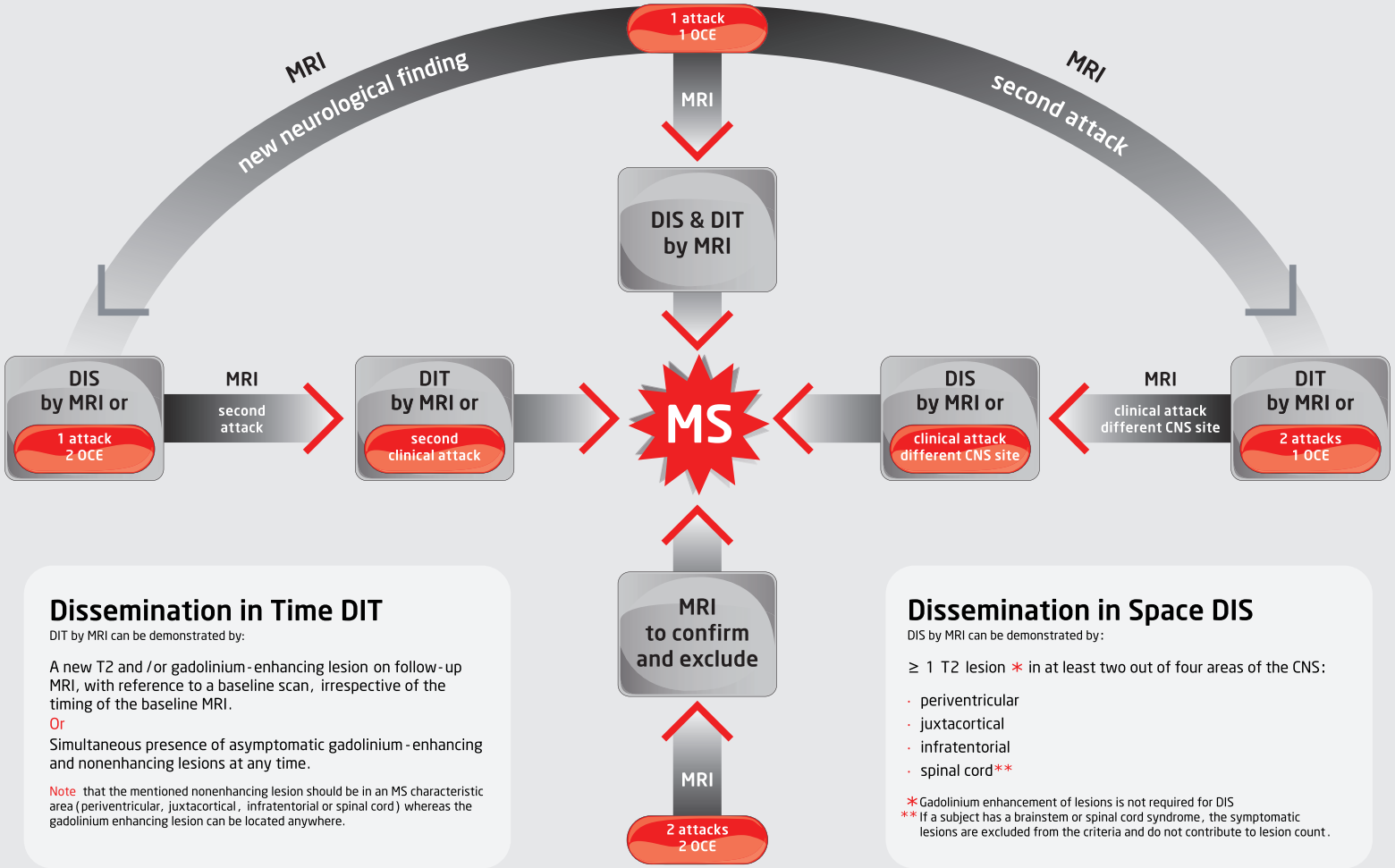
Image Analysis Center Amsterdam

Diagnosing Multiple Sclerosis

OCE = Objective Clinical Evidence

Prof. Dr. Frederik Barkhof



Dissemination in Time DIT

DIT by MRI can be demonstrated by:

A new T2 and / or gadolinium-enhancing lesion on follow-up MRI, with reference to a baseline scan, irrespective of the timing of the baseline MRI.

Or

Simultaneous presence of asymptomatic gadolinium-enhancing and nonenhancing lesions at any time.

Note that the mentioned nonenhancing lesion should be in an MS characteristic area (periventricular, juxtacortical, infratentorial or spinal cord) whereas the gadolinium enhancing lesion can be located anywhere.

Dissemination in Space DIS

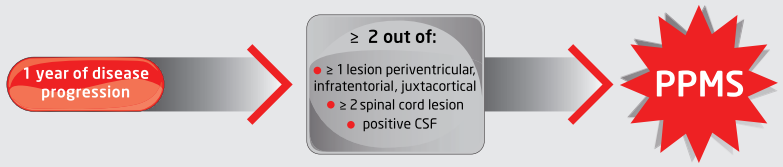
DIS by MRI can be demonstrated by:

≥ 1 T2 lesion * in at least two out of four areas of the CNS:

- periventricular
- juxtacortical
- infratentorial
- spinal cord**

*Gadolinium enhancement of lesions is not required for DIS

**If a subject has a brainstem or spinal cord syndrome, the symptomatic lesions are excluded from the criteria and do not contribute to lesion count.



Primary Progressive MS

1 year of disease progression can be retrospective or prospective.

Positive CSF : Oligoclonal igG bands in CSF (and not serum) or elevated igG index.

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