

Efficacy and safety of abobotulinumtoxinA in spastic lower limb

Randomized trial and extension

OPEN 

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To demonstrate single abobotulinumtoxinA injection efficacy in lower limb vs placebo for adults with chronic hemiparesis and assess long-term safety and efficacy of repeated injections.

Methods: In a multicenter, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, single-cycle study followed by a 1-year open-label, multiple-cycle extension, adults ≥ 6 months after stroke/brain injury received one lower limb injection (abobotulinumtoxinA 1,000 U, abobotulinumtoxinA 1,500 U, placebo) followed by ≤ 4 open-label cycles (1,000, 1,500 U) at ≥ 12 -week intervals. Efficacy measures included Modified Ashworth Scale (MAS) in gastrocnemius-soleus complex (GSC; double-blind primary endpoint), physician global assessment (PGA), and comfortable barefoot walking speed. Safety was the open-label primary endpoint.

Results: After a single injection, mean (95% confidence interval) MAS GSC changes from baseline at week 4 (double-blind, $n = 381$) were as follows: -0.5 (-0.7 to -0.4) (placebo, $n = 128$), -0.6 (-0.8 to -0.5) (abobotulinumtoxinA 1,000 U, $n = 125$; $p = 0.28$ vs placebo), and -0.8 (-0.9 to -0.7) (abobotulinumtoxinA 1,500 U, $n = 128$; $p = 0.009$ vs placebo). Mean week 4 PGA scores were as follows: 0.7 (0.5 , 0.9) (placebo), 0.9 (0.7 , 1.1) (1,000 U; $p = 0.067$ vs placebo), and 0.9 (0.7 , 1.1) (1,500 U; $p = 0.067$); walking speed was not significantly improved vs placebo. At cycle 4, week 4 (open-label), mean MAS GSC change reached -1.0 . Incremental improvements in PGA and walking speed occurred across open-label cycles; by cycle 4, week 4, mean PGA was 1.9 , and walking speed increased $+25.3\%$ (17.5 , 33.2), with 16% of participants walking >0.8 m/s (associated with community mobility; 0% at baseline). Tolerability was good and consistent with the known abobotulinumtoxinA safety profile.

Conclusions: In chronic hemiparesis, single abobotulinumtoxinA (Dysport Ipsen) administration reduced muscle tone. Repeated administration over a year was well-tolerated and improved walking speed and likelihood of achieving community ambulation.

Clinicaltrial.gov identifiers: NCT01249404, NCT01251367.

Classification of evidence: The double-blind phase of this study provides Class I evidence that for adults with chronic spastic hemiparesis, a single abobotulinumtoxinA injection reduces lower extremity muscle tone. *Neurology*® 2017;89:2245-2253

GLOSSARY

ANCOVA = analysis of covariance; **BoNT-A** = botulinum toxin type A; **CI** = confidence interval; **CS** = coefficients of muscle shortening; **EQ-5D** = European Quality of Life; **GSC** = gastrocnemius-soleus complex; **ITT** = intent-to-treat; **MAS** = Modified Ashworth Scale; **PGA** = physician global assessment; **QoL** = quality of life; **SAE** = serious adverse event; **SF-36** = Short-Form Health Survey; **TBI** = traumatic brain injury; **TEAE** = treatment-emergent adverse event.

Hemiparesis from acquired brain injury can impair mobility, related to abnormal passive and active antagonist muscle resistance.^{1,2} In chronic hemiparesis, walking speed stabilizes at a low plateau level, inadequate for sustainable community ambulation.^{3,4} Slow walking speed and inability to ambulate in the community represents a significant health issue, associated with accelerated health decline.^{5,6}

Supplemental data
at *Neurology.org*

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Go to *Neurology.org* for full disclosures. Funding information and disclosures deemed relevant by the authors, if any, are provided at the end of the article. The Article Processing Charge was funded by Ipsen.

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Intramuscular injection of botulinum toxin type A (BoNT-A), a neurotoxin produced by *Clostridium botulinum* bacteria,⁷ produces muscle relaxation for 12–16 weeks or longer and is an effective treatment for muscle overactivity in spastic paresis.^{8–13} While abobotulinumtoxinA (Dysport; IpsenPharma, Wrexham, UK) reduces muscle tone and improves spasticity-related features in upper and lower limb muscles, long-term safety of repeated lower limb injections and concomitant effect on walking speed in hemiparesis have not been explored.^{8–13}

We evaluated efficacy and safety of abobotulinumtoxinA in participants with chronic hemiparesis causing walking impairment, from a double-blind, single-cycle study followed by an open-label, repeated-cycle extension.

METHODS Primary research question. The double-blind study asked whether abobotulinumtoxinA is effective at reducing lower extremity muscle tone, measured using the Modified Ashworth Scale (MAS) score. This study provides Class I evidence that for adults with chronic spastic hemiparesis, a single abobotulinumtoxinA injection reduces lower extremity muscle tone.

Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and participant consents. The research protocol and all study documents were approved by an independent ethics committee. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the International Conference on Harmonisation Consolidated Guidelines on Good Clinical Practice. Written informed consent was obtained prior to participants entering the study (Clinical Trial identifiers, double-blind NCT01249404; open-label NCT01251367).

Study population. Inclusion criteria were ambulatory participants aged 18–80 years with spastic hemiparesis causing gait dysfunction; comfortable barefoot walking speed 0.1–0.8 m/s, measured on a 10-m walking speed test without walking aids; 1 clinically defined stroke episode or brain trauma ≥ 6 months prior to enrollment; MAS score ≥ 2 in gastrocnemius–soleus complex (GSC; measured with knee extended) in toxin-naïve participants (no previous BoNT-A injection in affected lower limb) or ≥ 3 in toxin non-naïve participants (≥ 4 months after last BoNT-A injection); and GSC spasticity angle $\geq 5^\circ$ (Tardieu Scale).¹⁴ Exclusion criteria were major limitation in passive range of motion at hip, knee, or ankle; known sensitivity to BoNT or abobotulinumtoxinA excipients; pregnancy; and severe cognitive impairment that interfered with consent provision. No standardized physiotherapy regimen was associated with this protocol, but community physiotherapy initiated before study had to remain unchanged to week 4 and whenever possible until study end. No physiotherapy was initiated < 4 weeks prior to study or during the first 4 study weeks.

Study design. This was a phase III, multicenter, prospective, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, single-treatment-cycle study in adults with chronic hemiparesis, followed by a phase III, multicenter, prospective, open-label, multiple-cycle extension. Fifty-two centers across Australia, Belgium, Czech

Republic, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, and the United States participated.

The double-blind study consisted of a single injection of abobotulinumtoxinA 1,000 U, 1,500 U, or placebo into both soleus and gastrocnemius muscles and ≥ 1 other (investigator-selected) lower limb muscle (e-Methods at Neurology.org). For the open-label extension, participants were offered abobotulinumtoxinA for ≤ 4 treatment cycles at ≥ 12 -week intervals, over ≤ 18 months. In both studies, selected muscles were targeted using electrical stimulation. At open-label cycle 1, all participants received 1,500 U except participants who experienced treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) during the double-blind phase, which the investigator considered posed unacceptable risk, who received 1,000 U. For subsequent cycles, abobotulinumtoxinA 1,000 or 1,500 U was administered at weeks 12, 16, 20, or 24, based on the investigator's judgment. Retreatment was possible at intervals ≥ 12 weeks (e-Methods). For cycles 3/4, concomitant 500 U injection into the upper limb was allowed at the investigator's discretion, while keeping the total body dose $\leq 1,500$ U.

Study objectives. The double-blind study primary objective was to demonstrate single abobotulinumtoxinA injection efficacy vs placebo in the lower extremity; safety was a secondary objective. The open-label study primary objective was to assess long-term safety of repeated abobotulinumtoxinA injections; long-term efficacy was a secondary objective.

Outcome measures. The double-blind primary endpoint was GSC muscle tone (MAS knee extended) change from baseline after 4 weeks. Secondary endpoints, also measured after 4 weeks, were physician global assessment (PGA) score (9-point scale; -4 [markedly worse] to 4 [markedly improved]) assessed by an investigator different from the one assessing MAS; and 10-m comfortable barefoot walking speed without walking aids change from baseline. Exploratory endpoints included soleus muscle tone (MAS knee flexed) mean change from baseline, spasticity (Tardieu Scale; angle of arrest X_{V1} , angle of catch X_{V3} , spasticity grade Y), range of active ankle dorsiflexion (X_A), measured knee flexed and extended,¹⁴ and Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36) and European Quality of Life (EQ-5D) questionnaires. Safety assessment included TEAEs elicited by direct, nonleading questioning and spontaneous reports; laboratory measures; vital signs; ECG analysis; and neutralizing antibodies analysis (e-Methods). Identical safety and efficacy endpoints were assessed throughout the open-label study. This report focuses on key efficacy endpoints of muscle tone, PGA, comfortable barefoot walking speed, spasticity, and active range of motion.^{3,14}

Double-blind study randomization. Participants were randomized (1:1:1) using a block design to receive abobotulinumtoxinA 1,000 U, 1,500 U, or placebo and stratified by toxin baseline status (naïve and non-naïve; e-Methods).

Statistical analysis. Sample size calculation. For the double-blind study, 156 randomized participants ($n = 52$ per treatment group) were necessary to demonstrate significance on MAS change from baseline to week 4 in GSC (primary endpoint) with a 2-sided comparison-wise type I error rate at 0.025% and 90% power, assuming mean MAS changes of -0.9 with active treatments and -0.4 with placebo, common SD of 0.7, and 3% dropout rate. To meet long-term safety objectives, a sample size of 348 randomized participants was considered necessary (assuming 97% double-blind participants would enter the open-label study and a 5% dropout rate at each subsequent cycle). Centers that recruited fewer than 6 participants were considered small centers and were pooled with one another (e-Methods).

