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

**BACKGROUND**

Alemtuzumab has proved to be effective in clinical practice, due to a low relapse rate.

**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

**VARIABLES**

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

**EFFECTIVENESS**

Number of relapses

**SAFETY**

AE

**RESULTS**

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

**Previously treatment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFNβ1a IM</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFNβ1a SC</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glatiramer acetate</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natalizumab</td>
<td>90.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fingolimod</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dymethyl fumarato</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

**EFFECTIVENESS**

- All patients experienced 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

**SAFETY**

- 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.