

Günümüzde Multipl Skleroz Tedavisi ve Tedavi Yol Haritası

“İnterferonlar ve Glatiramer Asetat”

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Uluslararası Türk Dünyası
Multipl Skleroz Kongresi
14-17 Şubat 2019 Ankara

REVIEW ARTICLE

Dan L. Longo, M.D., Editor

Multiple Sclerosis

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MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS IS THE MOST PREVALENT CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY disease of the central nervous system (CNS), affecting more than 2 million people worldwide (at least 400,000 in the United States),¹ and it is currently incurable. It is punctuated by fully or partially reversible episodes of neurologic disability, usually lasting days or weeks. Typical syndromes at presentation include, but are not limited to, monocular visual loss due to optic neuritis, limb weakness or sensory loss due to transverse myelitis, double vision due to brain-stem dysfunction, or ataxia due to a cerebellar lesion.² After typically 10 to 20 years, a progressive clinical course develops in many of the persons affected, eventually leading to impaired mobility and cognition; approximately 15% of patients have a progressive course from onset. More than a dozen disease-modifying medications are available to reduce the frequency of transient episodes of neurologic disability and limit the accumulation of focal white-matter lesions on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). No medication fully prevents or reverses the progressive neurologic deterioration, characterized most commonly by impaired ambulation, loss of bladder control, and slowed cognitive processing, but the question of whether disease-modifying medications can delay clinical progression is controversial.³⁻⁵ The annual economic cost of multiple sclerosis in the United States is approximately \$10 billion.⁶

PATHOLOGY

The idea that multiple sclerosis is a disseminated plaque-like sclerosis was established approximately 150 years ago; indeed, the demonstration of dissemination — in space (disease-related changes in multiple regions of the CNS, including white matter, gray matter, brain stem, spinal cord, and optic nerve) (Fig. 1) and time — forms the cornerstone of diagnosis of the disease. Our understanding of the details of that pathology, and especially how it evolves over time, has been revolutionized with modern techniques such as immunohistochemical staining

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N Engl J Med 2018;378:169-80.

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMra1401483

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- MS ile ilgili kayıtlar 14. yy'da
- Semptomlar ile patolojik deęişiklikler arasındaki ilişkiyi post-mortem ilk tanımlayan Fransız Nörolog Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-1893)

“sclerose en plaques”

- 1960'larda Kortikosteroidler
 - Relaps şiddetini azaltıyor
 - Relaps sıklığı ve progresyon üzerine etkisiz
- 1970 – 1980'ler İmmünsupresanlar
 - Siklofosfamid
 - Siklosporin
 - Methotreksat
 - Azatiopurin
- 1987'de Copolimer 1*

**(Bornstein MB, et al. (1987) A pilot trial of Cop 1 in exacerbating-relmitting multiple sclerosis. New Engl J Med 317:408–414)*

- 1981'de MRI'ın keşfi ile
 - yaşayan hastalarda lezyonların gösterilmesi
 - yeni tedavilerin hastalık progresyonu üzerine etkisinin değerlendirilebilmesi
- İnflamasyon belirteci olarak Gd'un kullanılması
(Robert Grossmann , 1986)
 - yeni ve aktif lezyonların tanınması

- İnterferonlar
 - IFN-gama akut MS ataklarını aktive ediyor
 - IFN-beta ve IFN-alfa, IFN-gama inhibitörleri
 - INF-beta, IFN-alfa'ya göre daha tolerabl
- IFN- β 1b ile ilk pivotal MS çalışması 1993'te*

**(The IFNB Multiple Sclerosis Study Group. Interferon beta-1b is effective in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (1993) Neurology 43:655–661)*

- IF- β 'nın Gd + lezyonlar üzerine etkisi 1995'te**

*** (Stone LA, et al (1995) Ann Neurol 37:611–619)*

- INF- β 1a'nın RR-MS'de progresyon üzerine etkisi 1996'da*

**(Jacobs LD, et al. (1996) Intramuscular interferon beta-1a for disease progression in relapsing multiple sclerosis. The Multiple Sclerosis Collaborative Research Group (MSCRG). Ann Neurol 39:285–294)*

- Glatiramer Asetat'ın relaps oranı ve disabilite üzerine etkinliği, faz III çalışma, 1995'te**

*** (Johnson KP, et al (1995) Copolymer 1 reduces relapse rate and improves disability in relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis: results of a phase III multicentre double-blind placebo-controlled trial. The Copolymer I Multiple Sclerosis Study Group. Neurology 45:1268–1276)*

- INF- β 'nin SP-MS'de de etkin olduğu 1998'de***

**** (European Study Group on Interferon β -1b in Secondary Progressive MS (1998) Placebo controlled multicentre randomised trial of interferon β -1b in treatment of secondary progressive multiple sclerosis. Lancet 352:1491–1497)*

FDA onaylı IMT ajanlar (Aralık 2017)

- IFN beta (5 form)
- GA (2 form)
- Mab
 - Natalizuman
 - Alemtuzumab
 - Daclizumab
 - Ocrelizumab
- Kemoterapotik ajanlar
 - Mitoxantron
- Oral ajanlar
 - Fingolimod
 - Dimethyl fumarate
 - Teriflunomide
- Semptomatik tedavi
 - Dalfampiridine

IFN ve GA

- İmmünomodölatör (İMT)
- RRMS tedavisinde hastalık seyrini olumlu yönde deęiřtirebildięi saptanan ilk ajanlar
- Birinci basamak
- Enjektabl

