ANALYSIS OF THE PRESCRIPTION AND SAFE DRUG ADMINISTRATION OF OCRELIZUMAB

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Ocrelizumab (anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody) is the first drug approved in Europe for the treatment of primary progressive multiple sclerosis (PPMS)

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the prescription of ocrelizumab as well as describe safe drug administration.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Retrospective observational study

Patients who received the **two initial 300 mg infusions of ocrelizumab**

May 2018 to March 2019

Variables
Age, sex and the variant of the disease
Number of administrations
Previous use of anti-CD20 or disease modifying drugs (DMDs)

Safe drug administration was evaluated as the presence of adverse reactions during the infusion or treatment according to **Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events 5.0.**

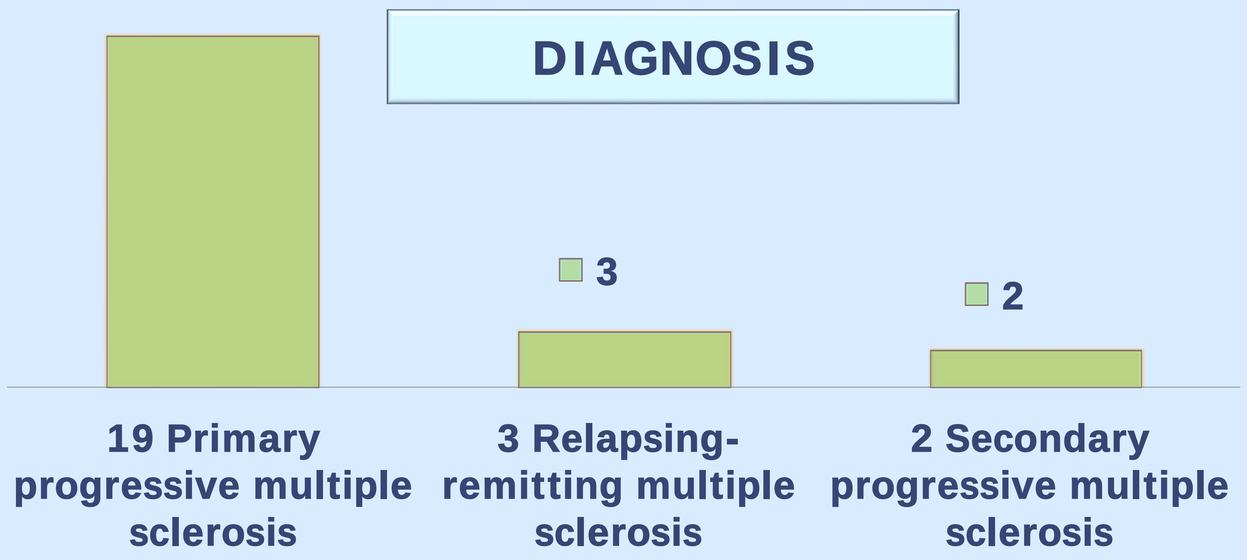
RESULTS

- **N=**27 patients, 55.6% men
- **Average age: 49±9.2 years**

77 administrations of ocrelizumab

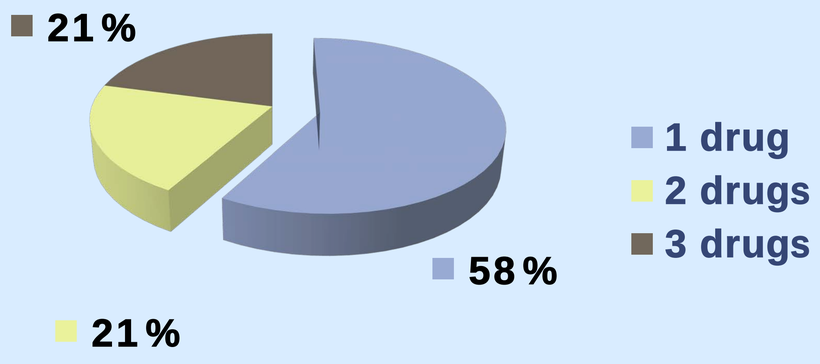
14 patients completed 3 administrations (51.9%)

DIAGNOSIS



PREVIOUS TREATMENT WITH DMDs

One patient was treated previously with an anti-CD20 drug



SAFE DRUG ADMINISTRATION

1 Pericarditis after three weeks of second administration

9 Infusion reactions
4 pruritus grade 1
2 palate irritation grade 1
2 hypertensive episodes
1 chest rash

3 Medical assistance in the first week after the administration:

1 gastrointestinal disorders
1 episode of joint swelling and fever
1 influenza infection

RESULTS

The mayority use of ocrelizumab is in PPMS, having the majority of its patients been treated with DMDs. Although infusional reactions appear frequently, the incidence of onset is less than that described in the pivotal trials. However, a greater experience is needed to know the possible complications of its administration.