

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS IN WALKING ABILITY AND SAFETY OF FAMPRIDINE IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS PATIENTS

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BACKGROUND

Fampridine is a voltage-dependent potassium channel blocker. It's indicated to improve walking ability (WA) in patients with multiple sclerosis (MS).

Patients should be evaluated after two weeks and treatment should be stopped for those who have not shown an improvement.

PURPOSE

- To assess the effectiveness of fampridine in patients with multiple sclerosis (MS) with walking impairment.
- Secondary endpoint is evaluation of safety.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

✓ Observational retrospective study (November 2013 to September 2014) that included patients with MS who started treatment with fampridine 10 mg twice daily, in a second level hospital.

✓ The main measure of effectiveness was based on:

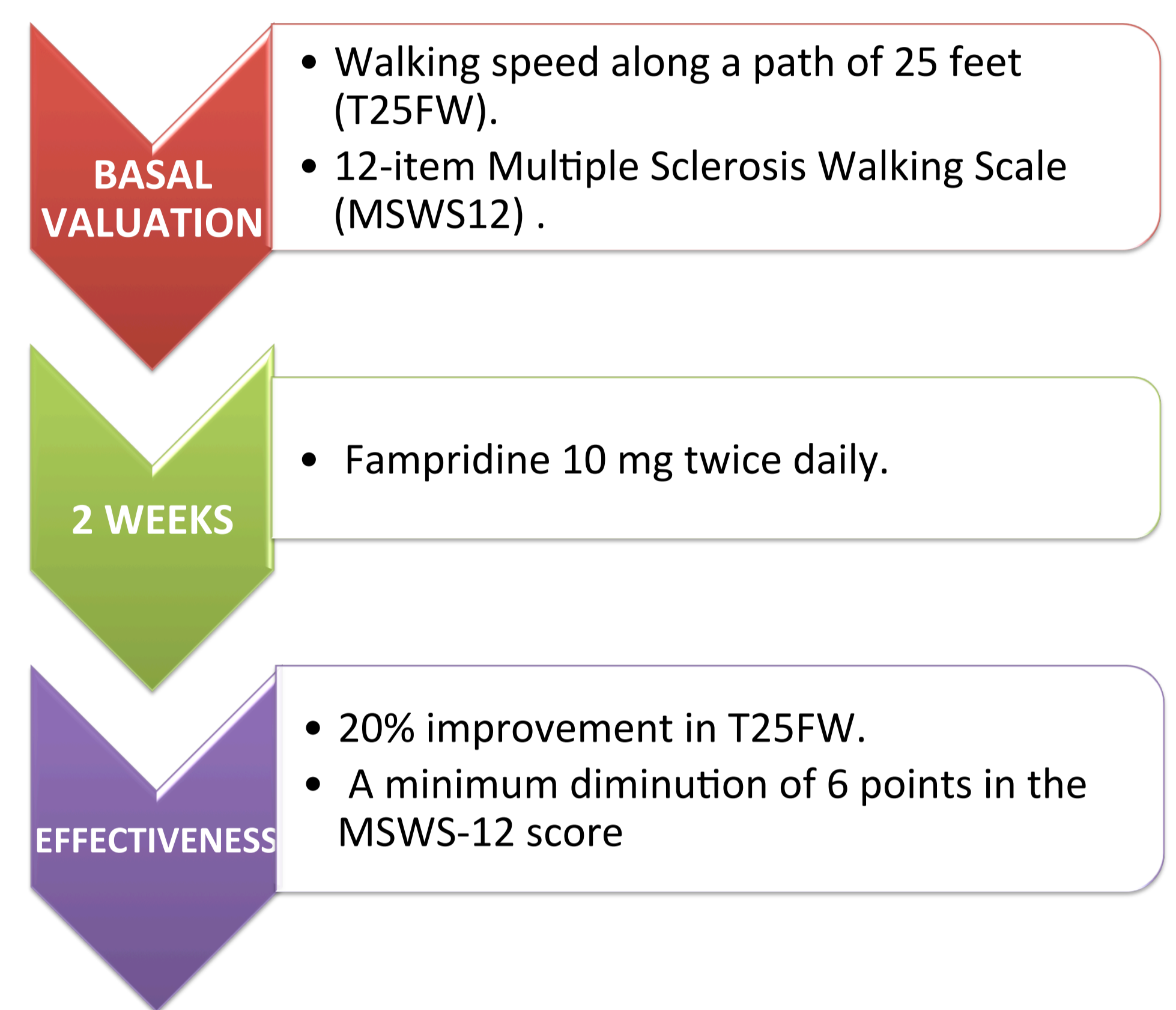
→ Improvements in walking speed along a path of 25 feet (7.5 meters) (**T25FW**).

