

- Immunoglobulin therapy provides effective prophylaxis against infection for patients with primary immunodeficiency (PID).
- Greater patient convenience would be achieved by increasing the flexibility of the dosing regimen and enabling individualized dosing schedules.
- A population pharmacokinetic model was used to evaluate immunoglobulin G (IgG) exposure following a broad range of subcutaneous immunoglobulin (SCIG) dosing regimens for initiation and maintenance therapy in patients with PID.
- The same total weekly SCIG dose can be administered at different intervals, from daily to biweekly (once every 2 weeks), with minimal impact on serum IgG levels, indicating feasibility for individualized dosing.
- An initial intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) loading period in treatment-naïve patients is not always practical, and can be avoided by using one of several SCIG loading regimens.

This summary slide represents the opinions of the authors. The study and article processing charges was funded by CSL Behring. Editorial assistance in the preparation of this manuscript was provided by Dr Stuart Avery of Fishawack Communications GmbH, a member of the Fishawack Group of Companies. Support for this assistance was funded by CSL Behring. For a full list of acknowledgments and conflicts of interest for all authors of this article, please see the full text online. Copyright © The Author(s) 2014. Creative Commons Attribution Noncommercial License (CC BY-NC).