Double-blind phase. The primary population for efficacy analyses was the intent-to-treat (ITT) population, defined as all randomized participants who received ≥ 1 study medication injection, with baseline and week 4 MAS scores.

MAS consists of 6 grades: 0, 1, 1+, 2, 3, or 4. For quantitative analyses, 1+ was considered as 2 and higher numeric scores were incremented by 1, giving a 6-point MAS range (0–5). For the primary endpoint, mean data were tested using 2 contrast analyses within a single mixed-effect analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) model, controlled for baseline MAS score, baseline BoNT treatment status, and center, all as fixed factors (post hoc analysis was conducted using rank transform and proportional odds models to address possible lack of data normality [e-Results]). To control family-wise type I error rate, a 2-step Hochberg method (e-Methods) was applied to demonstrate superiority of either abobotulinumtoxinA dose to placebo. For PGA, identical analyses were performed on mean week 4 values. Post hoc analysis using ranked PGA scores and proportional odds analysis (e-Results) was undertaken to restore power. For other endpoints, a single, mixed-effect ANCOVA model was performed.

Open-label phase. Descriptive statistics were performed for all efficacy and safety endpoints. Post hoc analyses by subgroup tested whether walking speed changes differed depending on time since lesion and concomitant physiotherapy, and whether participants changed gait speed range categories, reported according to functions of household ambulation (<0.4 m/s), limited community mobility (0.4 – 0.8 m/s), and full community mobility (>0.8 m/s).¹⁵ Additional post hoc analyses were performed using Pearson correlation coefficients estimated by treatment group (baseline–study end) exploring linear relationships between (1) time since lesion and walking speed change; and (2) composite X_A (X_A against GSC + X_A against soleus) and walking speed. Additional post hoc analysis compared 10-m walking speed change at week 4 vs 12 across cycles using a model for repeated measures.

Clinical trial data disclosure Results of the double-blind study (NCT01249404) were posted on the EudraCT website on August 1, 2015. Results of the open-label extension (NCT01251367) were posted on the EudraCT website on March 31, 2017.

RESULTS Study population characteristics. Of 381 double-blind phase participants (128 placebo, 125 abobotulinumtoxinA 1,000 U, 128 abobotulinumtoxinA 1,500 U; ITT population; study initiation March 2011; completion May 2014), 352 continued in the open-label phase (figure 1; study initiation June 2011; completion April 2015). Participant characteristics are presented in table 1. Approximately 60% of participants underwent concomitant physiotherapy, including during the open-label phase. To appreciate loss of gastrocnemius and soleus extensibility, baseline coefficients of muscle shortening (CS) were retrospectively calculated ($CS = [X_N - X_{V1}]/X_N$, where X_N is the normal expected amplitude [115° GSC; 120° soleus]).¹⁶ Mean (SD) baseline CS were 23.7% (8.5) in GSC and 20.6% (7.9) in soleus. Mean treatment exposure duration (2 studies combined) was 54 weeks; table e-1 lists doses injected per muscle.

Efficacy of a single injection (double-blind study). The main efficacy results after a single injection are

