Symptoms

The most common symptoms of MS include:2,3

- Fatigue
- Difficulty walking
- Incontinence
- Vision problems, such as blurred vision
- Muscle spasms
- Numbness or tingling in different parts of the body
- Problems with balance and coordination
- Difficulty swallowing
- Problems with thinking, learning and planning

What is Multiple Sclerosis (MS)?

An autoimmune, chronic and inflammatory condition that affects the central nervous system (CNS).

The most common type of MS is relapsing-remitting (RRMS) which affects 85% of all patients.1

There is currently no cure for MS, but it is possible to manage the symptoms with medications and other treatments.

Cause

B and T lymphocytes and cytokines have a central role in normal immune function and in the pathophysiology of MS.

The body’s immune system attacks myelin disrupting the information flow along the nerves, and scarring the myelin sheath.

A combination of genetic and environmental factors may trigger the condition.5

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Relapsing Remitting MS (RRMS)

A relapse is defined by the appearance of new symptoms, or the return of old symptoms, for a period of 24 hours or more.

85% of people with MS

Relapses (symptom attacks) are followed by remissions (period of recovery) in RRMS.6,7

About RRMS

How common is MS?

2.3 million people suffer from MS worldwide.

About 15% of those with MS also have a relative with MS.

Incidence of MS is more than twice as high in women compared with men.

Most people are diagnosed in the prime of their life, between the ages of 20 & 40. Often meaning women of child-bearing age are affected.

How common is MS?

• Managing specific MS symptoms
• Treating acute relapses of MS symptoms with steroid medication
• Disease modifying drugs (DMDs) which reduce the number of relapses as well as reducing their severity

Although many treatments exist there is a need for an effective therapy without the risks associated with continuous immunosuppression and which reduces the need for frequent treatment switches.

Many current high-efficacy treatment options involve continuous suppression of the immune system, which can lead to side effects such as increased risk of infections and malignancy.8,9

These can also involve a substantial treatment administration and monitoring burden (e.g. regular blood tests to check immune cell changes).

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