CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH RELAPSING REMITTING MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS TAKING ONCE DAILY FINGOLIMOD CAPSULES IN THE UNITED STATES
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OBJECTIVES: The objective of this study is to assess the characteristics of RMS patients taking fingolimod capsules in the US. METHODS: A large US administrative retrospective claims database was used to identify patients diagnosed with RMS and were prescribed fingolimod between January 2010 to December 2012 were included in the study. All patients were ≥ 18 years of age and continuously enrolled in the same health plan for a year. Descriptive statistics and chi-square tests were performed on the data and statistical significance level was set at 0.05.

RESULTS: There were a total of 28,647 patients that met the study inclusion criteria. 21,629 (75.9%) were females (mean age ± SD = 52.38 ± 10.50 years), 75.7% of the patients were females, and majority of the patients was 52.38 ± 10.50 years, 75.7% of the patients were females, and majority of the patients taking Fingolimod was females and had more than 360 mg/day of serious physical disability in adults of working age. Inequalities in access to treatments for patients in some areas. This paper aims to assess the current variation in access to treatment for MS in England. METHODS: Prescribing of fingolimod for MS in England was examined using the NHS England Innovation Scorecard for Key Secondary Care Medicines per 100,000 population. Uptake of fingolimod across the 25 area teams was examined. RESULTS: Despite positive NICE guidance for fingolimod issued in April 2012 there are major differences in the uptake of fingolimod in England. The highest uptake can be seen in the London area and in other area teams geographies in the south. Uptake in these areas is at least 3 fold and in some cases 7 fold greater than that seen in area team geographies in the North West. Some of this variation may be explained by proximity to specialist care centres, however the existence of these centres does not explain the extent of the variation. CONCLUSIONS: Variations in access to treatment for MS in England persist despite NICE guidance and NHS reform aimed at addressing these inequalities.

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NATALIZUMAB USE IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS: A REAL WORLD EVIDENCE (RWE) ANALYSIS OF ITS IMPACT ON NHS RESOURCES IN ENGLAND
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OBJECTIVES: Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is an acquired chronic immune-mediated inflammatory condition of the central nervous system. It is the commonest cause of serious physical disability in adults of working age. Inequalities in access to treatment for patients in some areas. This paper aims to assess the current variation in access to treatment for MS in England. METHODS: Prescribing of fingolimod for MS in England was examined using the NHS England Innovation Scorecard for Key Secondary Care Medicines per 100,000 population. Uptake of fingolimod across the 25 area teams was examined. RESULTS: Despite positive NICE guidance for fingolimod issued in April 2012 there are major differences in the uptake of fingolimod in England. The highest uptake can be seen in the London area and in other area teams geographies in the south. Uptake in these areas is at least 3 fold and in some cases 7 fold greater than that seen in area team geographies in the North West. Some of this variation may be explained by proximity to specialist care centres, however the existence of these centres does not explain the extent of the variation. CONCLUSIONS: Variations in access to treatment for MS in England persist despite NICE guidance and NHS reform aimed at addressing these inequalities.

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TREATMENT PATTERNS, RESOURCES UTILIZATION AND COSTS IN MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY IN ENGLAND: ANALYSING ADMINISTRATIVE CLAIMS DATA
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OBJECTIVES: There is currently no cure for Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD), which results in premature death typically in early adulthood. Available treatments only address symptoms, with limited success. However, several new therapies targeting underlying genetic components of the disease have passed pre-clinical phase of drug development. In anticipation of new therapies coming to market, we sought to examine current treatment patterns, resource...