

# Glossary

## Antibodies

A part of your immune system that sticks to bacteria and viruses and attacks them. Antibodies are also sometimes called immunoglobulins.

## Autoimmune diseases

Where the immune system target's the body's own components (e.g. cells) by mistake. These diseases are usually treated with medicines that change or reduce the immune response. MS is an autoimmune disease.

## B cells

A type of white blood cell which are part of the immune system. In MS, B cells abnormally trigger inflammation and cause damage to the central nervous system.

## HBV (hepatitis B virus)

A virus that is spread through blood and body fluids and causes hepatitis B, which can cause serious liver disease.

## Immunoglobulin

A part of your immune system that plays an important role in fighting and destroying bacteria and viruses. If you have low immunoglobulins, it means you may have fewer antibodies.

## Inflammation

In MS, inflammation is defined as nerve tissue damage due to the body's own immune cells attacking the nervous system.

## Live or live-attenuated vaccines

Live vaccines contain a weak (or attenuated) form of the germ that causes a disease. Because these vaccines are very similar to the natural infection that they help prevent, they can create a strong immune response.

## **Monoclonal antibodies**

Molecules made in a laboratory that can alter or suppress aspects of the immune system that are involved in MS.

## **MS (multiple sclerosis)**

A long-term autoimmune condition where something goes wrong with the immune system and it mistakenly attacks the protective layer that surrounds and protects the nerves around the brain and spinal cord, called the myelin sheath. These areas of damage are called lesions and cause MS symptoms.

## **Ofatumumab**

KESIMPTA® is the brand name for ofatumumab (the generic name).

## **Relapse**

Also known as a “flare-up” or “attack”, a relapse is when a person’s symptoms get worse, or when new symptoms appear. Although relapses are temporary, they sometimes leave behind new symptoms or disability that is permanent.

## **RMS (relapsing forms of MS)**

A type of MS where people have relapses (attacks of new symptoms or worsening of old symptoms) generally followed by full or partial recovery.

## **Subcutaneous injections**

These are injections that are administered underneath the skin.

## **Wastewater**

This is ‘used’ water from any domestic, industrial, commercial or agricultural activities. This includes toilet water and sink water.

## Additional information

**[www.kesimpta-connect.ie](http://www.kesimpta-connect.ie)**



**Where you will find the following resources:**



Downloadable (PDF) versions of each section of this booklet



Audio files (mp4.) where you can listen to each section of this booklet



The demo injection video to help you get started with your treatment

## Additional resources

**<https://www.ms-society.ie>**

**<https://www.livinglikeyou.com/>**

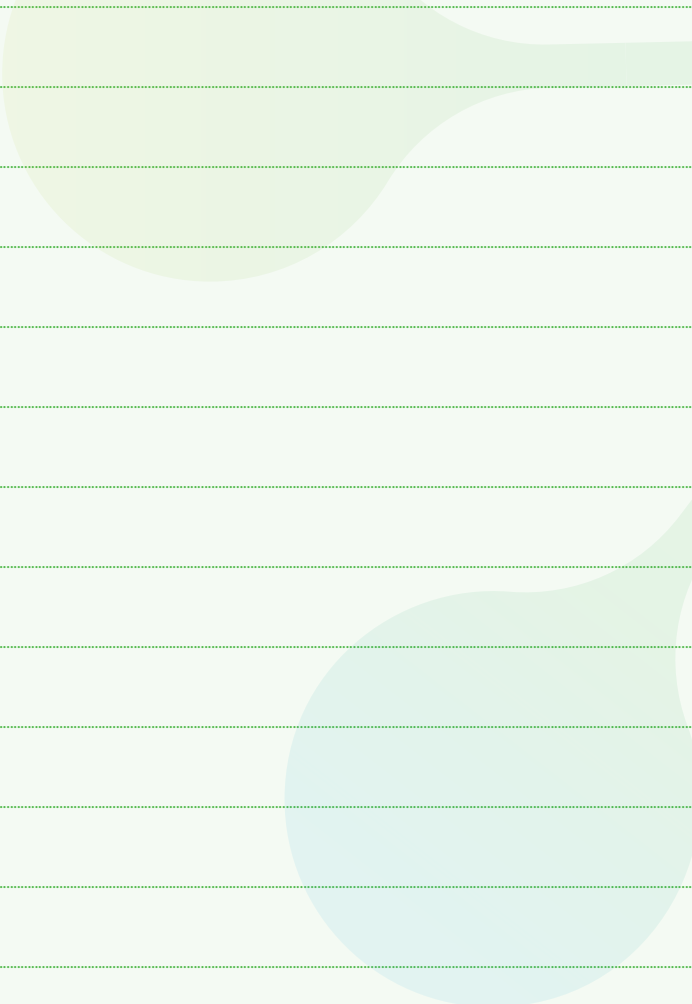
**<https://www.ms-society.ie/ms-explored-podcast>**

**<https://www.medicines.ie/medicines/kesimpta-20-mg-solution-for-injection-in-pre-filled-pen-35196/patient-info>**

## References

1. KESIMPTA® Summary of Product Characteristics.  
Available at [www.medicines.ie](http://www.medicines.ie)
2. KESIMPTA® Patient Information Leaflet.  
Available at [www.medicines.ie](http://www.medicines.ie)
3. Data on file.

# Notes



A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing notes, spanning the width of the page. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the page, with some lines partially obscured by the decorative shapes.