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**A real-world study of Alemtuzumab in a cohort of Italian patients**

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F. Saccà<sup>1</sup>, C.V. Russo<sup>1</sup>, J. Frau<sup>2</sup>, P. Annovazzi<sup>3</sup>, E. Signoriello<sup>4</sup>, S. Bonavita<sup>4</sup>, R. Grasso<sup>5</sup>, M. Clerico<sup>6</sup>, C. Cordioli<sup>7</sup>, A. Laroni<sup>8</sup>, M. Capobianco<sup>9</sup>, V. Torri Clerici<sup>10</sup>, A. Sartori<sup>11</sup>, P. Cavalla<sup>12</sup>, G.T. Maniscalco<sup>13</sup>, S. La Gioia<sup>14</sup>, F. Caleri<sup>15</sup>, A. Giugno<sup>16</sup>, R. Iodice<sup>1</sup>, A. Carotenuto<sup>1</sup>, E. Cocco<sup>2</sup>, G. Fenu<sup>2</sup>, M. Zaffaroni<sup>3</sup>, D. Baroncini<sup>3</sup>, G. Lus<sup>4</sup>, A. Gallo<sup>17</sup>, S.F. De Mercanti<sup>8</sup>, C. Lapucci<sup>8</sup>, V. Di Francescantonio<sup>5</sup>, M.P. Sormani<sup>18</sup>, A. Signori<sup>18</sup>

<sup>1</sup>NSRO Department, University of Naples Federico II, Napoli, <sup>2</sup>Centro Sclerosi Multipla, ASSL Cagliari (ATS Sardegna); Dipartimento di Scienze Mediche e Sanità Pubblica, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, <sup>3</sup>Multiple Sclerosis Center, ASST della Valle Olona, Hospital of Gallarate, Gallarate, <sup>4</sup>University of Campania Luigi Vanvitelli, Napoli, <sup>5</sup>University of Foggia, Foggia, <sup>6</sup>Dipartimento di Scienze Cliniche e Biologiche, University of Torino, Torino, <sup>7</sup>Multiple Sclerosis Center, ASST Spedali Civili, PO di Montichiari, Montichiari, <sup>8</sup>Department of Neurosciences, Rehabilitation, Ophthalmology, Genetics, Maternal and Child Health and Center of Excellence for Biomedical Research (CEBR) and IRCCS San Martino-IST, University of Genova, Genova, <sup>9</sup>Neurologia-CRESM, AOU San Luigi Gonzaga, Torino, <sup>10</sup>Neuro-immunology and Neuromuscular Diseases Unit, IRCCS Foundation Carlo Besta Neurological Institute, Milano, <sup>11</sup>Neurology Clinic, Department of Medical, Surgical, and Health Sciences, University of Trieste, Trieste, <sup>12</sup>MS Center, City of Health & Science University Hospital, Torino, <sup>13</sup>AORN A.Cardarelli, Napoli, <sup>14</sup>Centro Sclerosi Multipla, ASST Papa Giovanni XXIII, Bergamo, <sup>15</sup>Department of Neurology, Franz Tappeiner Hospital, Merano, <sup>16</sup>University Magna Graecia of Catanzaro, Catanzaro, <sup>17</sup>University of Campania 'Luigi Vanvitelli', Napoli, <sup>18</sup>Department of Health Sciences (DISSAL), Section of Biostatistics, University of Genova, Genova, Italy

**Introduction:** Real-world data on Alemtuzumab is limited and does not provide evidence on its effectiveness after different Disease Modifying Therapies (DMTs).

**Objectives:** To evaluate the impact of clinical variables on ARR and No Evidence of Disease Activity (NEDA) during Alemtuzumab therapy.

**Aims:** To provide real-world data on the efficacy of Alemtuzumab.

**Methods:** We retrospectively included patients from eighteen Italian MS-centers who started Alemtuzumab, and recorded demographics, previous therapies, washout duration, relapses and EDSS. Negative-binomial regression models were used to assess the effect of factors on ARR after Alemtuzumab initiation.

**Results:** We included 322 patients (mean age 36.8 years, 71.1% females, median EDSS 3, mean disease duration 7.4 years, median number of previous therapies 3). 106 patients were previously treated with Fingolimod, 80 with Natalizumab, 46 with Dimethylfumarate, 35 were treatment-naïve, 30 with interferon/glatiramer acetate, 10 with Teriflunomide, 9 with other drugs and 6 with Daclizumab. Reason for switch was relapse-rate (41.3%), MRI (22.8%), JCV+ (18.2%), EDSS progression (4.9%), other (12.8%). Median follow-up was 1.94 years. Pre-Alemtuzumab ARR was 0.99, and decreased to 0.13 during Alemtuzumab ( $p < 0.001$ ). Number of previous year relapses was associated with Alemtuzumab-ARR (RR=1.37;  $p=0.011$ ). Washout did not impact on Alemtuzumab-ARR (median 3 months;  $p=0.59$ ). Progression-free survival was 95% after 1 year, and 88.1% after 2 years of Alemtuzumab. EDSS improvement occurred in 13.5% after 1 year, and 23.9% after 2 years. 61.8% of patients achieved NEDA after 1 year and 53.6% after 2 years. 13.9% experienced a relapse between Alemtuzumab courses, and this was linked to higher ARR during the remaining follow-up (RR=4.00;  $p < 0.001$ ). 25 patients dropped-out for adverse events (7), relapse-rate (6), MRI activity (5), compliance (3), other (4).

**Conclusions:** Alemtuzumab decreases ARR independent of previous therapy, including patients with disease activity during Natalizumab. Relapses between treatment courses are associated with higher disease activity during follow-up.

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