Module 1:



Multiple Sclerosis Disease Overview

Speaker:

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Objectives

Define	What MS is and what happens in MS
Understand	Who gets MS and what causes MS
Explain	How MS is diagnosed
Describe	The types of MS and MS symptoms



What is MS?

Immune mediated disease

 Immune system causes damage in the central nervous system (CNS – brain, optic nerves and spinal cord)

Primary CNS targets

- Myelin coating around the nerves
- Nerve fibers (axons)
- Cells that make myelin (oligodendrocytes)

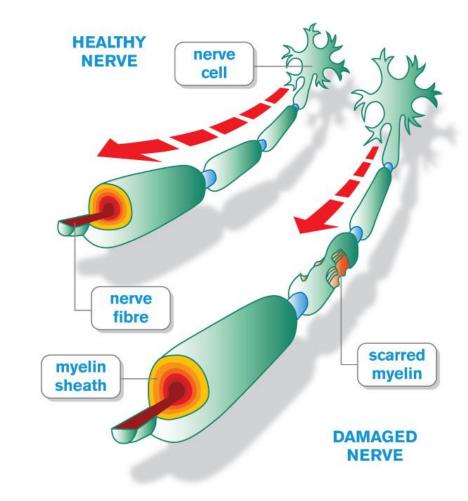


Image: https://www.va.gov/MS/Veterans/about MS/index.asp



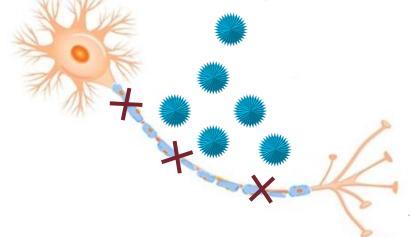
What happens in MS?

Activated immune system cells enter the CNS

Blood Brain Barrier

Immune system cells cause inflammation and damage to myelin, nerve fibers and cells that make myelin

Inflammation and damage interfere with nerve transmission



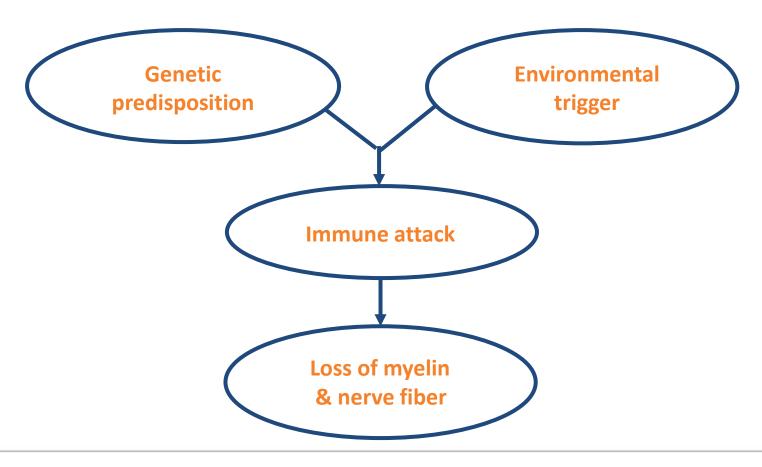


What happens to the myelin and nerve fibers?





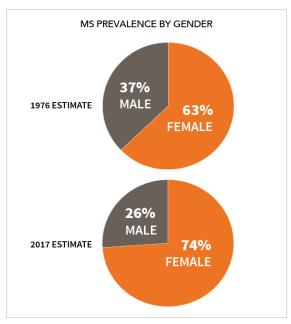
What Causes MS?

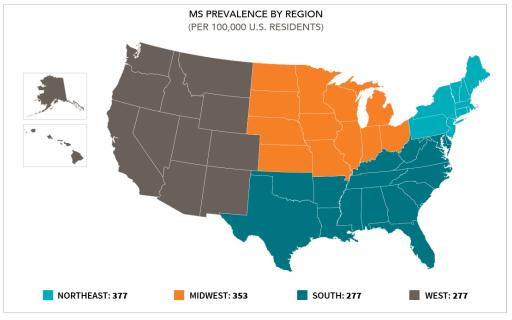




Who gets MS?









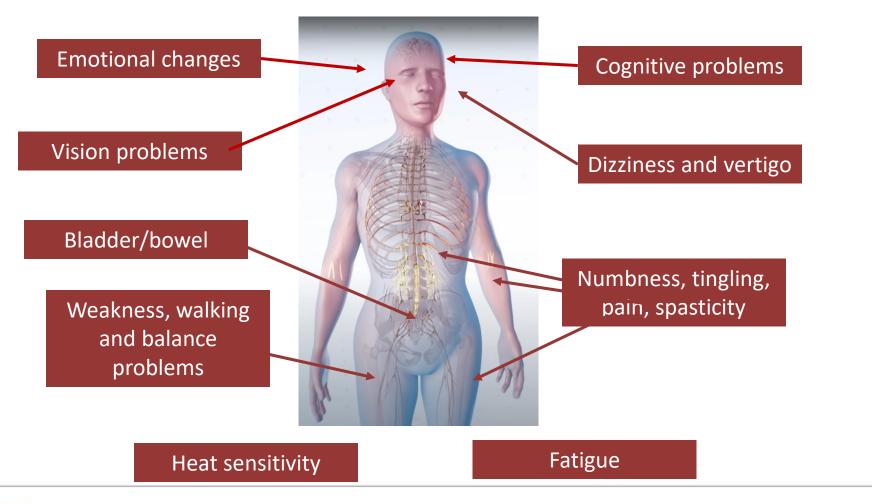
How is MS diagnosed?

- MS is a clinical diagnosis
 - Medical history
 - Neurological exam findings
- Tests provide support
 - Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
 - Spinal fluid analysis (spinal tap)
- Other tests exclude diagnoses that look like MS
 - Blood tests for other autoimmune conditions, infections, vitamin deficiencies, familial conditions
- Diagnostic criteria:
 - Evidence that damage has occurred in at least two separate areas of the CNS at different points in time
 - There must be no other explanation



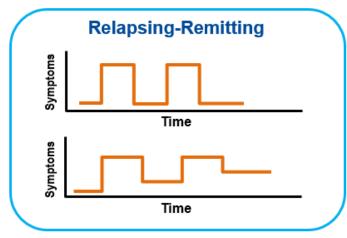


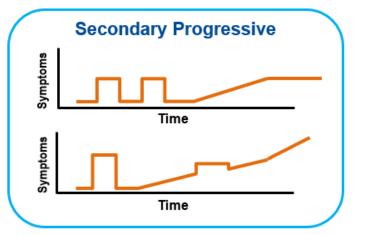
What are the symptoms of MS?

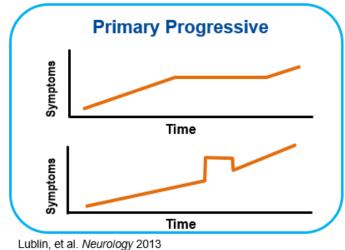




Disease courses of MS







Relapsing course can be:

- · Active or Inactive
- Worsening or Not Worsening

Progressive courses can be:

- · Active with or w/o progression
- Not active with or w/o progression



Up Next...

