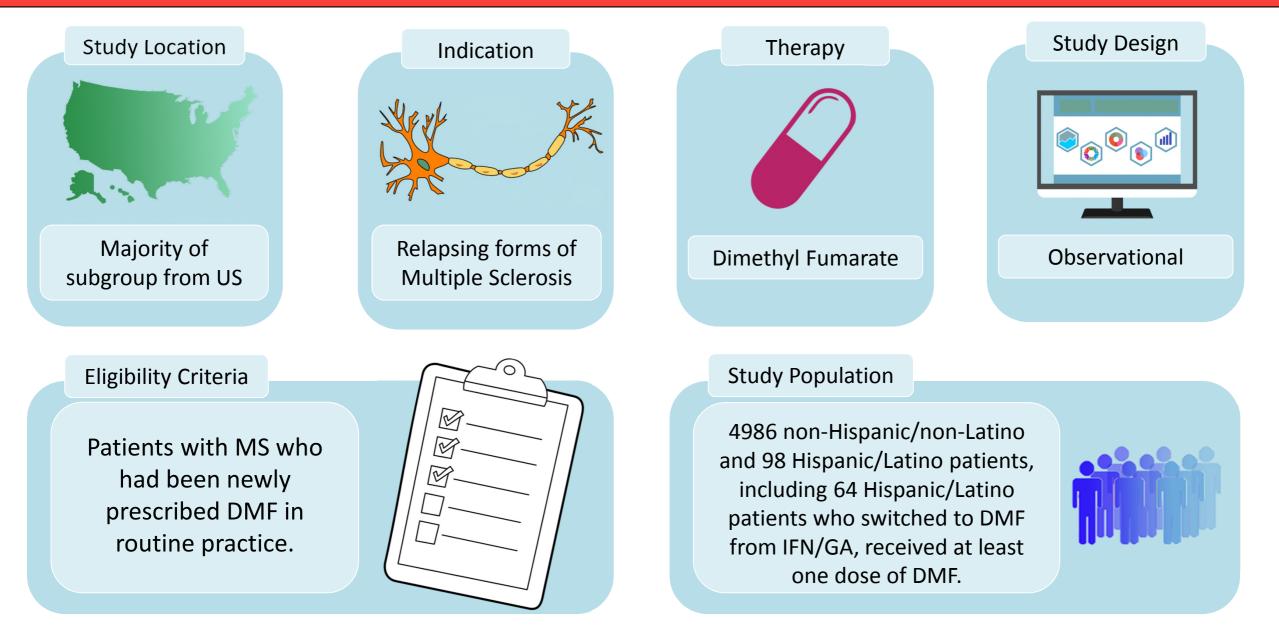
Neurology and Therapy

Real-world Safety and Effectiveness of Dimethyl Fumarate in Hispanic or Latino Patients with Multiple Sclerosis: 3-year Results From ESTEEM

Chinea, A., Amezcua, L., Vargas, W. *et al.* Real-World Safety and Effectiveness of Dimethyl Fumarate in Hispanic or Latino Patients with Multiple Sclerosis: 3-Year Results from ESTEEM. *Neurol Ther* (2020). <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s40120-020-00192-6</u>



Why this study was carried out

DMF has demonstrated clinically meaningful, sustained efficacy and a favorable benefit–risk profile in patients with relapsing forms of MS.

ESTEEM is an ongoing, 5-year, multinational, prospective study evaluating the long-term safety and effectiveness of DMF newly prescribed to patients with MS.

Hispanic populations continue to be underrepresented in MS research in the real-world setting and in clinical trials.

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In this interim analysis of ESTEEM, we evaluated real-world safety and effectiveness of DMF in the largest subgroup of DMF-treated Hispanic patients studied to date.

What was learned from the study?

The effectiveness of DMF on relapse rates in Hispanic/Latino patients were consistent with findings observed from the non-Hispanic/Latino population.

These analyses demonstrate the real-world treatment benefit of DMF in Hispanic/Latino patients, consistent with findings in the overall ESTEEM population.

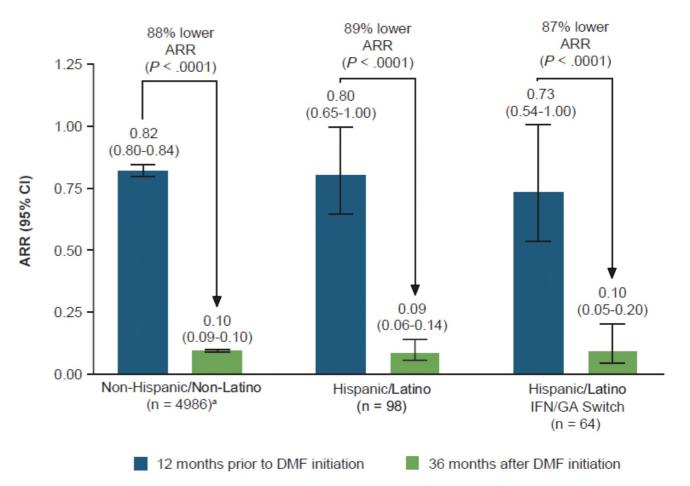


Figure 1: ARR in the 12 months before and 36 months after DMF initiation for the non-Hispanic/non-Latino, Hispanic/Latino, and Hispanic/Latino IFN/GA switch subgroups.

Abbreviations: annualized relapse rate (ARR); glatiramer acetate (GA); interferon (IFN); Dimethyl fumarate (DMF); multiple sclerosis (MS).

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