical and biological improvement, adherence, and safety of a new treatment, the frequency of visits must take into account disease

phase and severity.⁽²⁰⁾ During the initial phase of treatment after diagnosis, symptomatic patients should be assessed every 2–4 weeks for 2 months and then at 2- to 3-month intervals until the end of the first year. If a treatment-naïve patient is randomized to receive SOC, dose modifications may be needed according to the drug selected. In the late phase of a trial, follow-up should be twice-yearly, even in asymptomatic or stable patients.⁽²⁾ More frequent monitoring may be needed after treatment modifications or based on clinical indication.

Monitoring should also detect signs of overtreatment, such as neutropenia, sideroblastic anemia, hyperferritinemia, and, possibly, hepatic iron accumulation. Overtreated patients are also expected to present with low serum copper and low NCC and CuEXC. They will also have low 24-hour urinary copper relative to the treatment used. Urinary excretion after a 48-hour drug holiday may be helpful in monitoring patients on D-penicillamine or trientine. In case of overtreatment, therapy should temporarily be discontinued and, rarely, copper replaced.

Conclusion

With the ongoing development of new therapies for WD, we recommend that newly initiated clinical trials follow the above consensus guidance to improve the impact of the individual studies and facilitate their comparison. In order to achieve adequate recruitment, the trial population should include all clinical phenotypes and treatment-experienced and -naïve patients. The most important clinical hepatic and neurological endpoints were discussed. The primary study endpoint should be clinical or a composite endpoint, given that no surrogate endpoints are validated. Centers around the world are urged to provide this validation given that the use of surrogate endpoints would shorten trial duration and speed the development of therapies for WD.

Acknowledgment: This work was supported by The Memorial Foundation for Manufacturer Vilhelm Pedersen & Wife. Ralf-Dieter Hilgers received funding from the European Union's 7th Framework Programme for research, technological development, and demonstration under the IDEAL Grant

Agreement no. 602552, the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the EJP RD COFUND-EJP no. 825575, and ERICA under Grant Agreement no. 964908.

Author contributions: P.O., T.D.S., M.L.S., and P.F. conceived the article. All authors contributed to the draft and critical revision of the article. All authors approved the final version.

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Author names in bold designate shared co-first authorship.

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