Diroximel Fumarate Demonstrates an Improved Gastrointestinal Tolerability Profile Compared with Dimethyl Fumarate in Patients with Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis: Results from the Randomized, Double-Blind, Phase III EVOLVE-MS-2 Study. 

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• EVOLVE-MS-2 was a phase III, randomized, double-blind, head-to-head, 5-week study evaluating gastrointestinal (GI) tolerability of diroximel fumarate (DRF) 462 mg versus dimethyl fumarate (DMF) 240 mg.

• GI tolerability was assessed using two patient-assessed symptom intensity scales: Individual Gastrointestinal Symptom and Impact Scale (IGISIS) and the Global Gastrointestinal Symptom and Impact Scale (GGISS).
  o GI adverse events (AEs) were also recorded by the investigator.

• Compared with DMF (n=251), patients who received DRF (n=253):
  o Reported less severe GI events and significantly fewer days (46% reduction; \( p = 0.0003 \)) of GI symptoms.
  o Experienced lower rates of GI AEs (34.8% vs 49.0%) and treatment discontinuation due to GI AEs (0.8% vs 4.8%).
  o Reported less interference with daily activities and work productivity.

• Taken together, these findings indicate that DRF has an improved GI tolerability profile compared with DMF, which may lead to better long-term adherence and persistence to therapy.