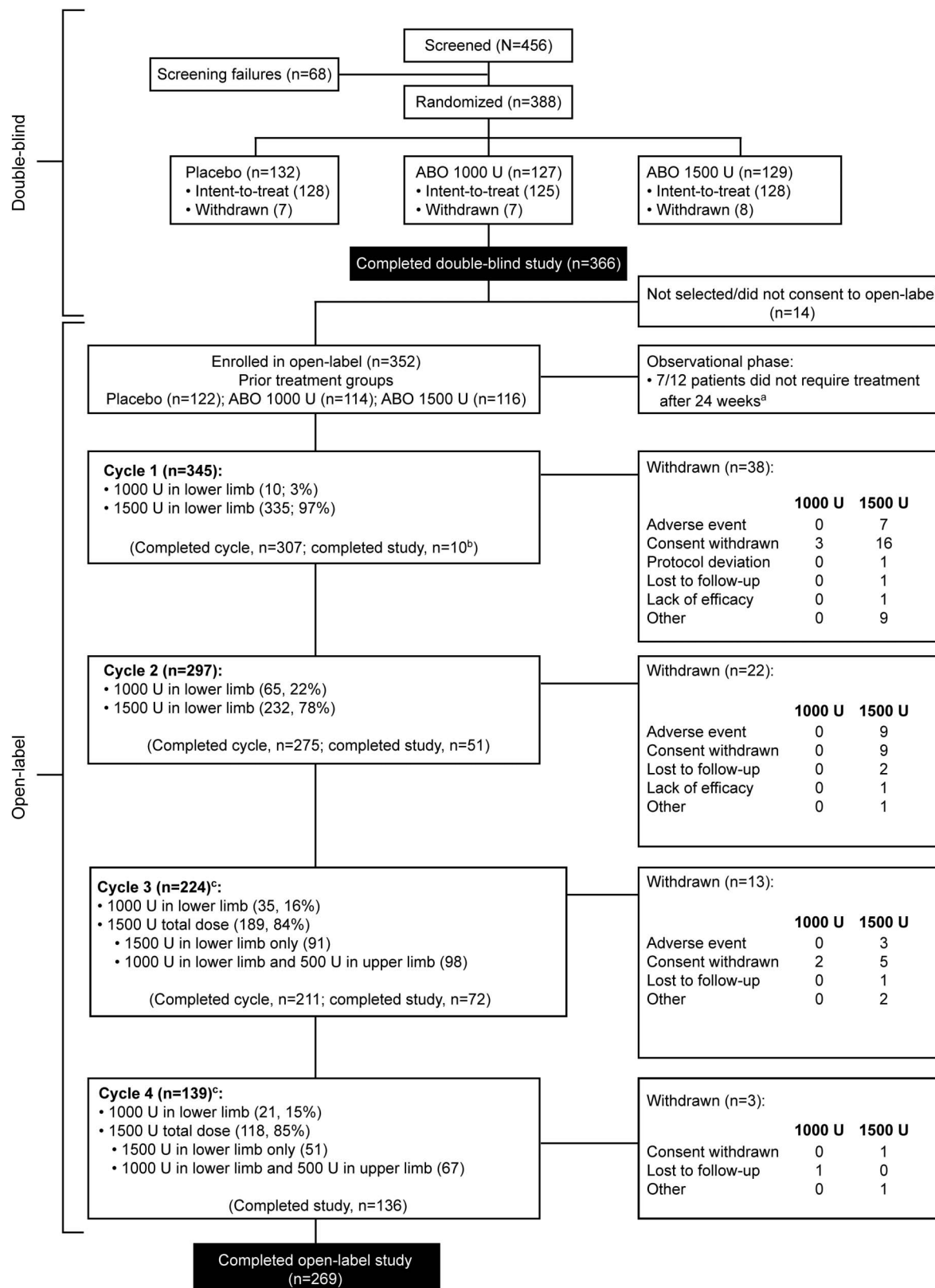
presented in table 2. At week 4, a single injection of abobotulinumtoxinA 1,500 U reduced MAS GSC to a greater extent than placebo ($p = 0.009$), with no significant difference seen between abobotulinumtoxinA 1,000 U and placebo ($p = 0.28$). GSC tone reduction vs placebo at week 4 in the 1,500 U group was maintained at week 12 (1,000 U not statistically different). Tone reduction occurred in soleus with both doses at weeks 4 and 12 (table e-2). Exploratory analysis of treatment-by-center interaction is presented in e-Results.

According to the planned analysis, neither dose was significantly more effective than placebo at week 4 for PGA (table e-2). However, week 4 PGA distribution was heavily skewed, undermining the assumption of normality necessary to support a statistically valid and powerful ANCOVA. Exploratory analysis using ranked PGA scores showed both doses were superior to placebo (table e-2). There was no difference in comfortable barefoot walking speed change from baseline among the 3 groups at weeks 4 or 12 (table e-2), nor for quality of life (QoL) scales. For changes in active range of ankle dorsiflexion and spasticity (X_{V1} , X_{V3} , Y), see e-Results (figure e-1, table e-3).

Baseline characteristics were similar in BoNT-A-naïve and non-naïve participants, and BoNT-A status at baseline (naïve vs non-naïve) did not affect efficacy outcomes (table e-4). AbobotulinumtoxinA had similar efficacy in poststroke and traumatic brain injury (TBI) participants (table e-5).

Effects of repeated injections (open-label study). From here, results are presented with doses combined as participants could alternate abobotulinumtoxinA doses between cycles based on clinical need, and because open-label results were similar across doses. Muscle tone improvements observed in the double-blind study (table 2) remained stable from cycle 2 week 4 onwards, with -0.9 from baseline in GSC (figure 2A) and -1.1 in soleus. PGA continuously improved from the double-blind study, reaching 1.9 at cycle 4 week 4 (figure 2B). Comfortable barefoot walking speed progressively increased across treatment cycles, reaching $+25.35\%$ (95% confidence interval 17.48–33.21) at cycle 4 week 4 from double-blind study baseline (figure 2C). Greater improvement was observed at week 12 than week 4 across cycles (figure 2C; $p < 0.001$, table e-6). Correlation between time since event and walking speed improvement suggested the more recent the event (stroke or TBI), the greater the improvement (e-Results, tables e-7 and e-8). For changes in passive, active range of ankle dorsiflexion and spasticity (X_{V1} , X_{V3} , X_A , Y), see e-Results (figure e-1; table e-3). For QoL, by cycle 4 week 4, there were mean increases from baseline in SF-36 physical

Figure 1 Participant disposition



^aOf the 12 patients in the observational phase, 5 required retreatment and entered cycle 1 and 7 did not require retreatment. Of these 7 patients, 3 withdrew early and 4 completed the study without retreatment. ^bIncluding 2 participants who entered an observational phase and received no further abobotulinumtoxinA (ABO) injections during the study. ^cIn cycles 3 and 4, concomitant treatment of the affected upper limb muscles was allowed.