- IFN β -1b (Betaferon[®])
 - 8 MIU SC g naşırı
- IFN β -1a (Rebif[®])
 - 22-44 μ g SC haftada 3
- IFN β -1a (Avonex[®])
 - 30 μ g IM haftada 1
- Pegylated IFN- β 1a (Plegridy[®])
 - 125 μ g 2 haftada bir SC
- Glatiramer asetat (GA) (Copaxone[®])
 - 20 mg, SC, her g n
 - 40 mg, SC, haftada   kez

İnterferon beta (IFN- β)

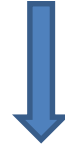
- Anti-viral, anti-profileratif ve İMT

- Atak sıklığı

Atak şiddeti

Yeni plak oluşumu

Lezyon yükü



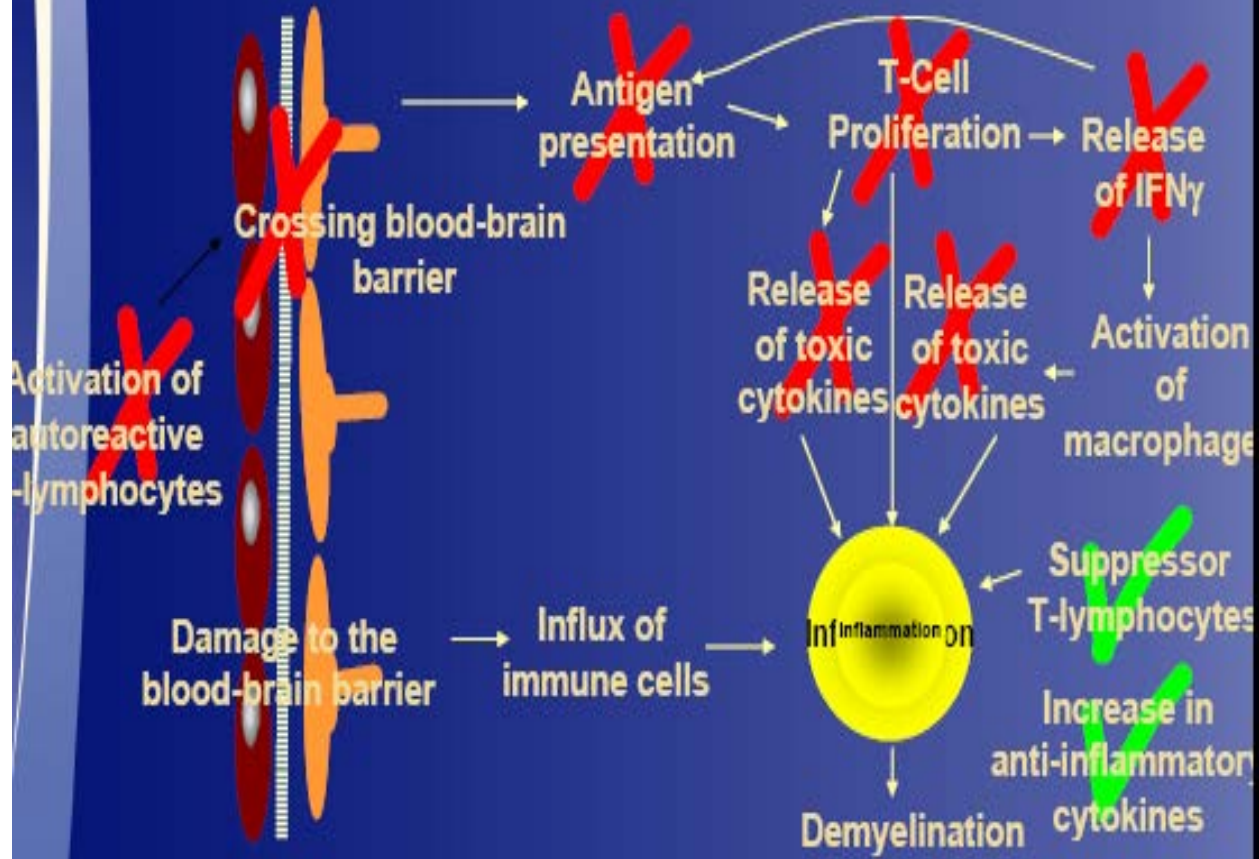
yıllık atak oranını %30-35

radlyolojik aktiviteyi %70-90

- KİS \longrightarrow KKMS dönüşüm riskini



Mechanisms of Action of Betaferon®



Betaferon may direct ~~inhibit~~ this

Betaferon may direct stimulate this

- ~ T hücre akt-prol ↓
- ~ Proinf sitokin üretimi ↓
- ~ KBB''de MMP üretimi ↓
- ~ Adhezyon molekül eksp ↓
- ~ Treg aktivitesi kontrolü
- ~ Mikroglial Ag sunumu ↓
- ~ Nörotrofik Faktör ekspresyonu

- IFN β -1b (Betaferon[®])
 - RRMS tedavisinde kullanılan ilk IMT*
 - SPMS'de endikasyon alan ilk IMT**

**(European Study Group on Interferon β -1b in Secondary Progressive MS (1998) Placebo controlled multicentre randomised trial of interferon β -1b in treatment of secondary progressive multiple sclerosis. Lancet 352:1491–1497)*

*** (Panitch H, et al. North American Study Group on Interferon beta-1b in Secondary Progressive MS (2004) Interferon beta-1b in secondary progressive MS: results from a 3-year controlled study. Neurology 63:1788–1795)*

- IFN β -1b (Betaferon[®])

BENEFIT

- IFN- β 1b 250 mcg SC gün aşırı **vs.** plasebo
- çift kör, randomize, çok merkezli
- Erken tedavi

