Effect of Ofatumumab on Serum Immunoglobulin Levels and Infection Risk in Relapsing Multiple Sclerosis (RMS) Patients from the Phase 3 ASCLEPIOS I and II Trials

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Study assessments
- Proportion of patients with IgG levels below LLN anytime during the post-baseline visit was calculated
- Changes from baseline in IgG levels were assessed at W 12, 24, and 36
- Patients with IgM levels below LLN were observed until W 36

Results
- Changes in serum IgG levels from baseline
- The proportion of patients with IgG levels below LLN was consistently higher in the ofatumumab group
- At W 36, a higher proportion of patients in the ofatumumab group had IgM levels below LLN as compared to teriflunomide
- Ofatumumab (ASCLEPIOS I) vs. teriflunomide (ASCLEPIOS II): N=946, n (%)

Conclusions
- Ofatumumab had a greater exposure-dependent reduction in serum IgM and IgG levels compared to teriflunomide
- Ofatumumab was numerically higher for infections after the first drop in IgG levels below LLN
- Overall incidence of grade 3-4 infections was numerically lower for ofatumumab than teriflunomide
- Most of the infections reported were respiratory in nature and most were respiratory infections

Disclosures
- All authors have participated in the preparation of the manuscript.
- No related disclosures.

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