Table 1 Baseline demographics and participant characteristics (intent-to-treat population)

	Double-blind ^a				Open-label, ^a total (n = 352)
	Placebo (n = 128)	ABO 1,000 U (n = 125)	ABO 1,500 U (n = 128)	Total (n = 381)	
Mean age, y (SD) (range)					
All participants	51.4 (12.9) (20–79)	53.2 (13.2) (24–77)	53.3 (12.0) (23–77)	52.6 (12.7) (20–79)	53.2 (12.7) (21–80)
Stroke	54.3 (11.5)	55.4 (12.0)	54.9 (10.8)	54.8 (11.4)	55.1 (11.6)
Traumatic brain injury	37.4 (9.7)	38.5 (11.2)	38.3 (13.6)	38.0 (11.0)	39.1 (11.3)
Sex, n (%)					
Male	90 (70.3)	87 (69.6)	79 (61.7)	256 (67.2)	239 (67.9)
Female	38 (29.7)	38 (30.4)	49 (38.3)	125 (32.8)	113 (32.1)
Weight, kg (SD)	79.7 (17.9)	79.6 (16.5)	80.1 (14.8)	79.8 (16.4)	79.9 (16.5)
Affected leg, n (%)					
Left	74 (57.8)	64 (53.6)	68 (53.1)	209 (54.9)	194 (55.1)
Right	54 (42.2)	58 (46.4)	60 (46.9)	172 (45.1)	158 (44.9)
Cause, n (%)					
Stroke	106 (82.8)	109 (87.2)	116 (90.6)	331 (86.9)	309 (87.8)
Traumatic brain injury	22 (17.2)	16 (12.8)	12 (9.4)	50 (13.1)	43 (12.2)
Mean time since event, y (SD)					
Stroke	4.2 (3.7)	5.0 (5.5)	4.7 (5.3)	4.6 (4.9)	4.5 (4.8)
Traumatic brain injury	10.6 (13.1)	6.7 (7.4)	8.5 (5.3)	8.8 (10.0)	9.2 (10.1)
Treatment-naïve, ^b n (%)	81 (63.3)	82 (65.6)	80 (62.5)	243 (63.8)	226 (64.2)

Abbreviation: ABO = abobotulinumtoxinA.

^a Intent-to-treat data are given for the double-blind study and safety population data are given for the open-label study.

^b Naïve to treatment with any form of botulinum toxin administered to the affected lower limb.

component (+2.80, SD 6.65) and EQ-5D visual analogue scale (+5.5, SD 21.0).

Time to retreatment. Among participants who received abobotulinumtoxinA in the double-blind study and continued in open-label cycle 1, 20.1% were not considered by the investigator to need reinjection at week 12 (9.8% were reinjected at week 16, 4.9% at week 20, 5.4% at week 24 or later). For open-label cycle 2, 32% were not reinjected at week 12

(16.5% retreated at week 16, 8.8% at week 20, 6.7% at week 24 or later). For open-label cycle 3, 15.2% were not reinjected at week 12.

Safety. After a single injection (double-blind study), TEAE incidence was slightly higher with abobotulinumtoxinA than placebo (table 3). Most TEAEs were mild to moderate and considered unrelated to study treatment. Overall, TEAEs were most frequently falls, pain in extremity, and muscle weakness (see e-Results