KKMS gelişme riskini

3 yılda % 41 ↓

5 yılda % 37 ↓

özürlülük progresyonu

3 yılda % 40 ↓

ambulator

8 yılda % 91

*IFNB Multiple Sclerosis Study Group (1993) Interferon beta-1b is effective in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis. I. Clinical results of a multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Neurology 43:655–661

• IFN β -1b (Betaferon[®])

8 MIU ile 5 yıllık çalışma*, yıllık relaps oranlarının %34, T2 aktif lezyon yükünün anlamlı düzeyde azaldığı

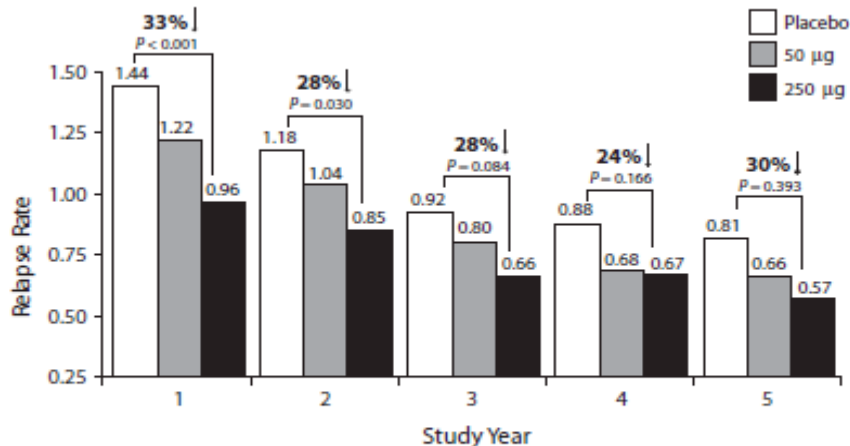


Fig. 1 Effect of IFN β -1b on annual relapse rate in RRMS over 5 years [12]

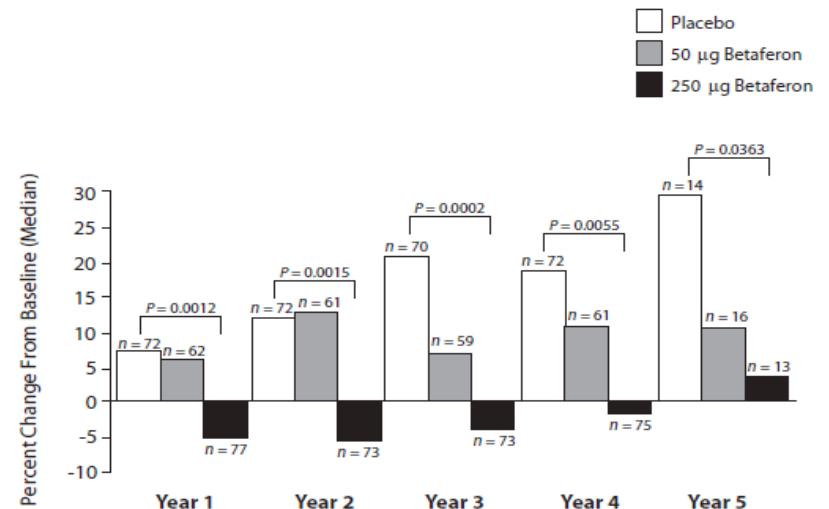
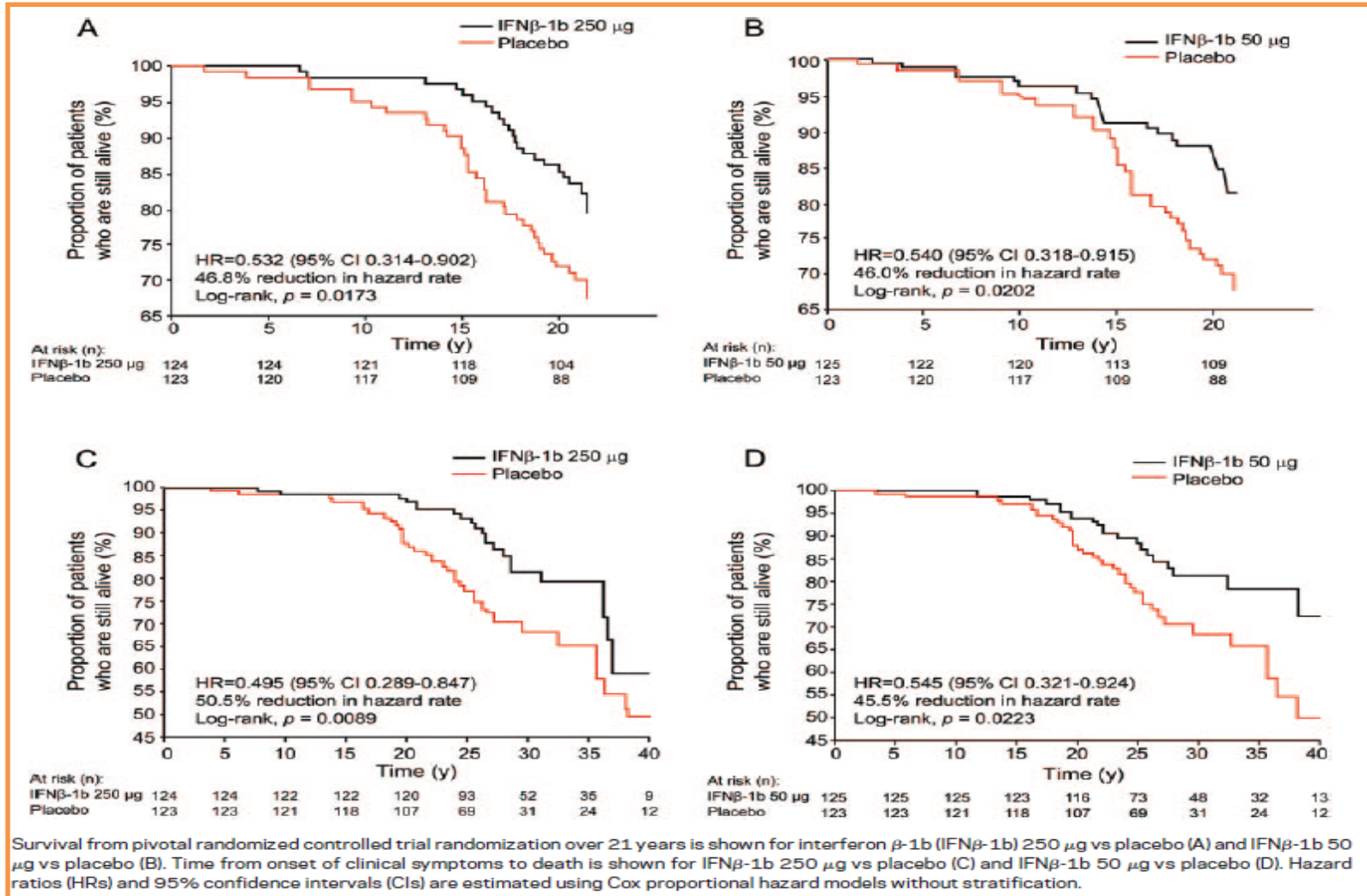


