Are individuals with Radiologically Isolated Syndrome have a different clinical outcome once they convert to Clinically Isolated Syndrome?

Aksel Siva, Melih Tutuncu, Orhun Kantarci, Ugur Uygunoglu, Pinar Acar, Asli Kurne, Mark Keegan, Ayse Altintas, Sabahattin Saipoglu, Rana Karabudak, Daniel Pelletier, Darin Okuda, Christine Lebrun Frenay, Radiologically Isolated Syndrome Consortium (RISC), Club Francophone de la Sclérose en Plaques (CFSEP)

1 Istanbul, Turkey, 2 Rochester, MN, USA, 3 Ankara, Turkey, 4 New Haven, CT, USA, 5 Dallas, TX, USA, 6 Nice, France.

OBJECTIVE:
The purpose of this study was to determine the clinical course after the first event in radiologically isolated syndrome (RIS) subjects to those with a clinically isolated syndrome (CIS) presentation not previously diagnosed with RIS.

BACKGROUND:
RIS describes individuals with MRI features of multiple sclerosis (MS) without typical symptoms of CNS demyelination. About one-third of these individuals develop a clinical event within 5 years. The temporal course of RIS subjects after the seminal clinical event is unknown.

DESIGN/METHODS:
The time to a second clinical event and disability thereafter were studied in a cohort of RIS subjects who developed a first demyelinating event and compared to patients with a CIS presentation. A diagnosis of MS diagnosis was made according to McDonald 2010 criteria. The impact of disease modifying therapy (DMT) exposure was assessed.

RESULTS:
Twenty-six individuals (out of 85) (mean age 35.1±11.2; 65.3% females) with RIS developed an initial clinical event (RIS-CIS) and 270 cases with CIS (mean age 30.0±8.4; 65.6% females) were included (p=0.007). Of the RIS-CIS group, 7 of 26 (26%) and of the CIS group 81 of 270 (30%) had a second clinical event after a follow-up of 2.3±1.8 vs 1.5±1.3 years, respectively (p=0.139). DMT use before the second clinical event was similar among groups (46% RIS-CIS; 51% CIS). Mean follow-up and EDSS at last exam were similar between RIS-CIS (2.9±3.3 years; 0.67±0.7) and CIS groups (2.8±1.9 years; 0.64±0.67). Mean follow-up of patients that did not develop a second clinical event was also similar among groups (CIS 2.3±1.9 years; RIS-CIS 2.3±3.0 years).

CONCLUSIONS:
RIS subjects experience a first clinical event at an older age and have a slower tendency of developing a second clinical event than those with CIS, while demonstrating similar disability levels within the same time period after the initial clinical event.

Category - MS and CNS Inflammatory Disease: Clinical Science

Session: P5: Poster Session V: MS and CNS Inflammatory Diseases: MS Disease Course, Activity, Progression, Cognition, and Quality of Life (2:00 PM-6:30 PM)
Date/Time: Wednesday, April 22, 2015 - 2:00 pm

Close Window