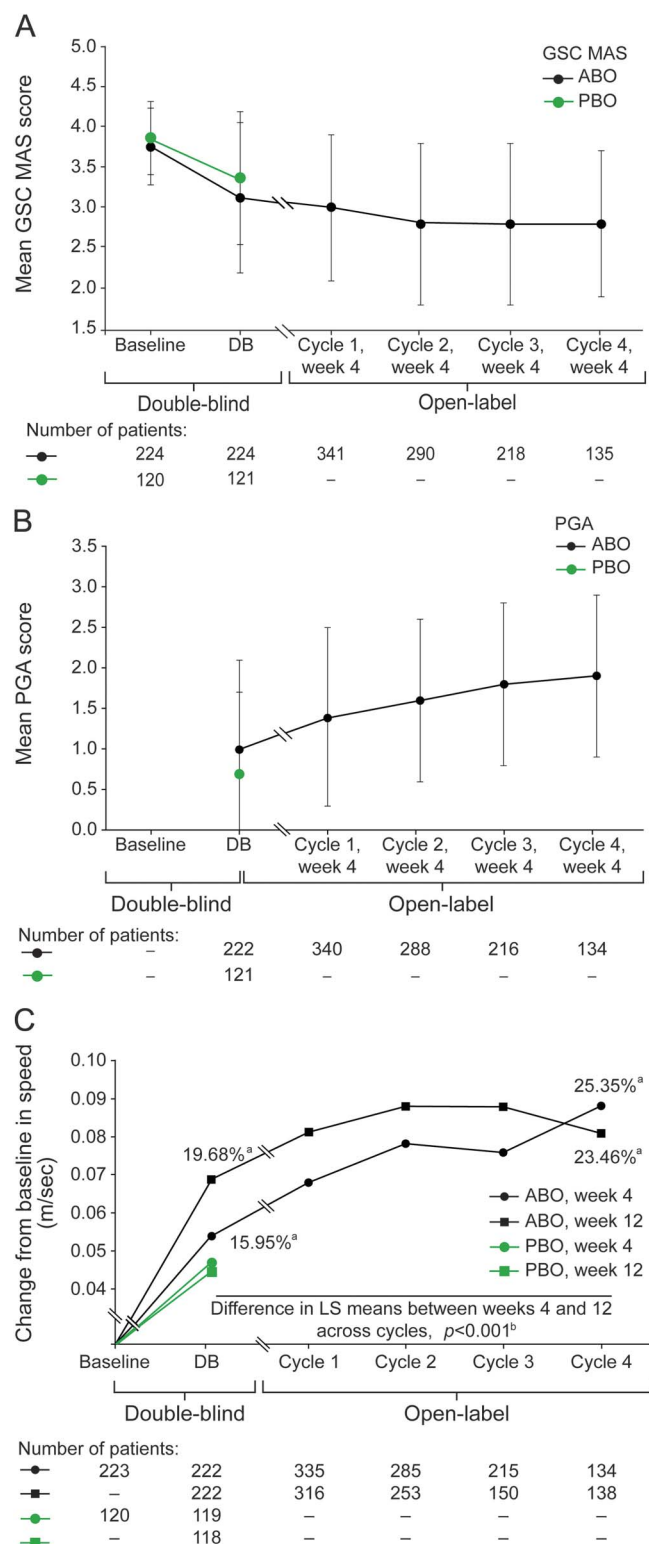
Table 2 Modified Ashworth Scale gastrocnemius-soleus complex scores for the double-blind phase (intent-to-treat population)

Efficacy measures	Placebo (n = 128)	ABO 1,000 U (n = 125)	ABO 1,500 U (n = 128)
Baseline mean (SD)	3.9 (0.5)	3.8 (0.5)	3.7 (0.5)
Week 4 mean (SD)	3.4 (0.8)	3.2 (0.9)	3.1 (0.9)
LS mean (95% CI) ^a	−0.5 (−0.7 to −0.4)	−0.6 (−0.8 to −0.5)	−0.8 (−0.9 to −0.7)
p Value vs placebo	—	0.2859	0.0091
Week 12 mean (SD)	3.5 (0.7)	3.4 (0.7)	3.3 (0.9)
LS mean (95% CI) ^a	−0.4 (−0.5 to −0.2)	−0.4 (−0.5 to −0.2)	−0.6 (−0.7 to −0.4)
p Value vs placebo	—	0.9536	0.0324

Abbreviations: ABO = abobotulinumtoxinA; CI = confidence interval; LS = least squares.

^a LS means for each treatment group and treatment comparisons, as well as the p values, were obtained from an analysis of covariance on the change from baseline with treatment, baseline score, botulinum toxin treatment status at baseline, and center as covariates.

Figure 2 Main efficacy results (abobotulinumtoxinA [ABO] doses combined)



(A) Gastrocnemius-soleus complex (GSC) Modified Ashworth scale (MAS) and (B) physician global assessment (PGA) mean scores at baseline or week 4 and across treatment cycles and (C) mean change in comfortable barefoot walking speed from baseline and week 4 and week 12 of each cycle. Baseline refers to baseline of double-blind study, prior to first injection. Error bars in A and B show SD. ^aPercentage improvement from baseline. ^bA post hoc analysis compared change from baseline in 10-m walking speed at week 4 vs week 12 across cycles using a model for repeated measures; greater improvement was observed at week 12 compared with week 4 across cycles. DB = double-blind study; LS = least-squared; PBO = placebo.

and table e-9). Six participants (2 per group) withdrew due to TEAEs: pulmonary embolism, loss of consciousness (placebo); arthralgia, pancreatic carcinoma (abobotulinumtoxinA 1,000 U); and generalized muscle weakness (abobotulinumtoxinA 1,500 U). Twenty serious adverse events (SAEs) occurred in 17 participants, equally distributed between groups. There were 2 deaths (1 pulmonary embolism, 1 “natural causes”; both placebo). One SAE was suggestive of remote toxin spread (generalized muscular weakness, abobotulinumtoxinA 1,500 U).

