



# REAL WORLD EVIDENCE WITH OFATUMUMAB IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS



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## Background and importance

Ofatumumab, an anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody, has shown high efficacy and a favorable safety profile in patients with Multiple Sclerosis (MS) in clinical trials. Real-world data are essential to assess its effectiveness, tolerability and persistence under routine clinical conditions.

## Aim and objectives

To evaluate the effectiveness, safety and persistence of Ofatumumab in patients with MS treated in a tertiary hospital.

## Material and methods

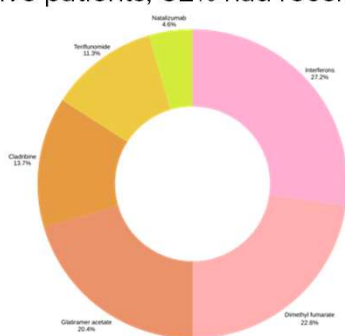
A retrospective observational study was conducted including all patients with relapsing-remitting or secondary progressive multiple sclerosis (RRMS; SPMS), who initiated Ofatumumab between January 2023 and August 2025 in a tertiary hospital.

- Demographic, clinical, and treatment-related data were obtained from electronic medical records.
- Variables included: age, sex, previous disease-modifying therapies (DMTs), treatment persistence, adverse events, reasons for discontinuation, Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS).
- Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data.

## Results

54 patients were included (57% female; mean age 41.6± 12.5 years), of whom 2 with SPMS.

- 48% naive patients; 52% had received ≥2 prior DMTs:



- The main reasons for discontinuation were adverse events (40%), disease progression (13%), and JC virus positivity (3.7%), among other reasons.
- The criterion for starting or switching to ofatumumab was to have high disease activity or progression.
- It is noticed that two patients switched from ocrelizumab to ofatumumab: one due to infusion-related adverse effects and another for logistical difficulties attending the hospital.

100% patients remained on treatment	Persistence: average of 13,8 months Stability of the EDSS: average of 2
Ofatumumab was well tolerated in most cases	Flu-like syndrome (5,6%) Isolated local reactions (≤2%)

## Conclusion and relevance

In this real-world cohort, ofatumumab showed good tolerability and sustained clinical stability. These findings reinforce ofatumumab as an effective and convenient treatment option, particularly for patients requiring self-administered anti-CD20 therapy.