

# ALEMTUZUMAB FOR RELAPSING-REMITTING MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS: EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY

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## BACKGROUND

Alemtuzumab is a humanised monoclonal antibody that selectively targets CD52, indicated in adult patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS).

## AIM AND OBJECTIVES

To assess the effectiveness and safety of alemtuzumab for RRMS in the clinical setting.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Retrospective observational study

July 2016 → March 2019

#### DATA

Medical records  
Electronic prescription program



- 12 mg IV on 5 consecutive days and 3 consecutive days 12 months later
- Prophylaxis: methylprednisolone, antihistamines, antipyretics and aciclovir

#### VARIABLES

- Sex
- Age
- Time from diagnosis
- EDSS
- Previous treatment
- Number of cycles
- Adverse events (AE)
- Number of relapses post-treatment

**EFFECTIVENESS** → Number of relapses

**SAFETY** → AE

## RESULTS

#### EFFECTIVENESS

7 patients completed two courses  
The second course is pending in 3 patients  
The mean relapse rate was 0.36 (0-2)

- 11 patients
- 63.6% women
- Mean age 38 (24-54) years
- Mean baseline EDSS 3.5 (2-5.5)

#### Previously treatment

IFNβ1a IM	45.5%
IFNβ1a SC	45.5%
Glatiramer acetate	27.3%
Natalizumab	90.9%
Fingolimod	27.3%
Dymethyl fumarate	18.2%

#### SAFETY

All patients experience IRR:  
• 63.6% lymphopenia  
• 72.7% skin disorders  
Most of them were mild and limited in time  
One patient with skin rash, pruritus and oedema → **discontinuation**  
• 18.2% urinary tract infection  
• 9.1% herpes zoster infections

## CONCLUSIONS

- Alemtuzumab has proved to be effective in clinical practice, due to a low relapse rate.
- IRR were frequent. Nevertheless, AE were mild and well tolerated.