Fig. 2 Effect of IFN β -1b on T2 MRI lesion area over 5 years in patients with RRMS (from [12] with permission of Lippincott Williams & Wilkins)

* (The IFNB Multiple Sclerosis Study Group and the University of British Columbia MS/MRI Analysis Group (1995) Interferon eta-1b in the treatment of multiple sclerosis: final outcome of the randomised controlled trial. Neurology 45:1277–1285)

• IFN β -1b (Betaferon[®]) 21 yılda mortalite oranını % 47 oranında azaltıyor*



*Goodin DS, Reder AT, Ebers GC et al (2012) A randomized cohort study 21 years after the start of the pivotal IFN β -1b trial. Neurology 78:1315–1322

- IFN β -1a (Avonex[®]) ile EDSS skorunu primer deęişken olarak kullanan ilk alıřma, 2 yıl*
EDSS progresyonu %21.9 vs. %34.9 (Avonex vs. Plasebo)
Gd+ lezyon sayısı ve atak oranlarında plaseboya üstünlük

**(Jacobs LD, et al. (1996) Intramuscular interferon beta-1a for disease progression in relapsing multiple sclerosis. The Multiple Sclerosis Collaborative Research Group (MSCRG).Ann Neurol 39:285–294)*

- IFN β -1a (Avonex[®])

*CHAMPS**

KIS \rightarrow KKMS ... 3 yılda % 51 \downarrow

*CHAMPIONS***

KIS \rightarrow KKMS ... 5 yılda % 43 \downarrow

10 yılda % 40 \downarrow

EDSS < 4.0 \rightarrow ... 10 yılda % 91

*Kinkel RP, Kollman C, CHAMPIONS Study Group. *Neurology*. 2006 Mar 14;66(5):678-84.

**Kinkel RP, Kollman C, O'Connor P, et al.;CHAMPIONS Study Group. IM interferon beta-1a delays definite multiple sclerosis 5 years after a first demyelinating event. *Neurology* 2006; 66: 678–684.

IFN β -1a (Rebif[®])

PRISMS RRMS vs. plasebo, çift kör, 2 yıl haftada 3 kez, SC*

ARR % 33

aktif T2 lezyon sayısı ↓

15 yıl takip

SPMS'e dönüşmeyen hasta % 79.2

*REFLEX***

KIS → KKMS ↓

* (PRISMS Study Group. Randomised double-blind placebo-controlled study of interferon beta-1a in relapsing/remitting multiple sclerosis. Lancet. 1998;352:1498–504.)

** Freedman MS, De Stefano N, Barkhof F, Polman CH, Comi G, Uitdehaag BM, Casset-Semanaz F, Hennessy B, Lehr L, Stubinski B, Jack DL, Kappos L. J Neurol. 2014 Mar;261(3):490-9

- Pegylated IFN- β 1a (Plegridy®)*
125 μ g 2 haftada bir SC

Yarılanma ömrü ↑
Stabilite ↑
Çözünürlük ↑
Antijenite ↓
Degradasyon ↓



Farmakolojik aktivite ↑
Yan etki ↓

Nötralizan Antikorlar (Nab)

- İnterferon-beta tedavisi sonucu
- %2-45
- 6 ay - 2 yıl
- ilk 2 yıl içinde gelişmemişse daha sonra gelişmez
- ilacın biyolojik etkinliğinin azaldığı moleküler düzeyde gösterilmiş
- en sık IFN-beta 1b ile
- NAb varlığında tedavinin değiştirilmesi ya da kesilmesi tartışmalı

Glatiramer Asetat (GA)

