

## MS Course

### EDMUS classification

Confavreux C, Compston DAS, Hommes OR, McDonald WI, Thompson AJ. EDMUS, a European database for multiple sclerosis. *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery and Psychiatry* 1992; **55**: 671-676

<b>Relapsing-Remitting form</b>	RR	Presence of events (relapses) separated by periods of clinical inactivity (with or without sequelae)
<b>Secondary-Progressive form</b>	SP	This category is subdivided into:
• relapsing	SP-R	• with superimposed relapses during the progressive phase
• non relapsing	SP-NR	• without superimposed relapses during the progressive phase
<b>Forme progressive d'emblée</b>	PP	This category is subdivided into:
• relapsing	PP-R	• with superimposed relapses (progressive-relapsing)
• non relapsing	PP-NR	• without superimposed relapses (primary-progressive stricto sensu according to Lublin & Reingold)

### Lublin & Reingold classification

National Multiple Sclerosis Society (USA) Advisory Committee on Clinical Trials of New Agents in Multiple Sclerosis. Defining the clinical course of multiple sclerosis: results of an international survey. *Neurology* 1996; **46**: 907-911

Relapsing-Remitting MS	RR	Characterized by clearly defined acute attacks with full recovery; or with sequelae and residual deficit upon recovery. Periods between disease relapses are characterized by lack of disease progression.
Primary Progressive MS	PP	Characterized by disease showing progression of disability from onset, without plateaus or remissions; or with occasional plateaus and temporary minor improvements.
Secondary Progressive MS	SP	Begins with an initial RR course, followed by progression of variable rate that may also include occasional relapses and minor remissions.
Progressive-Relapsing MS	PR	Shows progression from onset but with clear acute relapses with or without full recovery.