During the open-label extension, TEAE incidence decreased across cycles with both doses (table 3), considering that most participants leaving between cycles had reached maximal study duration (figure 1). Most TEAEs were mild to moderate. Falls and muscular weakness were reported (table e-9) with 9/345 participants (2.6%) presenting fractures following falls across all open-label cycles. Nineteen participants withdrew due to TEAEs; 11 were considered treatment-related. SAEs were experienced by 11% of participants across all cycles. There were 2 deaths (suicide and respiratory failure; both abobotulinumtoxinA 1,500 U), neither considered treatment-related. Four participants treated with abobotulinumtoxinA 1,500 U reported 5 SAEs suggestive of remote toxin spread (3 generalized muscular weaknesses, 2 dysphagia; e-Results); 1 participant withdrew as a result, 1 (2 SAEs) was reinjected at 2 consecutive treatment cycles, and 2 withdrew for independent reasons.

There were no significant hematology or clinical biochemistry changes and no clinically significant changes in vital signs or ECG measures. No participant presented with seroconversion for neutralizing antibodies (baseline antibodies reported in e-Results).

DISCUSSION In this large, international, multicenter, dose-ranging, placebo-controlled study of abobotulinumtoxinA in chronic hemiparesis, a single injection of abobotulinumtoxinA 1,500 U significantly reduced muscle tone (MAS GSC) at weeks 4 ($p = 0.009$) and 12 ($p = 0.03$). No significant effect on PGA was seen in preplanned analyses, nor was a significant difference seen between abobotulinumtoxinA and placebo on walking speed improvement after a single treatment cycle.

In the double-blind phase, a 0.05 m/s walking speed increase was observed with placebo, consistent with previous placebo-controlled studies of botulinum toxin in hemiparesis (+0.04 m/s and +0.03 m/s with placebo at week 4).^{17,18} Subsequent walking speed changes observed here should be interpreted with caution; no study has evaluated repeated placebo injections. Yet, while the degree of significance for PGA difference between abobotulinumtoxinA and

Table 3 Summary of treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) following abobotulinumtoxinA injections at any cycle (safety population)

Events, n (%) (number of events)	Double-blind	Open-label			
		Cycle 1	Cycle 2	Cycle 3	Cycle 4
Placebo	n = 130				
TEAEs	41 (31.5) (94)	—	—	—	—
Treatment-related TEAEs	8 (6.2) (13)	—	—	—	—
Treatment-emergent AESIs	7 (5.4) (7)	—	—	—	—
SAEs	7 (5.4) (9)	—	—	—	—
ABO 1,000 U (LL)	n = 127	n = 10	n = 65	n = 133	n = 88
TEAEs	55 (43.3) (112)	4 (40.0) (6)	23 (35.4) (47)	37 (27.8) (79)	15 (17.0) (33)
Treatment-related TEAEs	15 (11.8) (18)	1 (10.0) (1)	6 (9.2) (8)	6 (4.5) (9)	3 (3.4) (5)
Treatment-emergent AESIs	6 (4.7) (8)	1 (10.0) (1)	2 (3.1) (2)	8 (6.0) (9)	3 (3.4) (5)
SAEs	5 (3.9) (5)	0 (0.0) (0)	0 (0.0) (0)	5 (3.8) (5)	2 (2.3) (4)
ABO 1,500 U (LL)	n = 128	n = 335	n = 232	n = 91	n = 51
TEAEs	52 (40.6) (109)	136 (40.6) (284)	74 (31.9) (157)	10 (11.0) (18)	6 (11.8) (14)
Treatment-related TEAEs	16 (12.5) (27)	42 (12.5) (61)	17 (7.3) (31)	1 (1.1) (1)	2 (3.9) (3)
Treatment-emergent AESI	13 (10.2) (16)	30 (9.0) (34)	22 (9.5) (24)	2 (2.2) (2)	2 (3.9) (2)
SAEs	5 (3.9) (6)	23 (6.9) (30)	14 (6.0) (16)	2 (2.2) (2)	0 (0.0) (0)

Abbreviations: ABO = abobotulinumtoxinA; AESI = adverse event of special interest; LL = lower limb; SAE = serious adverse event.

placebo was $p = 0.06$ in the planned analysis, significant PGA improvement ($p = 0.04$) was shown with both abobotulinumtoxinA doses in nonparametric post hoc analyses.

In the open-label extension, repeated abobotulinumtoxinA injections (both doses) were well-tolerated over 1 year and associated with progressive improvements in PGA, spasticity (angle of catch), active range of dorsiflexion, walking speed, and QoL. These continuing functional improvements occurred while muscle tone and passive range of motion stabilized beyond the third injection. Across cycles, 15%–32% of participants did not need reinjection at week 12.

