

# REVIEW OF REAL-WORLD MANAGEMENT OF NATALIZUMAB TREATMENT IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS: A DOUBLE-EDGED WEAPON

L04- IMMUNOSUPPRESSANTS

A. GIL GARCIA<sup>1</sup>, A. ROJAS ALBARRÁN<sup>1</sup>, M. GRAGERA GOMEZ<sup>1</sup>, M.D. ZAMBRANO CROCHE<sup>1</sup>, H. VELAZQUEZ VAZQUEZ<sup>1</sup>, A. NAVARRO RUIZ<sup>1</sup>, L. TORRES ZARAGOZA<sup>1</sup>.  
<sup>1</sup>UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL COMPLEX OF BADAJOZ, HOSPITAL PHARMACY, BADAJOZ, SPAIN.

## Background and importance

We know that Natalizumab is an effective treatment in patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis with high activity.

More doubts arise regarding its safety which will lead to having to closely monitor the patient.

## Aim and objectives

Evaluate the safety of treatment with Natalizumab for Relapsing Remitting Multiple Sclerosis (RRMS)

John Cunningham virus (JCV) infection

Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy(PML).

Also evaluate effectiveness by counting outbreaks during treatment and time in treatment.

## Material and methods

### VARIABLES



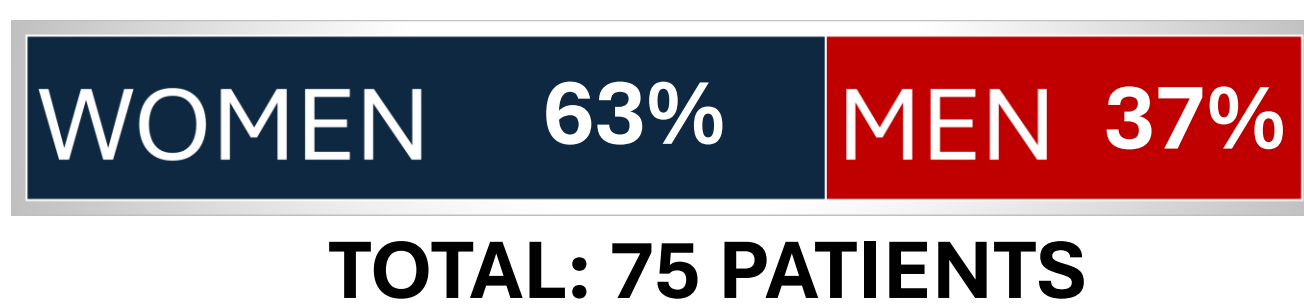
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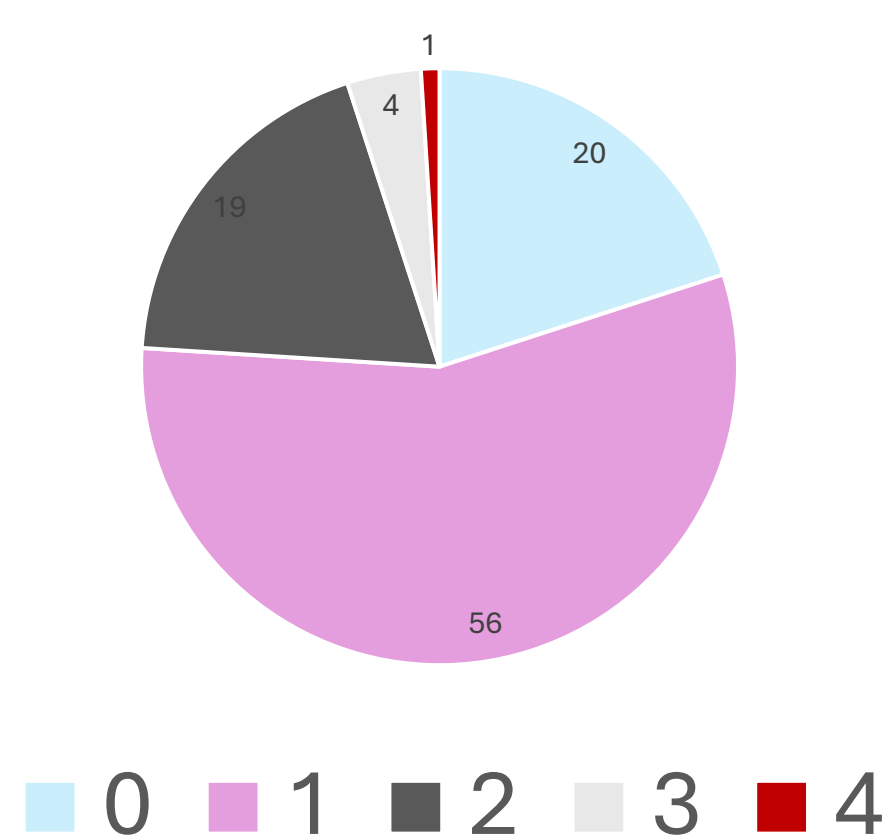
INCLUSION CRITERIA

PATIENT WITH RRMS UNDER TREATMENT WITH NATALIZUMAB

## Results



PREVIOUS TREATMENTS (%)



AVERAGE YEARS OF TREATMENT: 2,6 YEARS

REASONS FOR DISCONTINUING TREATMENT

- POSITIVE JCV SEROLOGY 39 (52%)
- ADVERSE EVENTS 11 (15%)
- OUTBREAKS 6 (8%)
- PROGRESIVE WORSENING 5 (7%)
- UNKNOWN CAUSE 3 (4%)
- PREGNANCY 2 (3%)

9 (12%) PATIENTS ARE STILL IN TREATMENT

16 (21%) PATIENTS HAD AN OUTBREAK DURING THE TIME OF TREATMENT

## Conclusion and relevance

A large proportion of the patients analyzed manage to reach the 2-year treatment period, after which the risk of JCV infection increases. At that point, the majority of patients discontinue treatment. The drug is well tolerated,

with little suspension of treatment due to adverse effects and is usually chronic fatigue (also associated with the disease). Effective drug, with only 16 patients having an outbreak during treatment. With these data, we can conclude that in our patients it has been an effective treatment, used once the patient has high activity to stop it. Regarding safety, JCV would be the main drawback, requiring close monitoring for possible infection.

