

EPR-127

**“A real world experience with Efgartigimod
in generalized Myasthenia Gravis in a
national reference center»**

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Disclosures

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A. Pinna is an employee of argenx.

Efgartigimod and Myasthenia Gravis (MG)

Efgartigimod (EFG) is a humanized IgG1 Fc fragment with increased affinity for the **neonatal Fc receptor (FcRn)** for IgGs.

EFG **inhibits the FcRn** causing increased catabolism of IgG and specific autoantibodies.

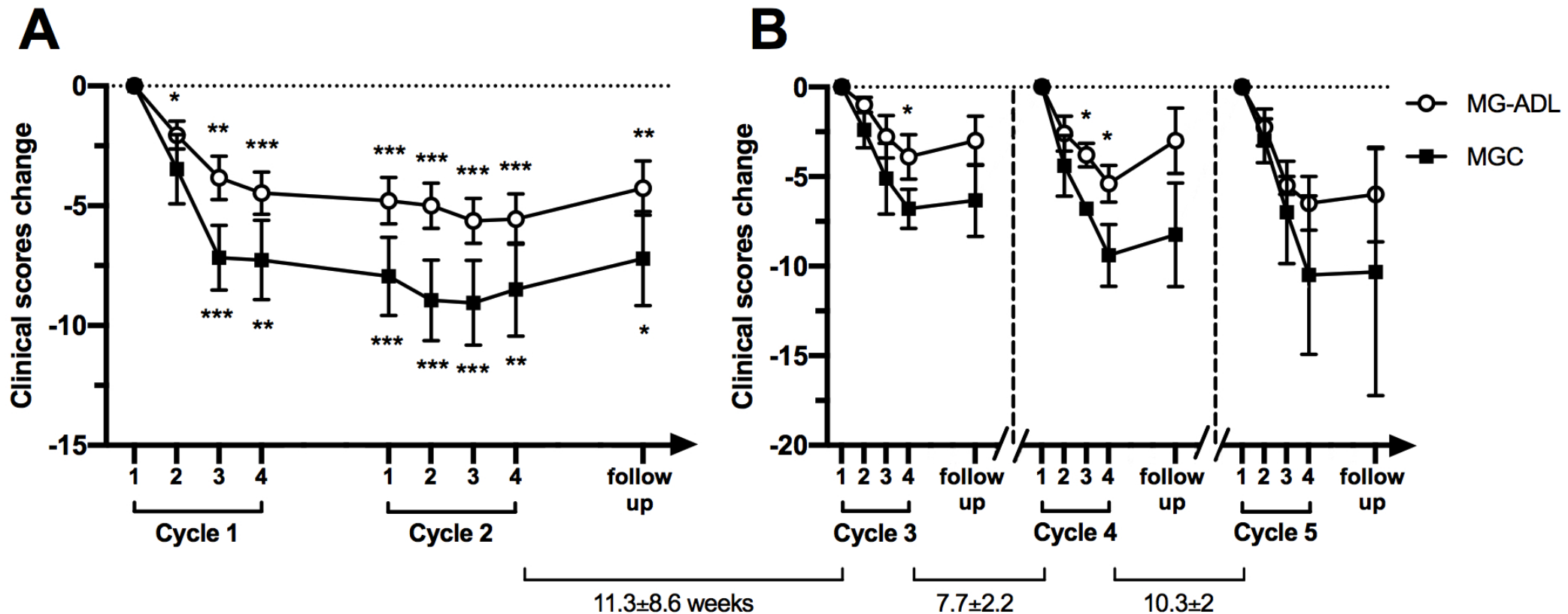
The efficacy of EFG was reported by the **Phase 3 ADAPT trial** along a clinical follow up of 26 weeks (*Howard JF et al., Lancet Neurol 2021; 20: 526–36*).

We studied the efficacy of EFG in **19 gMG in a real world setting** in a single center, from November 2021 to February 2023

EFG treatment schedule:

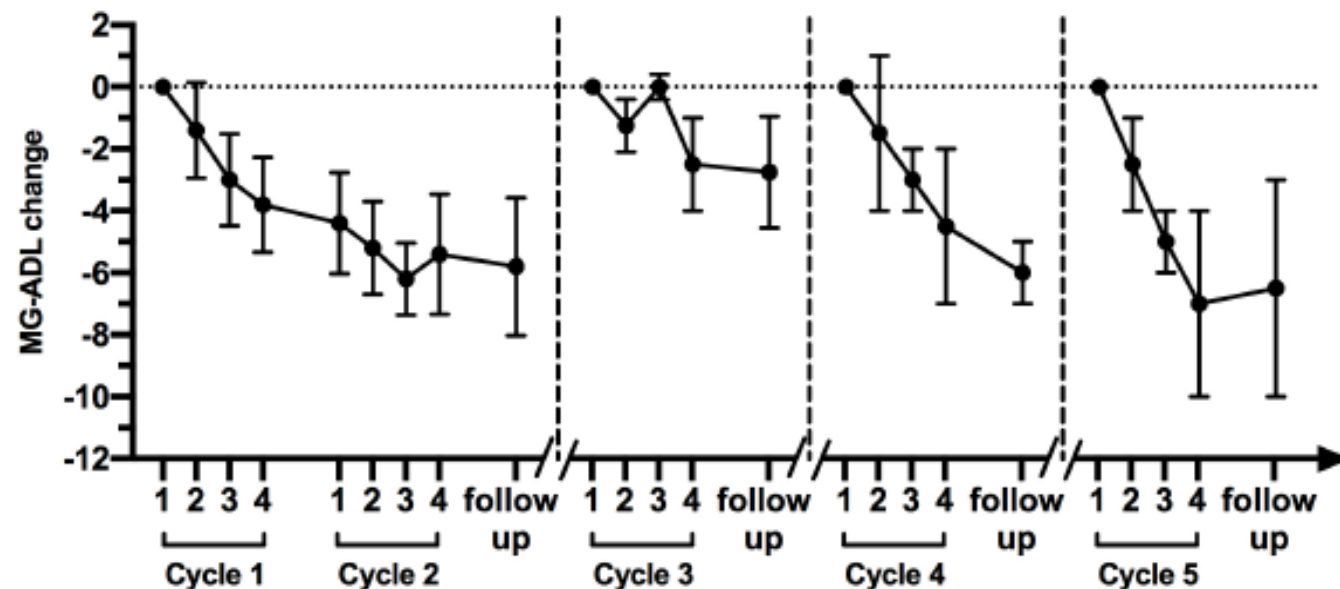
Fixed period (A): Cycle 1 + 2 (4 weekly infusions each)
Flexible Period (B): EFG given in case of MG-ADL, QMG changes

