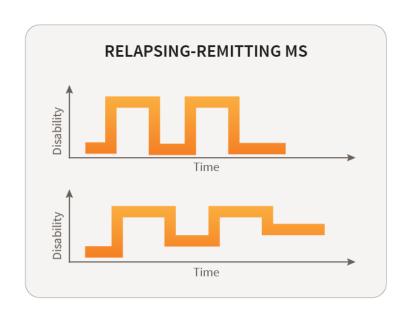
## **CHANGES IN MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS DISEASE-COURSE (OR "TYPE") DESCRIPTIONS**

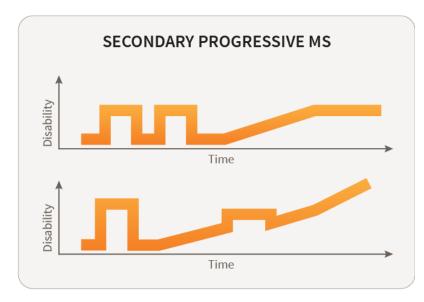
| 1996 DISEASE-COURSE DEFINITIONS   | 2013 DISEASE-COURSE REVISIONS*   |         |   |  |
|---|--|---------|---|--|
| N/A   | <b>NEW COURSE ADDED: Clinically Isolated Syndrome (CIS)</b> — referring to a first episode of inflammatory demyelination in the central nervous system that could become MS if additional activity occurs.   |         |   |  |
| <b>Relapsing-Remitting (RRMS)</b> — episodes of acute worsening of neurologic functioning with total or partial recovery and no apparent progression of disease | Relapsing-Remitting (RRMS) — episodes of acute worsening of existing symptoms) with total or partial recovery and no apparer  Active — showing evidence of new relapses, new gadolinium-enhancing lesions and/or new or enlarging T2 lesions on MRI over a specified time period  OR  Not active — showing no evidence of disease activity   | it prog |   | THREE COURSES ARE THE To be assessed at regular int  |
| <b>Primary Progressive (PPMS)</b> – steadily worsening neurologic function from the beginning without any distinct relapses or remissions                       | Primary Progressive (PPMS) — steadily worsening neurologic for remissions. PPMS can be further characterized as:  Active — showing evidence of new relapses, new gadolinium-enhancing lesions and/or new or enlarging T2 lesions on MRI over a specified time period  OR  Not active — showing no evidence of disease activity               | AND     | With progression — evidence of disease worsening on an objective measure of change**, confirmed over a specified period of time, with or without relapses | RSES ARE THE SAME, BUT WITH ADDED DESCRIPTORS at regular intervals by neurologic examination and MRI |
| Secondary Progressive (SPMS) — progressive, with or without relapses  | Secondary Progressive (SPMS) — following an initial relapsing-progressive, with or without relapses. SPMS can be further chara  Active — showing evidence of new relapses, new gadolinium-enhancing lesions and/or new or enlarging T2 lesions on MRI over a specified time period  OR  Not active — showing no evidence of disease activity |         | With progression — evidence of disease worsening on an objective measure of change**, confirmed over a specified period of time, with or without relapses | SAME, BUT WITH ADDED DESCRIPTORS ervals by neurologic examination and MRI                            |
| <b>Progressive Relapsing (PRMS)</b> — steadily worsening neurologic function from the beginning with occasional relapses  | <b>COURSE ELIMINATED: Progressive Relapsing (PRMS)</b> — individuals who were previously diagnosed with progressive relapsing MS would now be considered primary progressive: active (at the time of relapses or new MRI lesions) or not active.   |         |   |  |

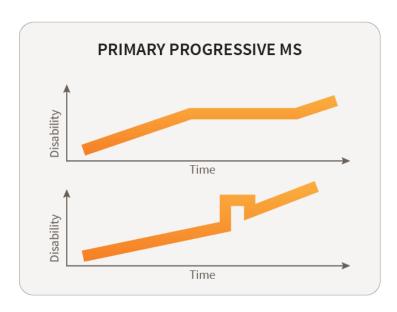
<sup>\*</sup>Lublin et al. Defining the clinical course of multiple sclerosis; the 2013 revisions. Neurology 2014;83:278-286.

<sup>\*\*</sup>For example, the Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS)

## WHAT HAPPENS IN MS OVER TIME?







## Relapsing course can be:

- Active or inactive
- Worsening or not worsening

## Progressive courses can be:

- Active with or without progression
- Not active with or without progression

Source: Lublin et al., 2014.

