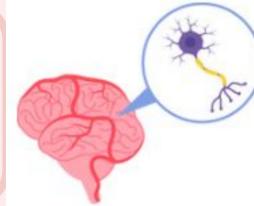
# EVOLUTION OF TREATMENT CONSUMPTION IN SECONDARY-PROGRESSIVE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (2018-2023)

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## **BACKGROUND AND IMPORTANCE**

**Secondary-progressive multiple sclerosis** (SPMS) is a clinical phenotype that develops in about 50% of patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS). There is a **progressive** worsening of symptoms without remission periods and progression may not present outbreaks.

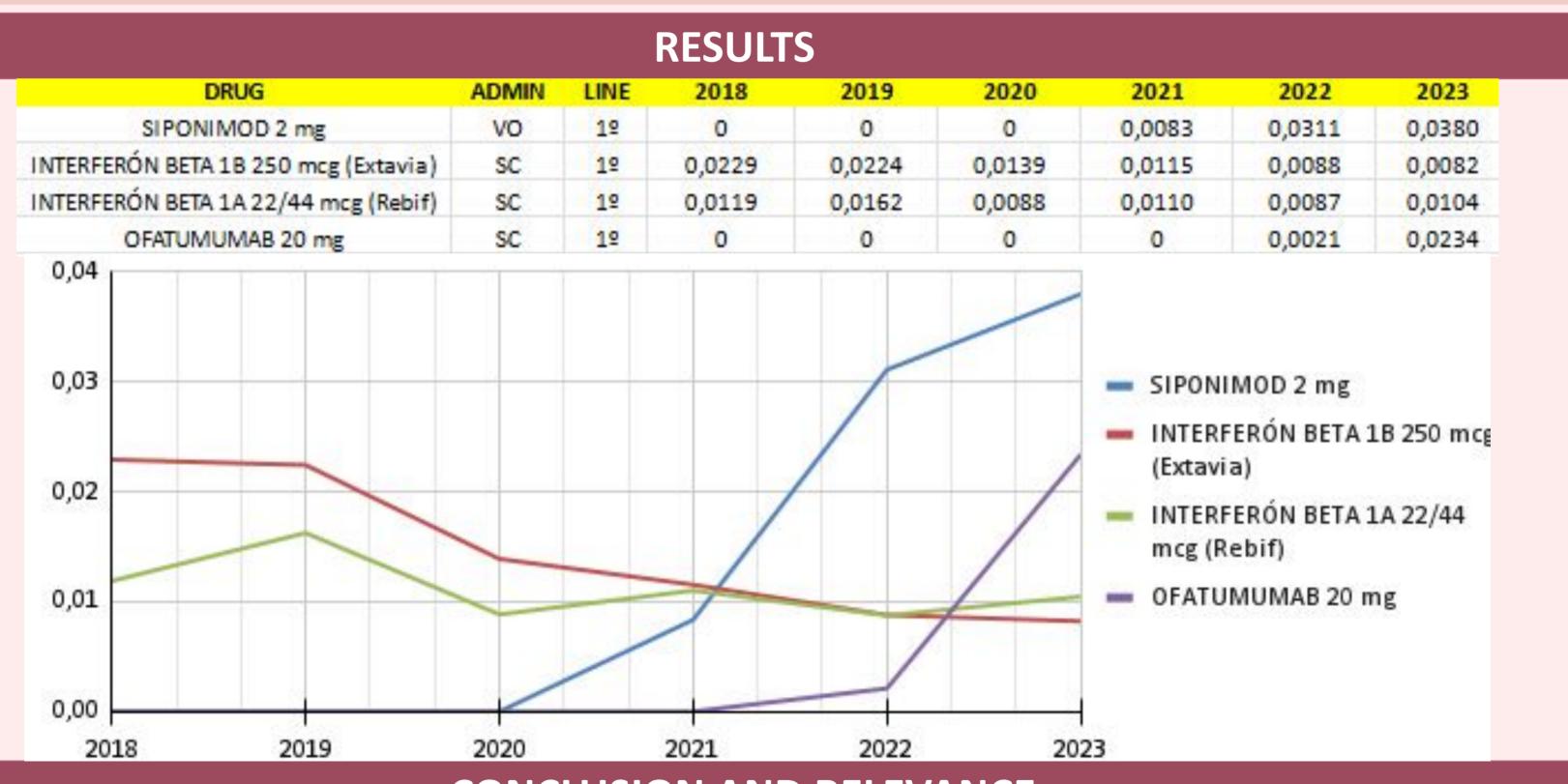


#### **AIM AND OBJECTIVES**

The aim of our study is to compare the **variation in consumption patterns** of SPMS drugs dispensed in a Hospital Pharmacy Service during the 2018-2023 period.

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

This was a retrospective, single-centre and observational study, conducted from **2018-2023**. The comparison of treatment consumption was carried out by calculating the defined **daily doses (DDD)/1000 inhabitants/day** through the DDD established by the *WHO Collaborating Centre*, the information provided by the Athos-Stock program and the census of inhabitants of the hospital area.



#### **CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE**

The consumption of **IFN-based** older treatments has shown a gradual **decrease** over the last 6 years, coinciding with an **increase** in the consumption of the **new available** therapeutic options. The appearance of **siponimod** has displaced the previous treatments indicated for SPMS, making it the most widely used drug in 2023. We expect that this **increasing consumption** will continue, favored by the scarcity of alternatives for this clinical phenotype.

