Kesimpta® (ofatumumab, formerly OMB157):

A targeted B-cell therapy that delivers powerful efficacy with a favorable safety profile[1]

Striking the right balance when selecting a multiple sclerosis treatment is not easy.

Every patient's journey is unique and there are many treatment options for people living with relapsing forms of multiple sclerosis (RMS). However, when it comes to high-efficacy treatment from the start, the choices are limited because of the need to optimize the balance between efficacy, safety, and ease of administration.

B-cell therapies represent a leap forward. Kesimpta provides...

Powerful efficacy

May halt new disease activity with nearly 9/10 patients achieving no evidence of disease activity (NEDA-3) in their second year of treatment, as shown in post hoc analysis.[2]

Flexibility

Easy to start and manage in a monthly subcutaneous injection that can be self-administered at home using an autoinjector pen.

Safety

Demonstrated a similar safety profile to teriflunomide, with the frequency of serious infections and malignancies also being similar across both treatment groups.[1*]

Targeted & precise regimen

Subcutaneous administration drives rapid and sustained B-cell depletion over dosing period.[3,4]

Kesimpta is approved by the US Food and Drug Administration and is the first and only self-administered, targeted B-cell therapy for the treatment of RMS, to include clinically isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting disease, and active secondary progressive disease, in adults.[1]

*Upper respiratory tract infection, headache, injection-related reactions, and local injection site reactions were the most commonly observed adverse reactions with Kesimpta, occurring in more than 10% of patients.[1]

References:

1. Kesimpta Prescribing Information. East Hanover, NJ: Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corp; August 2020.
2. Hauser S, Bar-Or A, Cohen J, et al. Ofatumumab versus teriflunomide in relapsing multiple sclerosis. Analysis of no evidence of disease activity (NEDA-3) from ASCLEPIOS I and II trials. *Eur J Neurol.* 2020;27(1):261–263.
3. Bar-Or A, Grove RA, Austin DJ, et al. Subcutaneous ofatumumab in patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis: The MIRROR study. *Neurology.* 2018;90(20):e1805–1814.
4. Smith P, Kakarieka A, Wallstroem E. *Ofatumumab is a fully human anti-CD20 antibody achieving potent B-cell depletion through binding a distinct epitope*. Poster presented at ECTRIMS; September 14–17, 2016; London, UK.

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