To estimate the levels of adherence and persistence of patients included intramuscular (IM) interferon beta-1a (IFNβ-1a) followed for at least 13 months (up to 18), until September 2014) after the first treatment with one of the platform therapies for RRMS, between January and June 2013 were assessed. A care claims database was used as primary data source. Naïve patients starting with IFNβ-1a had a significantly higher persistence and adherence compared to patients starting with other medications. The resource consumed with non-PCDT medicines increased in the period.

PND12

CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH RELAPSING REMITTING MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS TAKING ONCE DAILY TERFILUNOMIDE TABLETS IN THE UNITED STATES

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OBJECTIVE: Terfilunomide oral tablets were approved in the United States (US) in September 2012 for the treatment of relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS). The objective of this study is to assess the characteristics of RRMS patients taking terfilunomide tablets in 2012 in the US. METHODS: A large, retrospective claims database used was to identify patients diagnosed with RRMS and were prescribed Terfilunomide between September 2012 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 157 patients that met the study inclusion criteria. Of these, 113 were females and 44 were males. Patients with medical claims for terfilunomide (CE ratio of $65,745 - 95% Confidence Interval [CI], 27.6% - 34.9%) nursing home residents with PD were prescribed antipsychotic medications. Nearly one-third (31.26%, 95% CI, 25.37% - 36.61%) residents with PD were prescribed antipsychotic medications when psychotropic medications are used in elderly individuals with PD to reduce unnecessary polypharmacy.