

ADHERENCE, QUALITY OF LIFE AND PATIENT SATISFACTION WITH DALFAMPRIDINE IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

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OBJECTIVES

Background: Mobility impairment is a major concern for many patients with multiple sclerosis (MS). Dalfampridine improves walking speed and consequently it may improve quality of life (QOL), but adherence is a key factor to assure it.

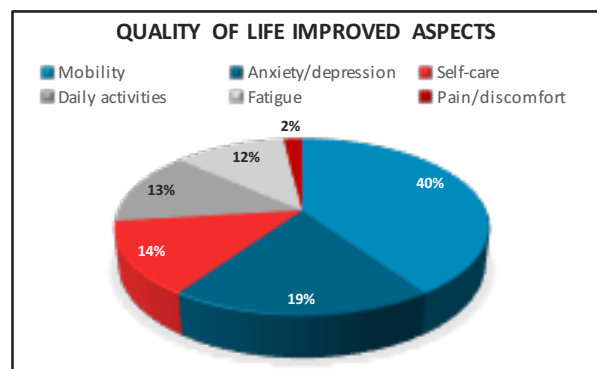
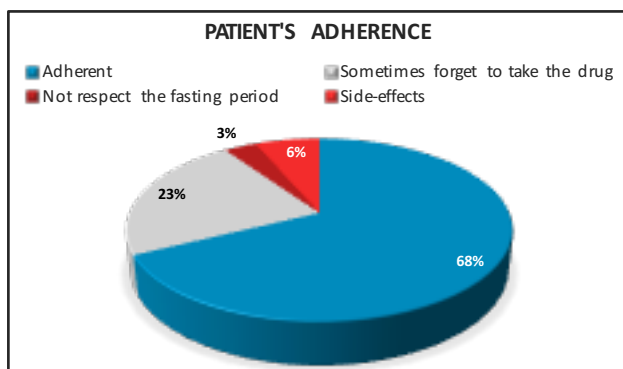
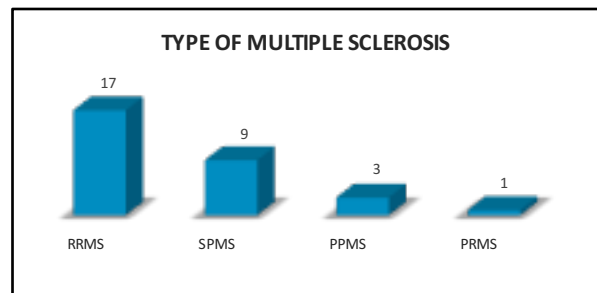
OBJECTIVE: To assess adherence and degree of satisfaction with dalfampridine in our MS patients.

METHODS

- Design:** observational, prospective study from May 2014 to March 2015.
- Inclusion criteria:** MS patients on dalfampridine treatment for at least 6 months.
- Variables:** demographic information, disease duration, type of MS, Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS).
- Endpoints:**
 - Morisky-Green adherence questionnaire
 - General satisfaction visual analogue scale (VAS)
 - Items related to QOL improved with fampridine treatment: mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort, anxiety/depression.

RESULTS

- Population: 30 patients, 14 women (46.7%).
- Mean age: 39 years (SD=9.7).
- Mean duration of MS: 13.7 years (SD=6.4).
- Mean EDSS before treatment initiation: 5.8 (SD=0.9)
- Walking aids needed by 24 patients (80%)



CONCLUSIONS

- Adherence to dalfampridine treatment was suboptimal and was reinforced by hospital pharmacist in pharmaceutical care visits.
- According to satisfaction questionnaires, dalfampridine benefited patients in several aspects of QOL, not only mobility.
- Dalfampridine effectiveness should be judge including patients' self-report in addition to the information provided by MS-specific assessment scales.