In the open-label study, mean decrease from baseline in MAS score reached +1 by cycle 2 week 4 with both abobotulinumtoxinA doses. MAS and X_{V1} stabilization beyond this time point may reflect residual structural changes in calf muscles insensitive to BoNT, as suggested by $\geq 20\%$ CS.^{16,19} In contrast, continuing improvements in angle of catch and active dorsiflexion may represent increasing extinction of motor units recruited in response to fast stretch (X_{V3}) and co-contraction (X_A) with repeated BoNT injections.

Walking speed normally plateaus at ~ 0.7 m/s in chronic (>9 months) poststroke hemiparesis.^{4,20,21} Of 136 participants treated for 4 cycles, 16% achieved walking speed >0.8 m/s (vs 0% at baseline), a threshold associated with community mobility.¹⁵ This walking speed improvement paralleled gradual increases in

PGA (physician-rated) and QoL (participant-rated). Walking speed improvement was consistently greater at week 12 than week 4, contrasting with other outcome measures and prior placebo-controlled BoNT studies,^{8,10,13} probably linked to the functional nature of this outcome. Twenty-five percent walking speed increase and 16% of participants reaching full community mobility are meaningful achievements in chronic hemiparesis, improving QoL.^{15,22,23} While modest effects on walking speed/active range of dorsiflexion occurred 4 weeks after a single injection (double-blind study), the correlated improvements in walking speed and active dorsiflexion, knee extended (table e-10) after 1 year of repeated injections may correspond to cumulative effect over time and the need for accommodation periods while participants adapt their walking pattern with reduced co-contraction and increased range of motion produced by abobotulinumtoxinA.

Lower limb multilevel injections in distal (mainly gastrocnemius, soleus, tibialis posterior) or proximal muscles (e.g., hamstrings, adductors) with both abobotulinumtoxinA doses were well-tolerated over repeated, open-label cycles, with an expected safety profile based on previous experience.^{10,11}

Open-label extension efficacy data should be considered in the context of no placebo comparator and increasingly smaller participant numbers because of study completion or withdrawals. Yet the discrepancy between some outcome measures that reach a plateau of improvement (mostly passive outcomes) long before others (mostly active or functional outcomes)

remains a compelling observation in chronic spastic paresis. Finally, participant-centered interviews on ambulation performance in daily life could have optimized evaluation.²³

Regarding optimal dosing to treat adult lower limb spastic paresis, although only the 1,500 U dose produced a significant effect on the primary outcome, both doses showed significant differences vs placebo in soleus alone. In addition, results after repeated injections were similar across both doses. Taking these data together, doses up to 1,500 U should probably be considered for adult patients with lower limb spastic paresis, tailored to individual patient impairment and treatment objectives. Considering maximal approved abobotulinumtoxinA dosing by different countries for adult upper and lower extremities, the remaining dose not used in the lower limb could be used for the upper limb, depending on patient priorities and needs.¹³

A single injection of abobotulinumtoxinA reduced muscle tone (MAS GSC) in participants with chronic hemiparesis. Passive outcome measure improvements (muscle tone), demonstrated after a single abobotulinumtoxinA injection, stabilized over time. While PGA and walking speed were not significantly improved compared with placebo in preplanned double-blind analysis (PGA was significantly improved in post hoc nonparametric analysis), continuous walking speed, PGA, and QoL improvements were observed over 1 year of open-label, repeated abobotulinumtoxinA administration, with 16% reaching a walking speed range associated with capacity for achieving community ambulation. This is the first report of such functional improvements in gait and QoL in this chronic population with repeated abobotulinumtoxinA injections (open-label study), and moreover, in the absence of a protocol-defined, standardized, physiotherapy regimen. Repeated abobotulinumtoxinA injections combined with a tailored rehabilitation program should be studied to determine whether even greater improvements over time could occur in chronic hemiparesis.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

J.-M.G. was involved in concept and design of the study; participant enrollment into the study; analysis, collection, and interpretation of the data; and drafting the manuscript. A.E. and A.B. were involved in concept and design of the study; participant enrollment into the study; analysis, collection, and interpretation of the data; and critical review and revision of the manuscript. M.B., S. Kocer, R.J., S. Khatkova, J.B., M.V., P.M., J.I., and S.O. were involved in participant enrollment into the study; collection and interpretation of the data; and critical review and revision of the paper. A.S.G. was the statistician for this study and was involved in the analysis and interpretation of the data and drafting and critical review of the manuscript for data accuracy. F.C. was involved in concept and design of the study, analysis and interpretation of the data, and critical review and revision of the manuscript. P.P. was involved in concept and design of the study, analysis and interpretation of the data, and critical review and revision of the manuscript. C.V. was involved in analysis, interpretation of the data, and drafting the manuscript. All authors approved the final submitted manuscript.

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