

EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF FINGOLIMOD IN PATIENTS WITH RELAPSING REMITTING MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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Background

Fingolimod represents a new class of treatment for patients with relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) because allows oral administration and also has a mechanism of action which target not only in the immune system but also in neural cells.

Purpose

To evaluate efficacy and adverse effect profile of RRMS patients treated with Fingolimod.

Material and methods

Retrospective observational study which included all patients >18-years old with RRMS. Recruitment period: 12-months.

The effectiveness was described considering the number of outbreaks during the year prior to treatment and 12 months after receiving the treatment and also with a subjective score where the patient evaluates his/her current health condition in comparison with the previous year starting with fingolimod (5 items health condition: 1 (much better) to 5 (very much worse)).

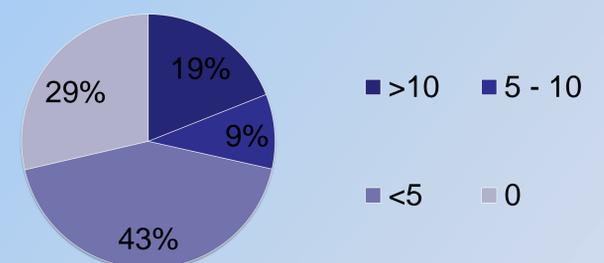
Security was described considering a significant adverse affects to fingolimod. The information was obtained across of dispense program outpatient (Dominion®) from where they were collected: age, sex, diagnosis, treatment, dosage and duration of treatment.

Subjects received a questionnaire to be completed at the pharmaceutical consultation at the 12 month.

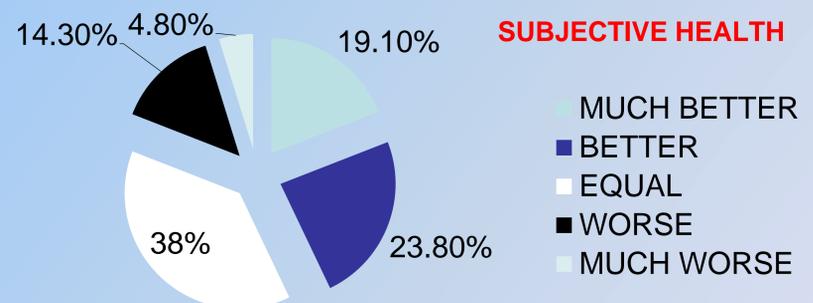
Results

21 subjects recruited (n=21), female percentage 71,4 %, mean age 47.3 (23-75). The 28,6% of patients had only one outbreak after a year of treatment with fingolimod, any in the remaining number of patients

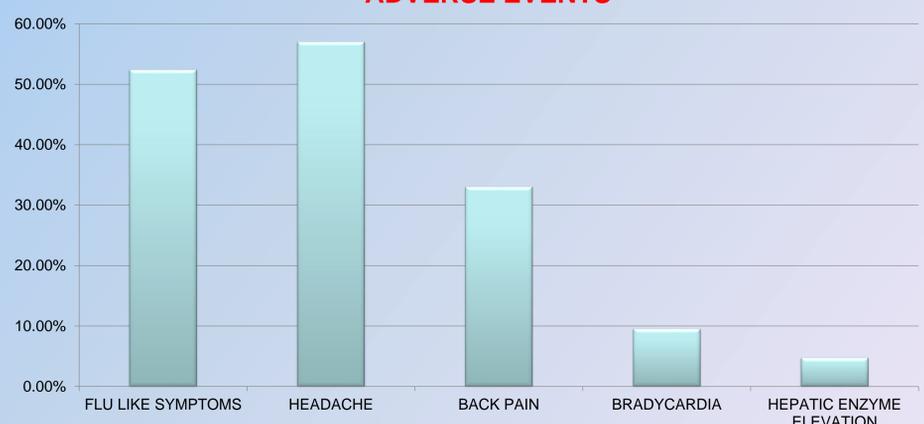
OUTBREAKS PREVIOUS YEAR



SUBJECTIVE HEALTH



ADVERSE EVENTS



Conclusions

So far, fingolimod has proven to be an effective treatment option (76,2% of patients without outbreaks) and safe (14,3% of patients without significant adverse reactions). We need to highlight the subjective health patient in comparison with the previous year starting with fingolimod, does not change.

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