USE OF FAMPRIDINE IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS PATIENTS


1 BACKGROUND

Fampridine is a drug indicated to improve walking in adult patients with multiple sclerosis (MS). Patients should be evaluated after two weeks and treatment should be stopped for those who have not shown any improvement.

2 PURPOSE

To evaluate walking improvement in multiple sclerosis patients treated with Fampridine and compliance with drug stopping criteria at two weeks.

3 METHODS

Retrospective study in MS patients treated with Fampridine (Jan/2014–Sept/2014). Timed 25-Foot Walk (T25FW) and Twelve Item MS Walking Scale (MSWS-12) were used to evaluate drug response.

Data recorded were age, gender, and results of T25FW and MSWS-12 at baseline and after two weeks of treatment.

Drug discontinuation in non-responders was evaluated. Means were calculated and comparisons were performed by using Wilcoxon Signed Rank test.

4 RESULTS

- 10 adult MS patients were included in the study (40% male; mean age 55±9.7 years).
- 90% improved their walking tests.
- There was only one non-responder patient who did not stop drug treatment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSWS-12</th>
<th>T25FW</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Significant Improvement</strong></td>
<td><strong>No difference</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance (p≤0.05)</td>
<td>Ability to run (p=0.317)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time standing (p≤0.05)</td>
<td>Need for using a walking support outdoors (p=0.590) or indoors (p=0.157)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walking speed and Distance (p≤0.05)</td>
<td><strong>Inicially</strong> 8.96s ±3.8</td>
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5 CONCLUSIONS

- Most patients on Fampridine improve walking at two weeks especially regarding balance, distance and time standing.
- Stopping criteria was not observed in a non-responder patient.

Conflict of interest: Nothing to disclose

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