- Copolimer, İMT ve nöroprotektif

- polipeptid yapıda doğal 4 aminoasid

L-glutamik asit

L-alanin

L-tirozin

L-lizin

} sentetik bileşimi, **MBP yapısında**

- Atak sıklık
- Atak şiddeti
- Yeni lezyon gelişimi
- Lezyon yükünü

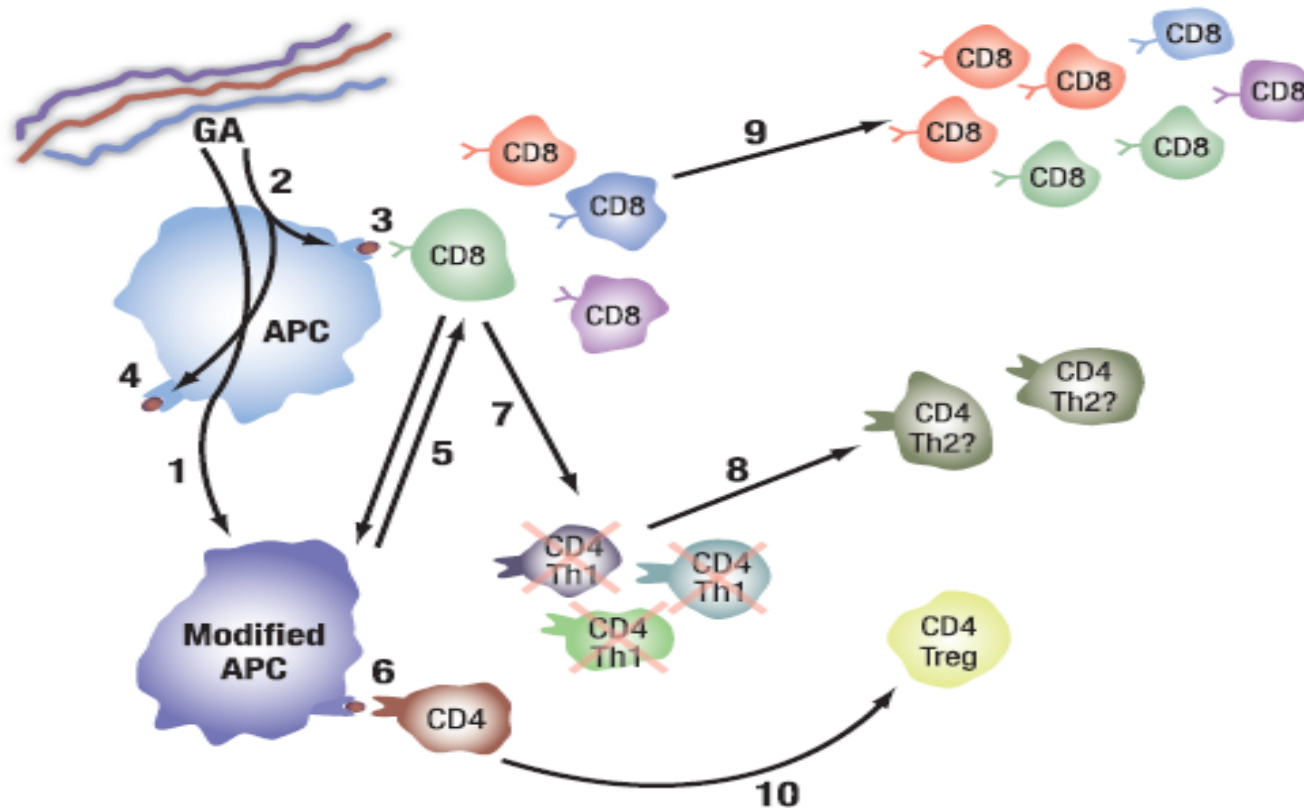


- KIS → MS ↓

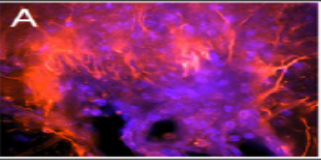
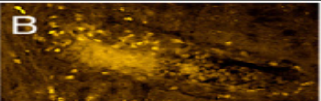
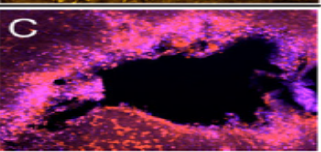
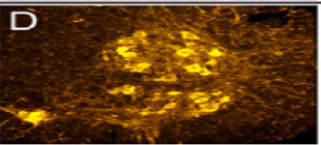
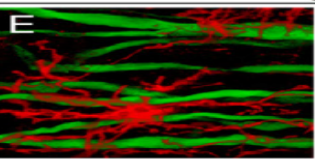
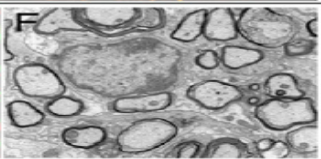
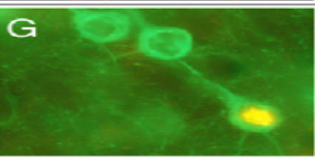
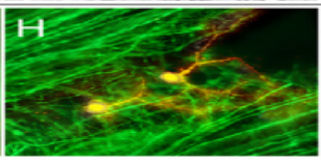
- IFN-β 1a ve 1b SC ile yapılan başa baş çalışmalarda benzer etki

Figure 3

Overview of Immunologic effects of GA therapy



GA may act directly on APCs to modify them into antiinflammatory "Type II" cells (1). GA is processed by APCs (2) through class I (crosspresentation [3]) and class II (4) presentation pathways and is presented to CD8⁺(3) and CD4⁺(6) T cells, respectively. A robust CD8⁺ T-cell response either is enhanced by or results in killing/modification of APC subsets (5). Presentation by modified APC (6) results in the eventual generation of CD4⁺ Tregs (10). Direct killing of CD4⁺ Th1 cells through an HLA-E-restricted mechanism (7) results in deviation toward Th2 responses, composed of new clones of T cells (8). In contrast, the CD8⁺ T-cell response becomes oligoclonal with expansion and maintenance of CD8⁺ T-cell clone populations over long periods of time (9). GA = glatiramer acetate; APC = antigen-presenting cell; Treg = T regulatory; Th = T helper.