→ The 12-item Multiple Sclerosis Walking Scale (**MSWS12**) questionnaire, that measures the patient's impression of the effect of their MS related walking disability on their ability to perform activities of daily life.

✓ Assessments were performed at baseline and after 2 weeks of treatment.

• **Effectiveness** was defined as 20% improvement in T25FW or a minimum diminution of 6 points in the MSWS-12 score. The results were compared with efficacy results of the pivotal clinical trials (CT).

• The **safety** of fampridine was evaluated through side effects (SE).

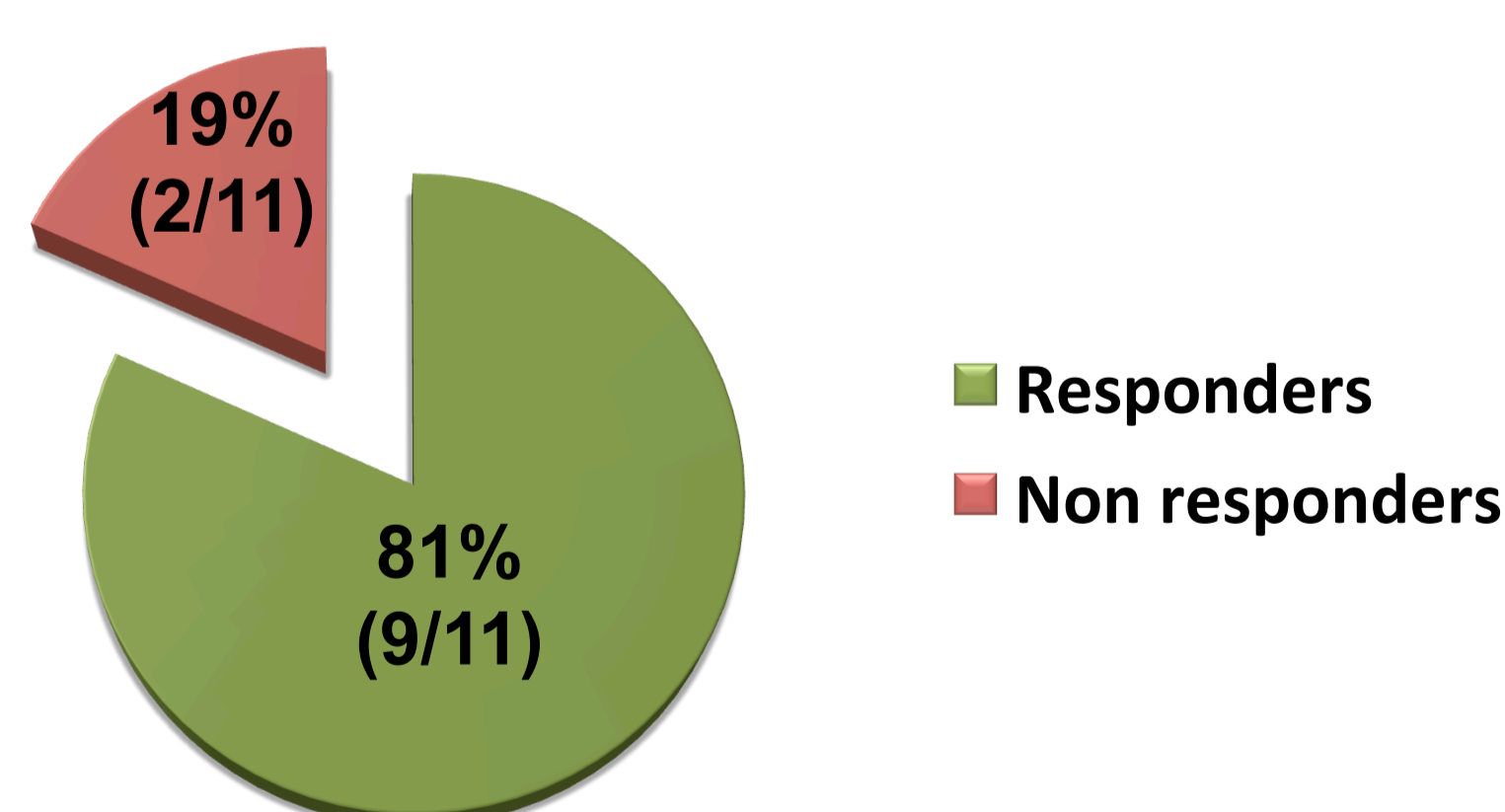


RESULTS

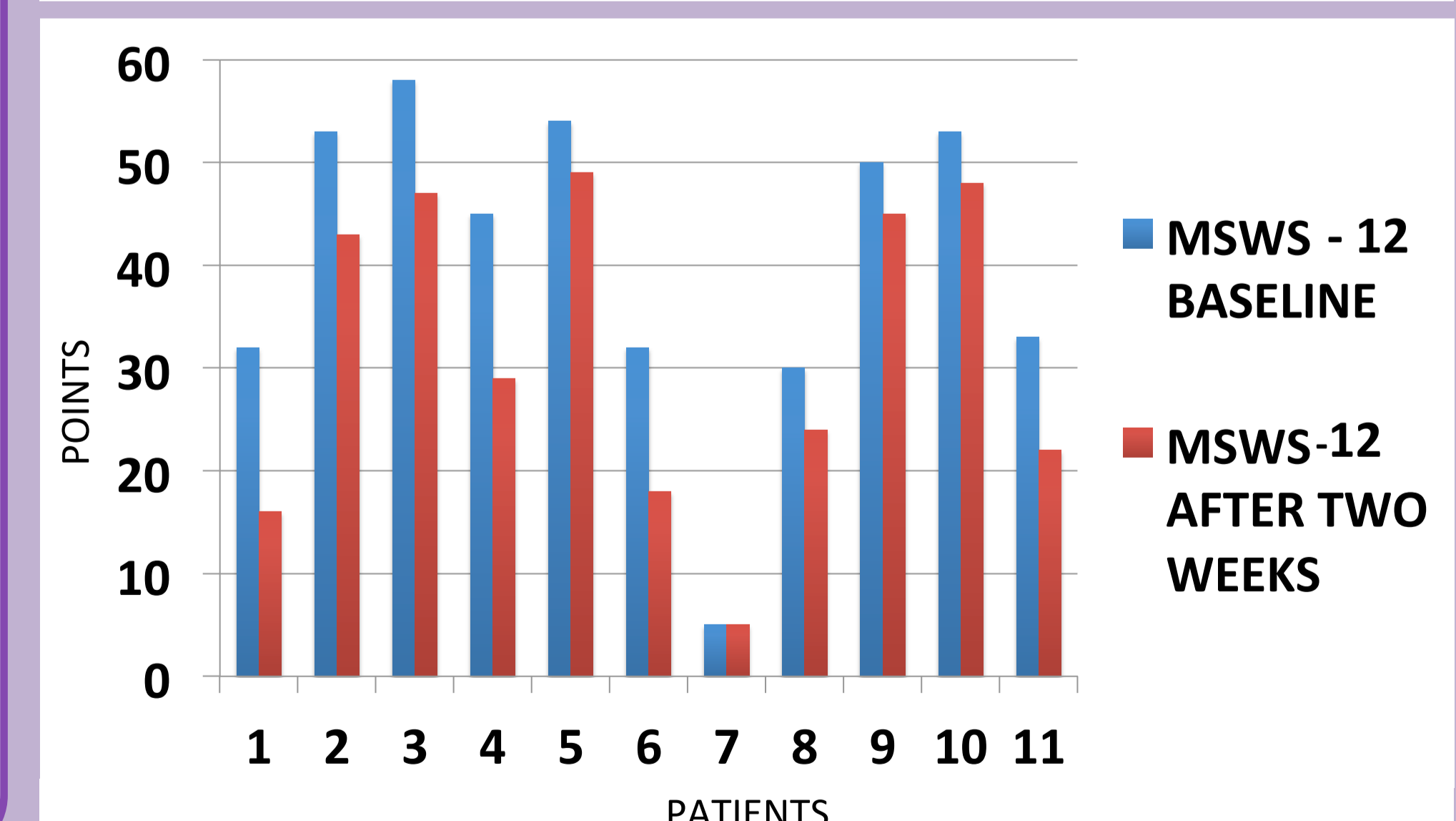
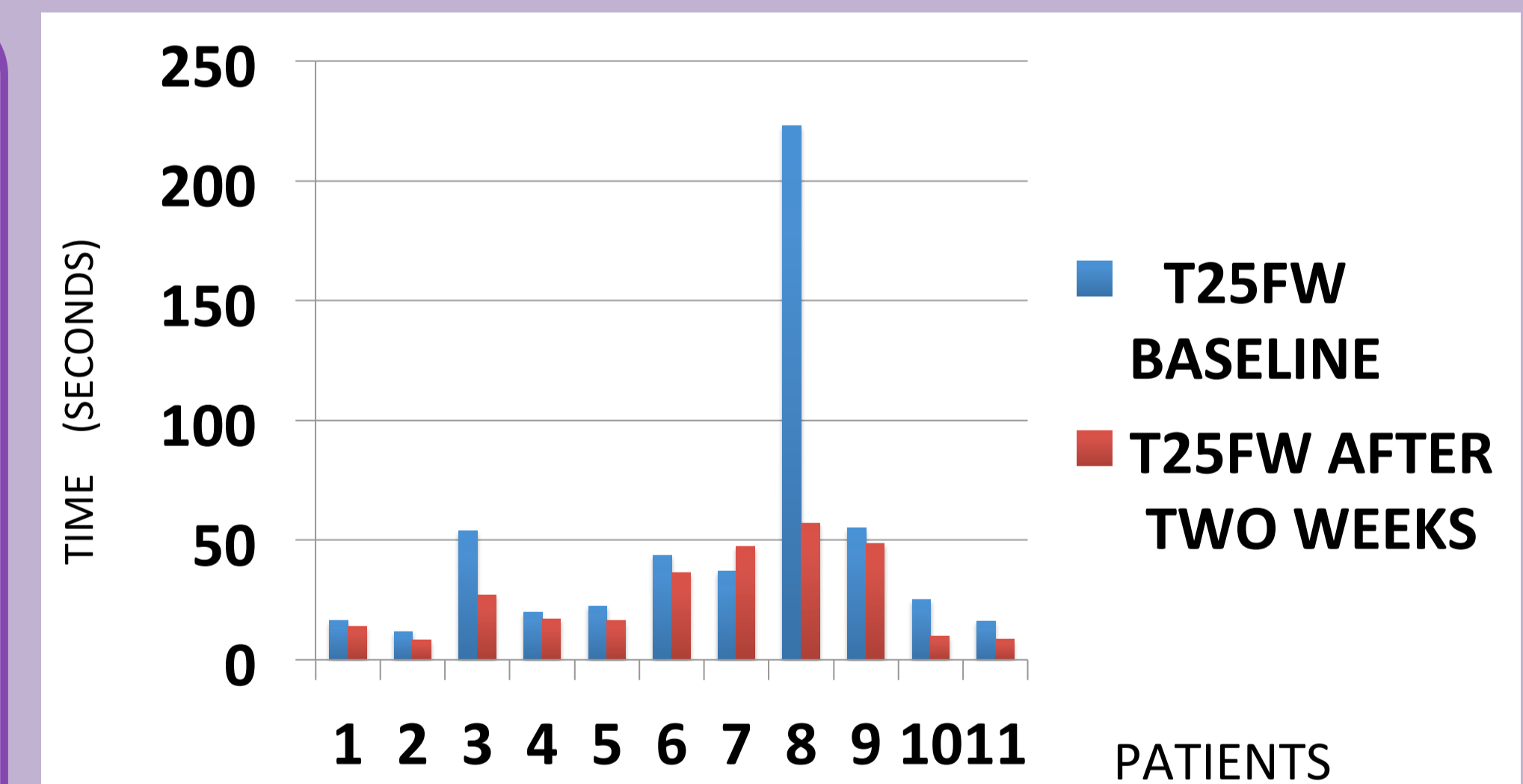
• 11 patients were included (mean Age, 47 years; mean EDSS 6; mean T25FW, 47 seconds and mean MSWS-12, 40 points).

• After 2 weeks, 54% (6/11) of patients walked $\geq 20\%$ faster (mean 26 seconds), and 72% (8/11) of patients MSWS-12 (mean 32 points).

81% (9/11) of patients improved WA after two weeks



• The most common SE were constipation, balance disorder, dizziness and speaking difficulty. Due to this SE, two patients left treatment.



CONCLUSIONS

• Fampridine has demonstrated to be effective improving the WA of patients with MS, with an acceptable SE profile.

• Rate of response after two weeks was 81%, greater than results at CT (43% and 35%).