Multiple Sclerosis

SIPONIMOD IN REAL WORLD: EXPERIENCE IN SECONDARY PROGRESSIVE MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS PATIENTS

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OBJECTIVE

The main goal of this study was to analyze our cohort of progressive secondary multiple sclerosis (SPMS) patients treated with siponimod in the real clinical practice.

METHODS

We described the clinical and demographic characteristics of the patients who had started treatment with siponimod

We also evaluated efficacy, safety and changes in blood tests during treatment

RESULTS:

A total of 23 SPMS patients were analysed. 81.82% was female and 18,18% was males.

60.9% of the patients came from second-line treatment (6 from fingolimod, 3 from alemtuzumab and 6 from rituximab). No relapses or rebounds observed during the switch.

14 patients have received treatment for more than 3 months.

The mean age was 56 (41-73) years old and the EDSS was 6.12. The mean disease duration was 21.9 years (8-38) with a progressive phase of 12.7 years.

The basal lymphocytes count mean was 1.43 10^3/uL (0.8-2.1), after three months all patients showed a mean decrease of 0.45 10^3/uL (0.19-1) and 6 months later a mild increase was observed 0.5210^3/uL (0.29-0.83).

78.2% of the patients had no adverse effects. 1 patient had severe lymphopenia, 1 patient suffered a bilateral cystic macular edema and 3 patients presented an epileptic seizure, two of them were on concomitant treatment with fampridine.

CONCLUSIONS:

Siponimod is a drug well tolerated by patients. We did not observed outbreaks when switching to siponimod. We observed more severe lymphopenia than those described in the clinical studies.