

## 4CPS-308

# EXPERIENCE WITH TERIFLUNOMIDE TREATMENT FOR MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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### Background

#### Teriflunomide (TRF)

It's a once-daily oral immunomodulatory drug

Approved in over 80 countries for multiple sclerosis (MS)

Indicated in adults and contraindicated for pregnant women

Starting 2017 became available in our hospital

### Purpose

To describe our **experience** with the use of TRF and assess its **safety profile**, knowing disease-modifying therapy (DMTs) works differently and have different adverse reaction (AR).

### Methods

- ✓ An observational retrospective study January 2017-January 2020.
- ✓ Collected variables from medical records: age, sex, expanded disability status scale score -EDSS, previous DMT, safety profile (AR, suspension of TRF treatment) and results of blood tests.

- ✓ Sustained disability progression was defined as at least a 1-point increase from baseline EDSS score  $\leq 5.5$  (or at least a 0.5-point increase for those with a baseline EDSS score  $> 5.5$ ) sustained for at least 12 weeks<sup>1</sup>.

### Results

#### Patients characteristics

<b>Number of patients</b>	<b>45</b>
Men/women	10/35
Mean age	35,7
The average duration of TRF	2,5 years
EDSS remain stable	30 patients
Mean change in EDSS from baseline	0,7
Moderate elevation of liver enzymes	9 patients

**No suspension of TRF recorded**

**No increase in disability progression**

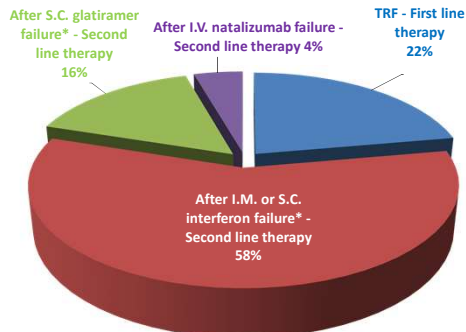
### Conclusion

TRF seems to have a **safety profile**, it was **well tolerated**, no new or unexpected AR were reported and no suspension of treatment. Because our experience reflect only 3 years, increased monitoring is necessary to assess long term safety.

#### References

<sup>1</sup> AUBAGIO (teriflunomide) [package insert]. Cambridge, MA: Genzyme Corporation.

#### Treatment distribution



\* The main reason of change were: convenience of oral administration, poor tolerance, AR at the site of injection

#### Safety profile

