CP-069

Fampridine: Evaluation of effectiveness of Fampridine and comparison with the clinical trail

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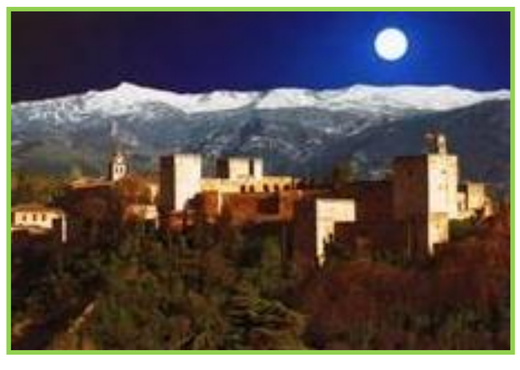
BACKGROUND

Fampridine has been approved for the improvement of walking capacity (WC) in multiple sclerosis adult patients with Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) 4-7.



OBJECTIVES:

To evaluate the effectiveness of fampridine in WC of MS patients.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Data were obtained from reviewing patient s clinical records from Neurology department. Patients with MS and disability score (EDSS) between 4-7and treated with fampridine 10 mg/12h from October 2014 to May 2015 were evaluated in a retrospective study.

Parameters measured: At baseline and 15 days after the first dose.

-*Timed 25-foot walk test (T25FW)*

- *12-item MS walking scale (MSWS-12) questionnaire.*

* Responder patients were those with T25FW decrease ≥20% from baseline.

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RESULTS

	N=45
Age (mean, SD)	49.93 (±9.98)
Women %	68.9
MS type	**%**
Relapsing remitting	64.4
Primary progressive	13.3
Secondary Progressive	22.2
EDSS (mean, SD)	5.55 (±0.92)
TW25F (mean, SD)	20.56 (±11.49)
MSWS (mean, SD)	53.23 (±4.5)

-At 15th day:

❖ TW25F was 13.29 (average reduction 34%)

❖71.1% presented at least 20% reduction of the TW25F.

❖ MSWS-12 was 34.94 (average 15.73 points).

❖Although 13 patients (28.9%) did not improve TW25F

❖ 10 patients discontinued the treatment, 2 because intolerance.

*In the pivotal **clinical trial** there was a global average **T25FW reduction** of **35%**. We evaluated the association between response (T25FW) and EDSS (> or < 6.5 at baseline) and there were **no significant differences.***

CONCLUSION

Fampridine produces a clinical hold-in-time improvement in walking capacity in our population similarly those showed on the clinical trail