3 cycles: 53%, **4 cycles** 26% and **5 cycles** 21% of patients

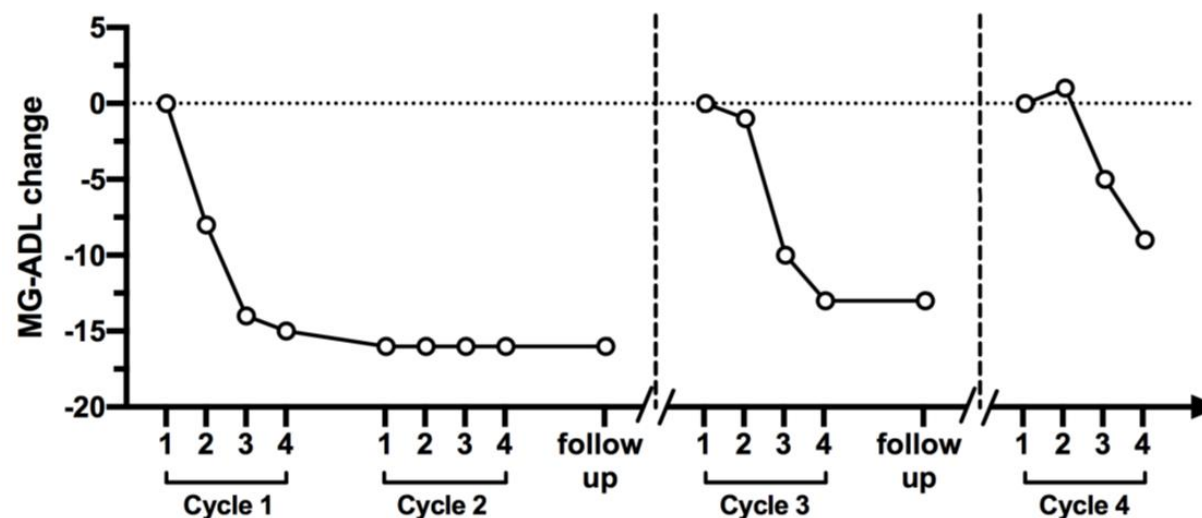


➡ **Clinical improvement outlasted IgG half-life**

EFG and autoantibody specificities



TRIPLE negative gMG



MuSK g-MG

Mean **AChR-Ab** reduction after 2 cycles (Fixed Period): 63%

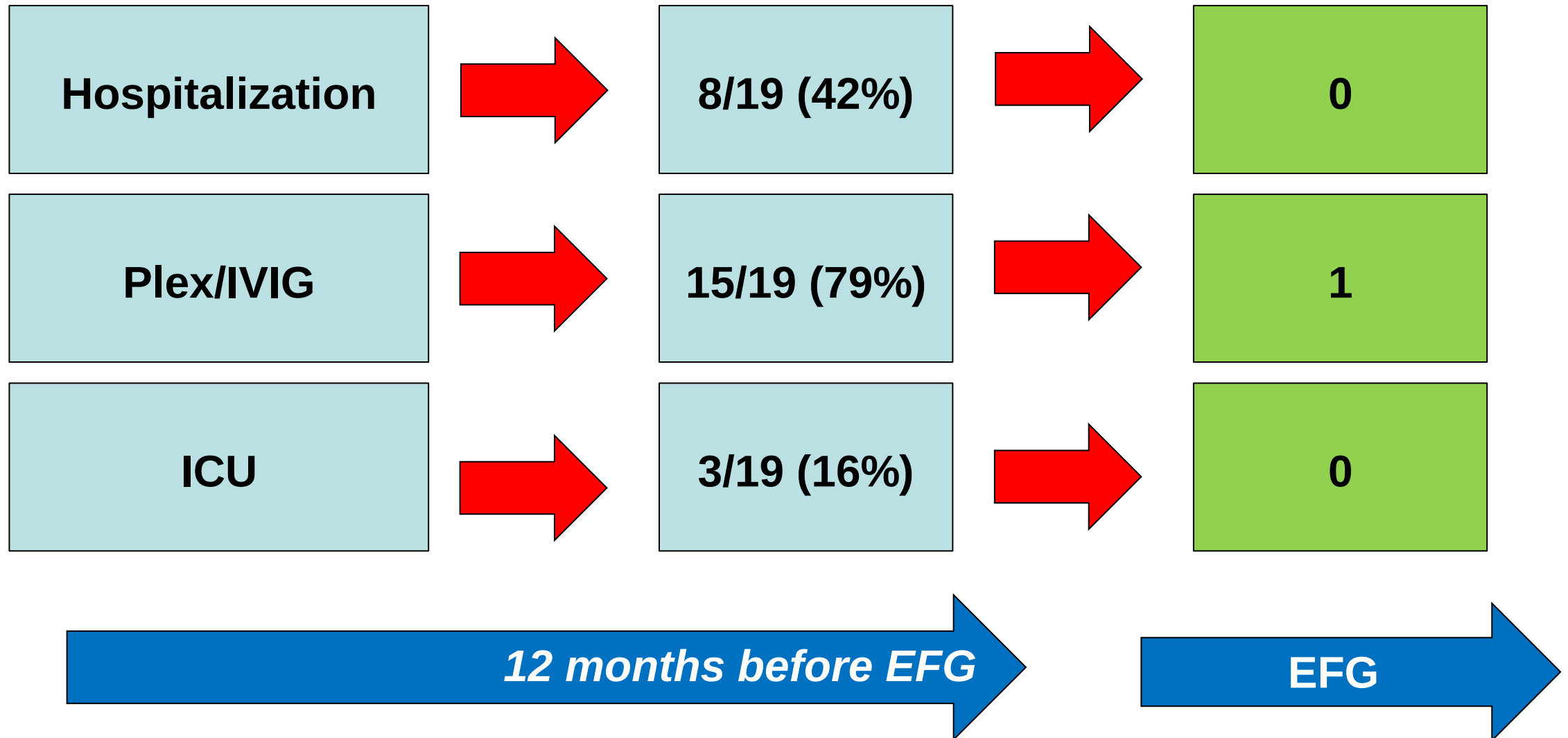
Side Effects: very mild (headache 21%, diarrhea 16%, upper resp. tract infection 26%)

Covid-19 infection in 10/19 (53%), all vaccinated; no lung involvement, no MG worsening

PIS at 14 months: 79% of positive outcomes (MM 16% + Improved 63%)

Prednisone: prescribed in 15/19 (79%): mean reduction 33%

Course of the disease before (1 year) and during EFG



Conclusions

EFG provided rapid and clinically meaningful improvement in gMG patients in a real world setting, regardless of their serostatus.

EFG had a dramatic effect on the disease course.

EFG had a steroid-sparing effect.

A longer real world follow-up is needed to assess the influence of ongoing therapies and variables potentially associated with improvement to design the optimal schedule(s) of administration of EFG in gMG.