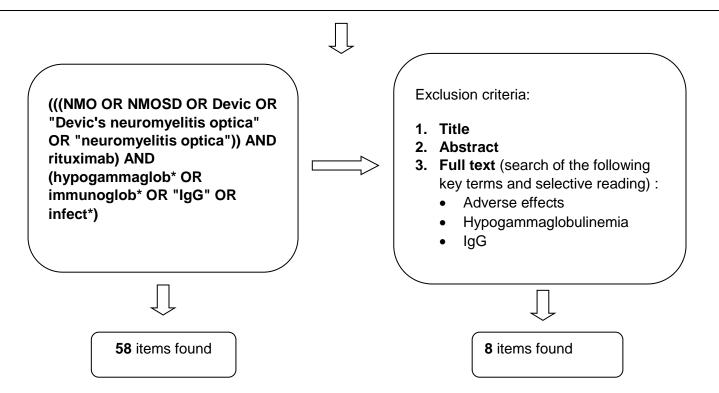
Systematic Pubmed search about hypogammaglobulinemia as an outcome of Rituximab treatment in NMOSD patients.

Selection of the most sensitive and specific search query (with the most relevant items as a result).



Reference	Results	Context
Radaelli M, Moiola L, Sangalli F, et al. Neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders: long- term safety and efficacy of rituximab in Caucasian patients. Mult Scler J. 2015:1-9.	Persistent IgG deficit after the first RTX course was detected in 11 patients (52%), associated with IgM deficit in 5/11 patients. Serious infectious complications occurred in five patients.	21 patients involved. Mean follow-up: 48 months.
Kim S-H, Jeong IH, Hyun J-W, et al. Treatment Outcomes With Rituximab in 100 Patients With Neuromyelitis Optica: Influence of FCGR3A Polymorphisms on the Therapeutic Response to Rituximab. JAMA Neurol. 2015;72(9):989-995.	Low IgM, IgG, and IgA levels occurred in 53%, 29%, and 10% of the treated patients respectively. The infection rates were not increased in patients with low IgG or IgM levels.	41 patients treated for more than 5 years.

Graves J, Vinayagasundaram U, Mowry EM, et al. Effects of rituximab on lymphocytes in multiple sclerosis and neuromyelitis optica. Mult Scler Relat Disord. 2014;3(2):244-252.	No significant change in IgM (p=0.06) or IgG (p=0.45) levels after RTX treatment.	16 NMOSD patients.
Pellkofer HL, Krumbholz M, Berthele A, et al. Long-term follow-up of patients with neuromyelitis optica after repeated therapy with rituximab. Neurology. 2011;76(15):1310-1315.	Low Ig levels were detected in 2/10 patients, who experienced infectious adverse effects.	10 NMOD patients Mean follow-up: 30 months.
Jacob A, Weinshenker BG, Violich I, et al. Treatment of Neuromyelitis Optica With Rituximab. Arch Neurol. 2008;65(11):1443-1448.	20% of patients developed infectious complications. One patient had fatal infectious adverse effect, during a hypogammaglobulinaemia period.	25 NMOD patients Mean follow-up: 19 months.