Satisfaction in Patients Randomized to Fingolimod or Injectable Disease-Modifying Therapies in PREFER: Effect of Previous Treatment

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Figure 1. PREFER treatment-naïve patients retained on randomized treatment over 12 months

Methods
Study design: was a 12-month, Phase 4, randomized, active-controlled, open-label study that demonstrated effectiveness and safety of fingolimod over 12 months for patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) who had recently switched from one injectable disease-modifying therapy (iDMT) to fingolimod (glatiramer acetate, interferon β-1a or interferon β-1b).

Between-group differences assessed by normal approximation using continuity correction.

Table 2. PREFER: Reasons for switch ≤3 months; safety or efficacy

Conclusion
- Fingolimod was associated with significantly higher treatment satisfaction rates and lower rates of AEs leading to drug discontinuation in both previously treated and treatment-naïve patients

Table 3. PREFER: Reasons for discontinuation of test treatment (n/N=%)

References

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Disclosures
- Authors do not report any conflicts of interest.

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