Peripheral immunomodulation	Competition for MHC	Promiscuous binding to various MHC class II molecules, displacement of myelin antigens from the MHC binding groove [24].	
	Alteration of the innate immune response	Inhibitory effect on monocytes reactivity, deviation of dendritic cells and monocytes to produce less TNF- α and IL-12, more IL-10 and TGF- β , and to stimulate Th2 anti-inflammatory responses [25–27].	
	T-cell receptor antagonism	Inhibition of the activation of T-cells specific to the 82-100 epitope of MBP [28].	
	T-cell deviation	Induction of specific Th2/3-cells that secrete high amounts of IL-4, IL-5, IL-10, and TGF- β [29–34]. Elevation of the prevalence and function of T-regulatory cells, activation of the transcription factor Foxp3 [35,36]. Reduction of Th-17 cells and their transcription factors ROR γ t [37,38]. Improvement of the regulatory function of CD8 ⁺ T-cells [39,40].	
	Modification of B-cells	Induction of antibodies with beneficial rather than neutralizing activity [42]. Bias toward production of anti-inflammatory cytokines such as IL-10 [43]. Down-regulating of chemokine receptors [44].	
Immunomodulation in the CNS	Secretion of anti-inflammatory cytokine	GA-specific Th2/3 cells cross the BBB and secrete in situ anti-inflammatory cytokines. Bystander expression of IL-10 and TGF- β by resident astrocyte and microglia. Reduction in the overall expression of IFN- γ [46,47,49,50].	
	Th-17 and T-regulatory cells	Decrease in the amount of Th-17 cells. Increase in T-regulatory cells [38].	
Neuroprotection	Elevation of neurotrophic factors	GA-specific T-cells express BDNF in the brain [49]. Restoration of the impaired expressions of BDNF, NT-3, NT4, IGF-1, and IGF-2 [53–55,59].	
	Reduced CNS injury	Prevention of demyelination [60–62]. Preservation of retinal ganglion cells [63]. Inhibition of motor neuron loss [62]. Preservation of brain tissue integrity by the MRI parameters MTR and DTI [65]. Reduced formation of “black holes” [69]. Increase in NAA:Cr ratio [70].	
	Remyelination	Augmented remyelination [62]. Increased proliferation, maturation and survival of oligodendrocyte progenitor cells and their accumulation in the lesions [55,61].	 
	Neurogenesis	Elevated proliferation, migration and differentiation of neuronal progenitor cells and their recruitment into injury sites [64].	 

- GA ile yıllık relaps oranlarında azalma %29-32*
- 6 yıldan uzun takiplerde disabilite progresyonu üzerine koruyucu etkisinin devam ettiği
- Plasebo'dan GA ya geçen hastaların, GA ile başlayanlar kadar iyi sonuç vermediği (erken tedavi !!)**
- Gebelik kategorisi B

** (Johnson KP, et al. (1995) Copolymer 1 reduces relapse rate and improves disability in relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis: results of a phase III multicentre double-blind placebo-controlled trial. The Copolymer I Multiple Sclerosis Study Group. Neurology 45:1268–1276)*

*** (Wolinsky S, Narayana PA, Johnson KP (2001) United States open-label glatiramer acetate trial for relapsing multiple sclerosis: MRI and clinical correlates. Multiple Sclerosis Study Group and MRI analysis Group. Mutl Scler 7:33–41)*

- *PRECISE* *

KIS → KKMS % 45 ↓

- *GALA* ** 40 mg, sc, 3/hafta ile

ARR > %30 ↓

..... C(+) T1 /T2 lezyon sayısı 6. ayda ↓

..... tam etki 1. yılda

..... yan etkiler daha ↓

*Young C, Filippi M; PreCISe study group. Lancet. 2009 Oct 31;374(9700):1503-11

**Davis MD, Ashtamker N, Steinerman JR, Knappertz V. Neurol Neuroimmunol Neuroinflamm. 2017 Feb 8;4(2)

Tablo 1. Klasik Enjekte Edilebilen immünomodülatuvarlar (birinci basamak tedaviler)

Ürün	Uygulama	Karşılaştırmalı çalışmalar	Yan etkiler
IFN-β 1b (Betaferon)	250 µg/sc/günaşırı	GA ile benzer etki IFN-beta 1a İM'den daha etkin	Grip benzeri semptom, transaminazlarda yükselme, enjeksiyon yeri reaksiyonları, sık NAb
IFN-β 1a SC (Rebif)	22/44 µg/sc/haftada üç kez	GA ile benzer etki IFN-beta 1a İM'den daha etkin	Grip benzeri semptom, transaminazlarda yükselme, enjeksiyon yeri reaksiyonları, sık NAb
IFN-β 1a (Avonex)	30 µg/im/haftada bir kez	IFN beta1a SC, IFN beta 1b, GA'dan atak azaltmada daha az etkin	Grip benzeri reaksiyon, transaminazlarda yükselme
*Pegylated IFN-β 1a (plegridy)	125 µg 2 haftada bir SC	-	Grip benzeri reaksiyon, transaminazlarda yükselme, enjeksiyon yeri reaksiyonları
Glatiramer acetate (Copaxone)	20 mg/sc/her gün veya **40 mg/sc/haftada üç kez	IFN-β 1b, IFN-β 1a SC ile benzer etki IFN-β 1a İM den atak azaltmada daha etkin	Enjeksiyon yeri reaksiyonları, enjeksiyon sonrası sistemik reaksiyon

*FDA, EMA onaylı, ülkemizde ruhsat başvuru aşamasındadır. **FDA onaylı ülkemizde ruhsatlı, geri ödeme kapsamındadır.

