

# EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF FINGOLIMOD IN PATIENTS WITH RELAPSING REMITTING MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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## Background

Fingolimod represents a new class of treatment for patients with relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) because allows oral administration and also has a mechanism of action which target not only in the immune system but also in neural cells.

## Purpose

To evaluate efficacy and adverse effect profile of RRMS patients treated with Fingolimod.

## Material and methods

Retrospective observational study which included all patients >18-years old with RRMS. Recruitment period: 12-months.

The effectiveness was described considering the number of outbreaks during the year prior to treatment and 12 months after receiving the treatment and also with a subjective score where the patient evaluates his/her current health condition in comparison with the previous year starting with fingolimod (5 items health condition: 1 (much better) to 5 (very much worse)).

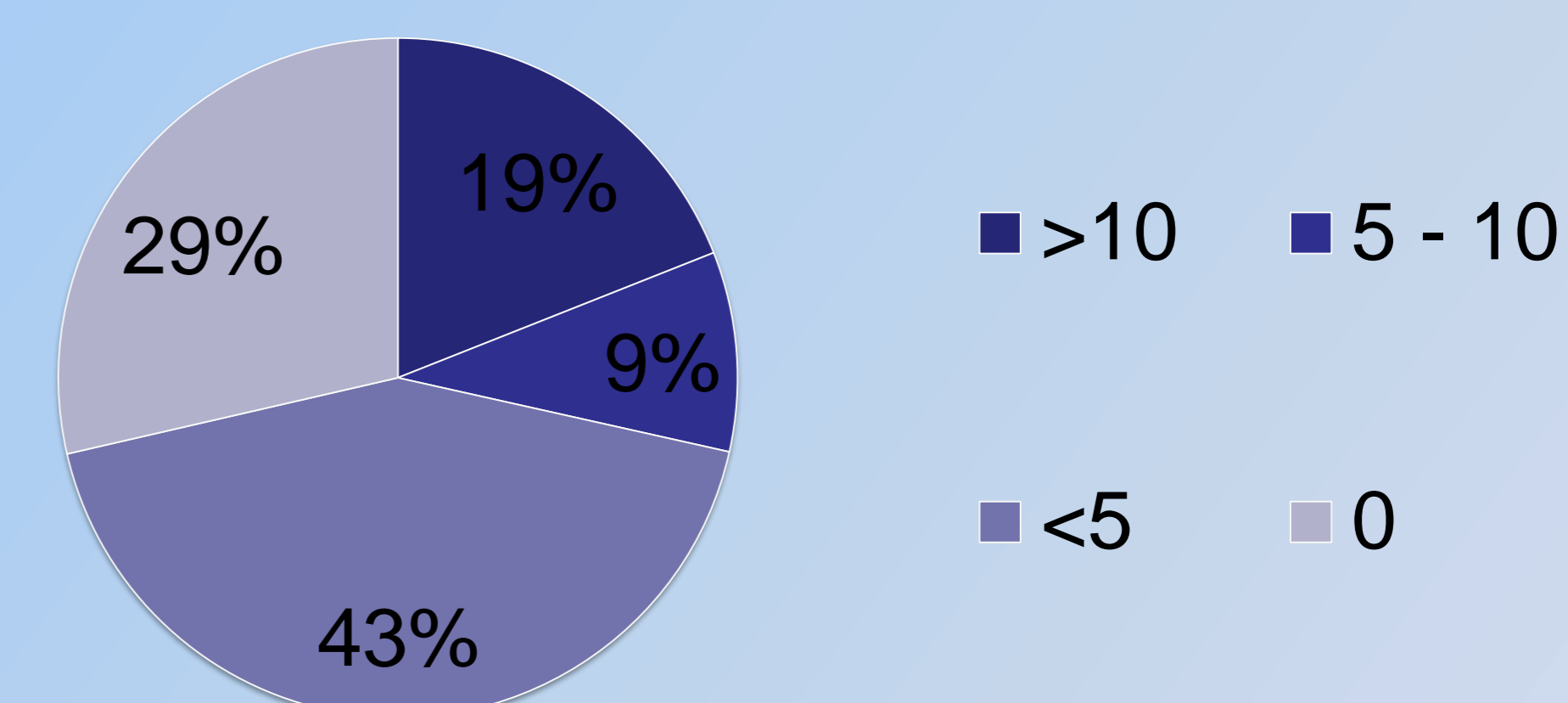
Security was described considering a significant adverse affects to fingolimod. The information was obtained across of dispense program outpatient (Dominion®) from where they were collected: age, sex, diagnosis, treatment, dosage and duration of treatment.

