

INFLUENCE OF THE PHARMACY IN ADHERENCE TO TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE

Ocrelizumab is an CD20-directed humanized monoclonal antibody, used in the treatment of primary progressive and relapsing multiple sclerosis. Is given every six months as a 600 mg intravenous infusion.



AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the study was to monitor the prescribing appropriateness and therapeutic adherence of patients treated with Ocrelizumab in an Italian hospital. The prescription has been computerized and the preparation of the drug has been centralized in the **Clinical Pharmacy laboratories** present in the Hospital Pharmacy.



MATERIAL AND METHODS

Hospital prescriptions were analysed, from January 2020 to September 2024. A database has been created: data analyzed were patient characteristics, clinical conditions and therapeutic indication entered by clinician, to verify prescriptive appropriateness.



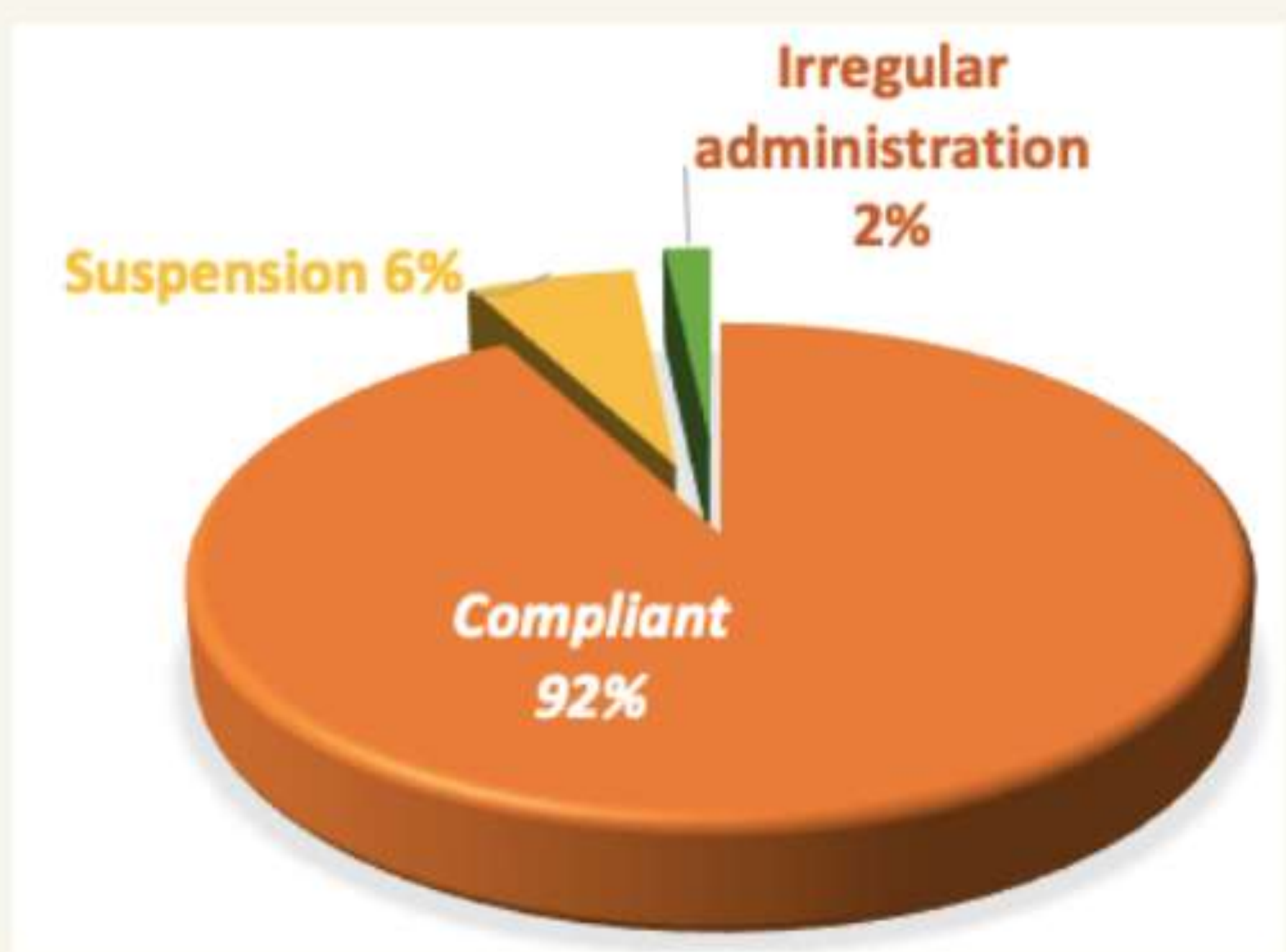
Therapeutic adherence was obtained comparing the clinical calendars of presumed administration (every six months) and the actual data in which the infusion was carried out.

RESULTS

To reduce prescribing errors and to evaluate the prescriptive appropriateness computerized protocols were created, in which the clinical conditions of the patients were entered.

117 patients were treated with ocrelizumab: 60,68% females 39,32% males; average age 46 years.

Patient adherence was **92.31%**; 5,98% were not compliant with drug therapy due to suspension of therapy and 1,71% for irregular administration.



CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

The analysis carried out confirms that the incidence of the disease follows the European trend, in which women are more affected than men, often adults under 50 years of age. **92.31%** of the sample examined regularly performed the treatment.



The data highlights the importance of implementing new technologies in the management of clinical activities of prescribing, preparation and administration of therapy, encouraging multidisciplinary collaboration between clinicians and hospital pharmacists, necessary to guarantee high standards of care performance.

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