

The Growing Experience with Fingolimod in Multiple Sclerosis

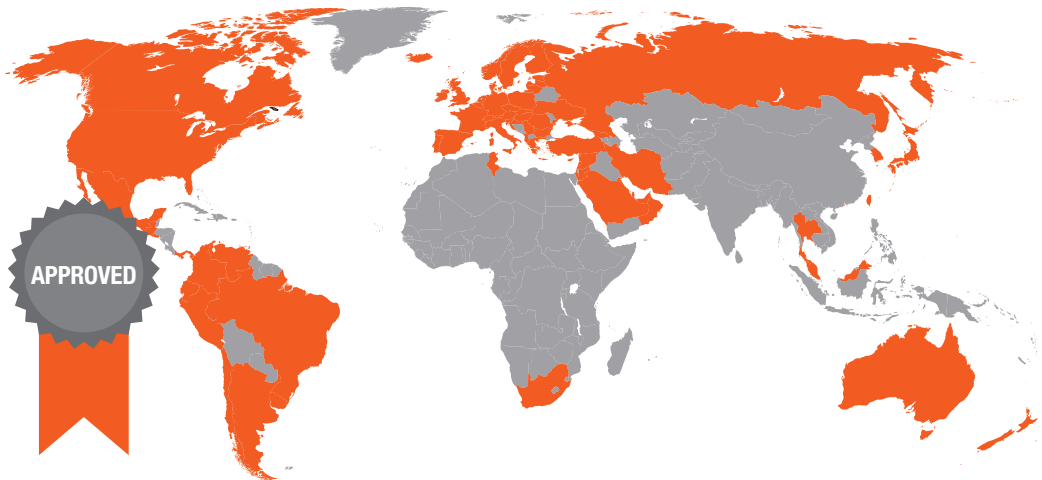
Fingolimod is the first once-daily oral treatment approved for relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (MS)*

There is more than **87,000 patient years of exposure** with fingolimod.¹



More than 71,000

patients have been treated in clinical trials and in a post-marketing setting.¹



Fingolimod is now approved in **75 COUNTRIES.**¹

Growing Clinical Trial Evidence with Fingolimod

Fingolimod was approved based on **the largest phase III clinical trial program in MS** at the time of submission.²⁻⁶

	Patients	Clinical Trial Centers	Countries
FREEDOMS <small>FTY720 Research Evaluating Effects of Daily Oral Therapy in MS</small>	1272	138	22
TRANSFORMS <small>Trial Assessing Possible Interferon-β in FTY720 Oral in RRMS</small>	1292	172	18
FREEDOMS II <small>FTY720 Research Evaluating Effects of Daily Oral Therapy in MS</small>	1083	126	8

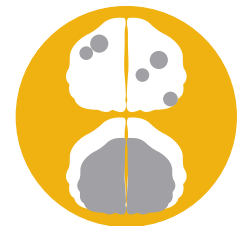
In Clinical Trials Fingolimod Reduced:²⁻⁷



Number of relapses



Risk of disability progression



Number of brain lesions and rate of brain atrophy

In clinical trials the most common side effects were headache, liver enzyme elevations, influenza, diarrhea, back pain, and cough. Other fingolimod-related side effects included transient, generally asymptomatic, heart rate reduction and atrioventricular block upon treatment initiation, mild blood pressure increase, macular edema, and mild bronchoconstriction.^{2,3}

REFERENCES

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*Indication may vary by country, but in the EU fingolimod is indicated for adult patients with highly active relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS), defined as patients with high disease activity despite treatment with beta interferon, or patients with rapidly evolving severe RRMS. In the US, fingolimod is approved for relapsing forms of MS.



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