Subjects received a questionnaire to be completed at the pharmaceutical consultation at the 12 month.

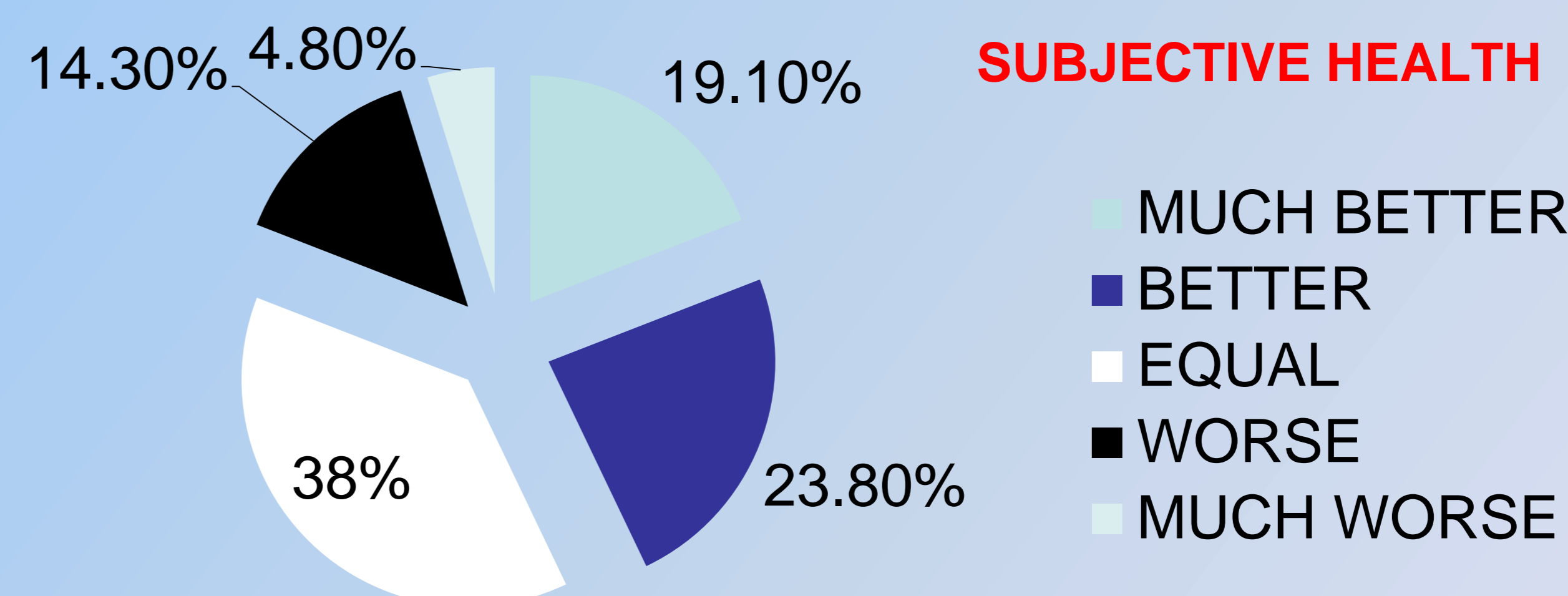
## Results

21 subjects recruited (n=21), female percentage 71,4 %, mean age 47.3 (23-75). The 28,6% of patients had only one outbreak after a year of treatment with fingolimod, any in the remaining number of patients

