EVOLUTION OF TREATMENT CONSUMPTION IN SECONDARY-PROGRESSIVE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (2018-2023)

E Paradela, M Florido Francisco, A Romero, E Sánchez Gómez

Hospital Pharmacy. Juan Ramon Jimenez University Hospital. Ronda Norte Avenue, n/n, 21005 Huelva, Spain.

BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Secondary-progressive multiple sclerosis (SPMS) is a clinical phenotype that develops in about 50% of patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS). There is a **progressive** worsening of symptoms without remission periods and progression may not present outbreaks.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of our study is to compare the variation in consumption patterns of SPMS drugs dispensed in a Hospital Pharmacy Service during the 2018-2023 period.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This was a retrospective, single-centre and observational study, conducted from **2018-2023**. The comparison of treatment consumption was carried out by calculating the defined daily doses (DDD)/1000 **inhabitants/day** through the DDD established by the WHO Collaborating Centre, the information provided by the Athos-Stock program and the census of inhabitants of the hospital area.



The consumption of IFN-based older treatments has shown a gradual decrease over the last 6 years, coinciding with an **increase** in the consumption of the **new available** therapeutic options. The appearance of **siponimod** has displaced the previous treatments indicated for SPMS, making it the most widely used drug in 2023. We expect that this **increasing consumption** will continue, favored by the scarcity of alternatives for this clinical phenotype.



