

Dimethylfumarat (BG-12)

Literatur / Références

1. Kappos L, Radue EW, O'Connor PW, Polman CH, Hohlfeld R, Calabresi PAJ, et al. A placebo-controlled trial of oral fingolimod in relapsing multiple sclerosis. *N Engl J Med.* 2010;362(5):387–401.
2. Schreckendiek W. Treatment of psoriasis vulgaris. *Med Monatsschr* 1959;13(2):103–4.
3. Schreckendiek W. Behandlung von Psoriasis vulgaris mit lipoidlöslichen Fumarsäureverbindungen. *Medizin heute* 1966;15:219–20.
4. Schimrigk S, Brune N, Hellwig K, Lukas C, Bellenberg B, Rieks M, et al. Oral fumaric acid esters for the treatment of active multiple sclerosis: an open-label, baseline-controlled pilot study. *Eur J Neurol* 2006;13(6):604–10.
5. Kappos L, Gold R, Miller DH, MacManus DG, Havrdova E, Limmroth V, et al. Efficacy and safety of oral fumarate in patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis: a multicentre, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled phase IIb study. *Lancet* 2008;372(9648):1463–72.
6. Kappos L, Gold R, Miller DH, MacManus DG, Havrdova E, Limmroth V, et al. Effect of BG-12 on contrast-enhanced lesions in patients with relapsing--remitting multiple sclerosis: subgroup analyses from the phase 2b study. *Mult Scler.* 2012;18(3):314–21.
7. Gold R, Kappos L, Arnold DL, Bar-Or A, Giovannoni G, Selmaj K, et al; DEFINE Study Investigators. Placebo-controlled phase 3 study of oral BG-12 for relapsing multiple sclerosis. *N Engl J Med.* 2012;367(12):1098–107.
8. Fox RJ, Miller DH, Phillips JT, Hutchinson M, Havrdova E, Kita M, et al; CONFIRM Study Investigators. Placebo-controlled phase 3 study of oral BG-12 or glatiramer in multiple sclerosis. *N Engl J Med.* 2012;367(12):1087–97.
9. Linker RA, Lee DH, Ryan S, van Dam AM, Conrad R, Bista P, et al. Fumaric acid esters exert neuroprotective effects in neuroinflammation via activation of the Nrf2 antioxidant pathway. *Brain.* 2011 Mar;134(Pt 3):678–92.
10. Li J, Johnson D, Calkins M, Wright L, Svendsen C, Johnson J. Stabilization of Nrf2 by tBHQ confers protection against oxidative stress-induced cell death in human neural stem cells. *Toxicol Sci* 2005;83(2):313–28.
11. Mrowietz U, Asadullah K. Dimethylfumarate for psoriasis: more than a dietary curiosity. *Trends Mol Med* 2005;11(1):43–8.
12. Schilling S, Goelz S, Linker R, Luehder F, Gold R. Fumaric acid esters are effective in chronic experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis and suppress macrophage infiltration. *Clin Exp Immunol* 2006;145(1):101–7.
13. Bista, P, Ryan, S, Hahm K, Luo Y, Mi S, Dunstan R, et al. Dimethyl fumarate (BG00012) inhibits astrocyte and microglial activation. *Multiple Sclerosis* 2009;15(Suppl.):132. Abstract.
14. Ryan S, Mi S, Hahm K, Luo Y, Lukashev M. Dimethyl Fumarate (BG00012) inhibits astrogliosis in Rodent EAE Models. *Neurology* 2009;72:A379. Abstract.
15. Mac Manus D, Miller D, Kappos L, Gold R, Havrdova E, Limmroth V, et al. BG-12 reduces evolution of new enhancing lesions to T1-hypointense lesions in patients with multiple sclerosis. *J Neurol* 2011; 258(3): 449–56.
16. van Oosten BW, Killestein J, Barkhof F, Polman CH, Wattjes MP. PML in a patient treated with dimethyl fumarate from a compounding pharmacy. *N Engl J Med.* 2013 Apr 25;368(17):1658–9.
17. Ermis U, Weis J, Schulz JB. PML in a patient treated with fumaric acid. *N Engl J Med.* 2013 Apr 25;368(17):1657–8.
18. Sweetser MT, Dawson KT, Bozic C. Manufacturer's response to case reports of PML. *N Engl J Med.* 2013 Apr 25;368(17):1659–61.