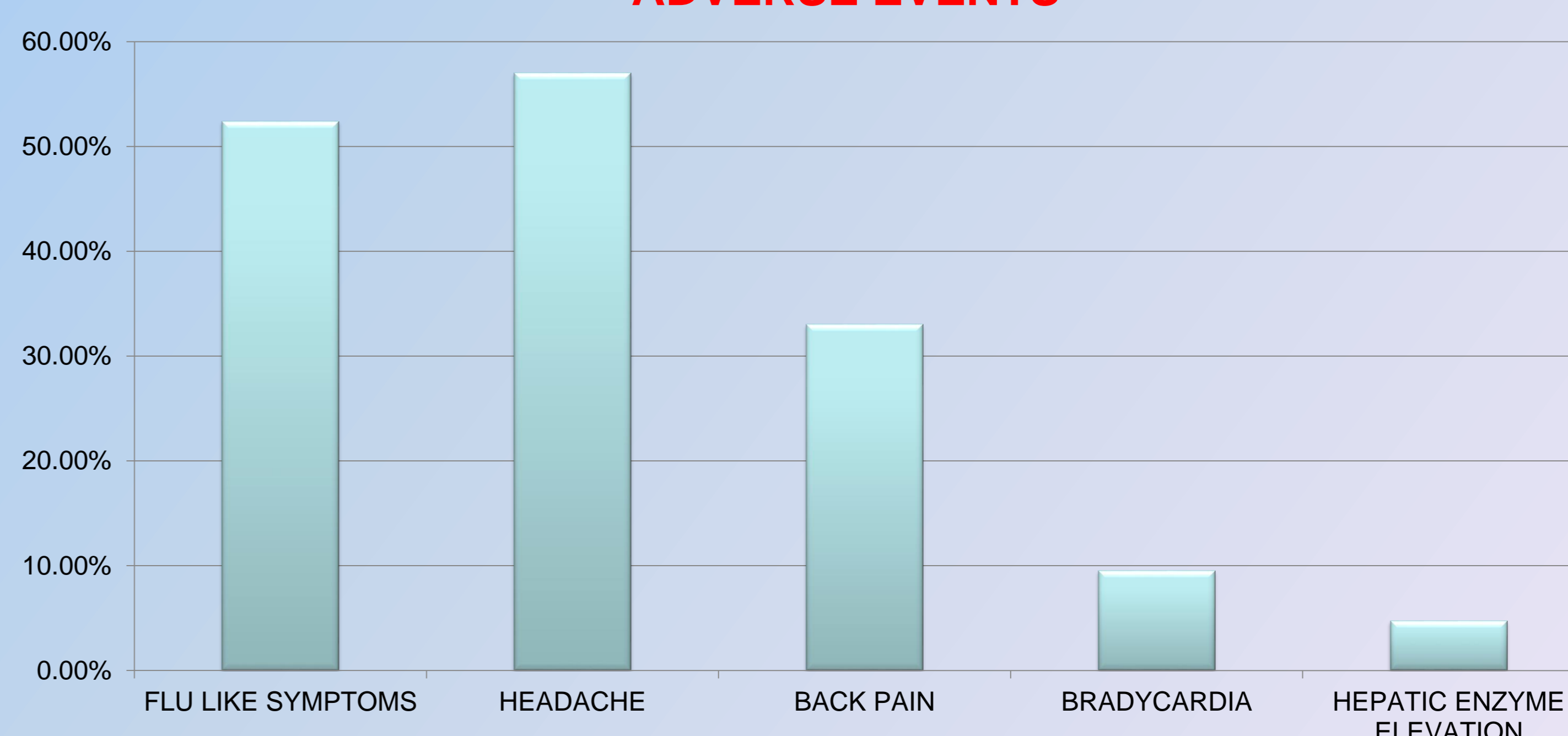
OUTBREAKS PREVIOUS YEAR



SUBJECTIVE HEALTH



ADVERSE EVENTS



## Conclusions

So far, fingolimod has proven to be an effective treatment option (76,2% of patients without outbreaks) and safe (14,3% of patients without significant adverse reactions). We need to highlight the subjective health patient in comparison with the previous year starting with fingolimod, does not change.

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