Tedaviye ne zaman başlamalı

- Anti-inflamatuar etki ile aksonal hasarı önlemek için ERKEN DÖNEM
 - *CHAMPS* (Controlled High-risk subjects Avonex® MultiPle Sclerosis prevention)*
 - ilk akut klinik demiyelinizan olay (ON, incomTM, beyin sapı, serebellar send)
 - im, 30 µg vs. plasebo
 - 3 yıl sonunda KKMS gelişme riski daha az
 - *ETOMS* (Early Treatment Of MS)**
 - IFNβ-1a erken dönemde klinik ve MRI sonuçlarını olumlu etkilemektedir

* (Jacobs LD, et al (2000) Intramuscular interferon beta-1a therapy initiated during a first demyelinating event in multiple sclerosis. CHAMPS Study Group. N Eng J Med 343:898–904)

** (Comi G, et al; Early Treatment of Multiple Sclerosis Study Group (2001) Effect of early interferon treatment on conversion to definite multiple sclerosis: a randomised study. Lancet 357:1576–1582)

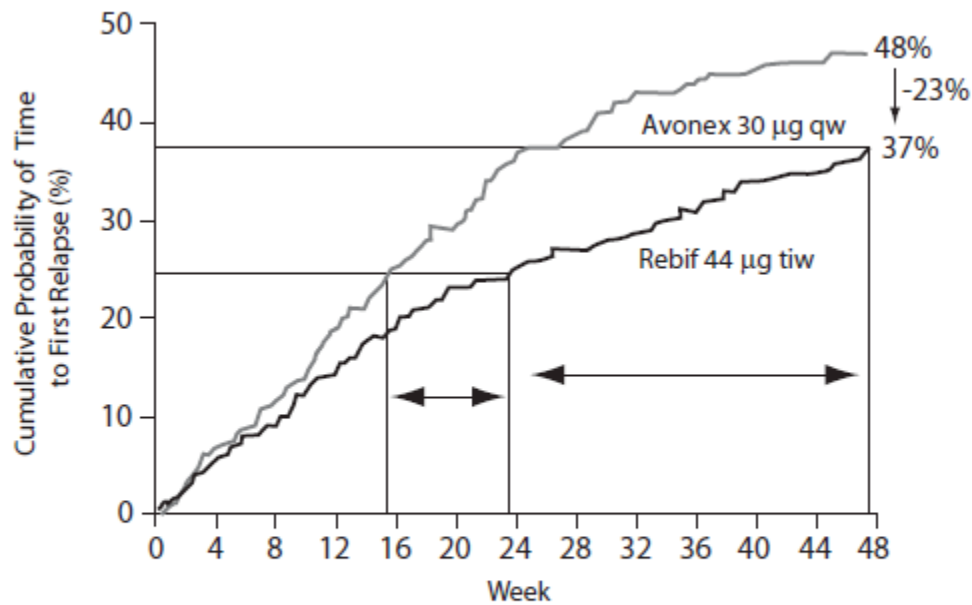
Etkin Tedavi

- IFN ve GA tedavi etkinliği doz ile ilişkili
 - IFN β -1b 250 μ g > 50 μ g
 - IFN β -1a 44 μ g > 22 μ g (ARR %33 vs %29)
- INCOMIN (INdependent COMparison of INterferon)
 - IFN β -1b 250 μ g /günaşırı > IFN β -1a 30 μ g /haftada bir
[relaps (-) oranı %51 vs. %36]*

**(Durelli L, et al. Independent Comparison of Interferon (INCOMIN) Trial Study Group (2002) Every-other-day interferon beta-1b versus once-weekly interferon beta-1a for multiple sclerosis: results of a 2-year prospective randomised multicentre study (INCOMIN).Lancet 359:1453–1460)*

Etkin Tedavi

- EVIDENCE (EVIDence for Interferon Dose Effect: European-North American Comparative Efficacy)



HR 0.70, $P = 0.003$ Cox proportional hazards model

Fig.3 Kaplan-Meier estimates of cumulative probability of relapse during the EVIDENCE trial (from [21] with permission of Lippincott Williams & Wilkins)

(Panitch H, et al. EVIDENCE Study Group. Evidence of Interferon Dose-response: European North American Comparative Efficacy; University of British Columbia MS/MRI Research Group (2002) Randomized, comparative study of interferon beta-1a treatment regimens in MS: The EVIDENCE Trial. *Neurology* 59:1496–1506)

Etkin Tedavi

Yüksek doz yeterli değil

- IFN β -1a 30 μ g \leftrightarrow 60 μ g /haftada bir IM*

Uygulama sıklığı da etkili !!!

**(Clanet M, et al. European IFNbeta-1a (Avonex®) Dose-Comparison Study Investigators (2002) A randomized, double-blind, dose-comparison study of weekly interferon beta-1a in relapsing MS. Neurology 59:1507–1517)*

Table 1 Summary of the long-term trials reviewed

Study	Patients	Duration (years)	DMT
16 year cohort study (follow-up) of the pivotal interferon β -1 trial in MS [23]	260, RRMS	16	IFN β -1b
A randomized cohort study 21 years after the start of the pivotal IFN β -1b trial [25]	336, RRMS	21.1	IFN β -1b
Intramuscular interferon beta-1a therapy in patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis: a 15-year follow-up study [26]	122, RRMS	15	IFN β -1a, im
PRISMS-4: Long-term efficacy of interferon-beta-1a in relapsing MS [27]	506, RRMS	4	IFN β -1a, sc
PRISMS [28]	68.2% of original population, RRMS	8	IFN β -1a, sc
Continuous long-term immunomodulatory therapy in relapsing multiple sclerosis: results from the 15-year analysis of the US prospective open-label study of glatiramer acetate [29]	100, RRMS	13.6	GA
Long-term follow-up of a randomized study of combination interferon and glatiramer acetate in multiple sclerosis: efficacy and safety results up to 7 years [30]	584, RRMS	Up to 7	IFN β -1a, im + GA
Long-term effect of early treatment with interferon beta-1b after a first clinical event suggestive of multiple sclerosis: 5-year active treatment extension of the phase 3 BENEFIT trial [27]	358, CIS	5	IFN β -1b
The 11-year long-term follow-up study from the randomized BENEFIT CIS trial [36]	278, CIS	11	IFN β -1b
Disease-related determinants of quality of life 10 years after clinically isolated syndrome (CHAMPIONS) [46]	127, CIS	10	IFN β -1a, im

PRISMS prevention of relapses and disability by Interferon beta-1a subcutaneously in multiple sclerosis, *CHAMPIONS* controlled high risk avonex multiple sclerosis prevention study in ongoing neurological surveillance, *BENEFIT* betaferon/betaseron in newly emerging MS for initial treatment, *CIS* clinically isolated syndrome, *GA* glatiramer acetate, *sc* subcutaneous, *im* Intramuscular, *IFN β* interferon beta, *RRMS* relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis, *DMT* disease-modifying therapy

IMT Başlama Kriterleri

- Kesin RRMS (son 2 yılda ≥ 2 atak)
- 18-60 yaş arası
- EDSS $\leq 5,5$ (Yürüeyebilen, günlük işlerini kendi başına sürdürebilen yani ağır sakatlığı olmayan)
- Gebelik olmaması
- İntihar riski taşıyan ağır depresyon bulunmaması ve/veya varsa tedavisinin yapılmış olması,
- Karaciğer yetmezliği olmaması.

IMT başlamada genel yaklaşımlar

- RRMS tanısı kesinleştğinde mümkün olduğunca erken
- PPMS ve SPMS de etkinlikleri kanıtlanmamış
- Hastaya özel yaklaşım (hastanın fikri, eşlik eden semptomlar, hastalık seyri, lezyon yükü, IQ, EQ, sosyo-kültürel durum, meslek, yan etkiler...)

- Hastanın tedavi süreci ve sonuçları hakkında doğru bilgilendirilmesi,
- Kâr – Zarar – Külfet
- Tedaviden beklentilerin gerçekçi olması

MS'i yok etmez



atak sıklığı ve şiddetini azaltabilir

nörolojik sekelleri düzeltmez



özürlülüğü geciktirebilir

- Flu-ilke semptomları azaltmak için enjeksiyondan 1 saat önce - 4 saat sonra analjezik ve NSAİ (ibuprofen, asetaminofen, parasetamol)
- Enjeksiyon tekniđi eğitimi
- Akşam veya hafta sonu enjeksiyonların yapılması

- Düşük doz başlanıp kademeli olarak yükseltilmesi (1/4 doz ile başlanıp 2 haftada bir 1/4 arttırarak tam doza 1 ayda çıkılabilir)
- Hematolojik ve hepatik fonksiyonlar, IFN- β 1b de tiroid fonksiyon testleri, tiroid oto-antikorları tedavi öncesi ve peryodik olarak bakılmalı
- IFN- β 'lar spastisiteyi artırabilir

- Güvenli - etkin tedavi, düzenli takip, erken değerlendirme ve gerekirse üst basamaklara geçiş
- Yüksek hastalık aktivitesine sahip, hızlı ve ağır seyir öngörülen hastalarda, gerekirse bu basamak atlanıp, *indüksiyon* planlanabilir
- Gebelik ve emzirme döneminde önerilmez (IFN Gebelik kategorisi C)

Tedavi hedefi NEDA (no evidence of disease activity)

klinik atak, MRI aktivitesi, özürlülük artışı, beyin atrofisi.

- 6-12 ay izlenmeli. GA'da daha uzun
- ARR en az 1/3 oranında azalma
- Yılda 2 ciddi atak tedavi yetersizliği
- Atakların sayısı ile birlikte şiddeti, bıraktığı özürlülük, tutulum bölgesi de önemli

- Özürlülük gelişiminin tedavi başlanmadan önceki hızda devam etmesi de tedavi etkisi açısından olumsuz bir kriter
- Bilişsel kötüleşme de yanıt yetersizliği kabul edilebilir

- IFN- β tedavisine yanıtı deęerlendirmede yılda bir kez tekrarlanan ***Rio skorlaması*** (atak+MRG+EDSS) veya ***modifiye Rio skorlaması*** (atak+MRG) kullanılabilir.
- Son zamanlarda MRG bulgularında yeni/geniřleyen bir T2 lezyonun, GAD tutan lezyondan daha belirleyici olduęu bildirilmiřtir.

Modifiye Rio (mRio) skorlaması

- Kriter; özürlülük progresyonu
 - Düşük risk grubu (mRio skoru=0)
 - * tedaviye devam
 - Yüksek risk grubu (mRio skoru=2-3)
 - * tedavi değişimi planla
 - Orta risk grubu (mRio skoru=1)
 - * 6 ay sonra tekrarla
 - * bu sürede atak yok, <2 yeni T2 lezyon varsa devam
 - * ≥ 1 atak ya da ≥ 2 yeni T2 lezyon varsa değiştir



Teşekkürler...