Until now, clinicians have examined three measures to assess disease activity in relapsing MS (RMS): relapses, MRI lesions and disability progression.

Recent studies highlight the importance of adding a fourth measure, brain shrinkage (brain volume loss), to provide a more complete picture of a patient’s disease activity and response to treatment, which is crucial to identify the most appropriate treatment approach.1,2

When these four key measures are effectively impacted by treatment, the patient is said to have reached a status of ‘no evidence of disease activity’ (NEDA4).3

Addressing these four measures through early and effective treatment is important to impact the course of RMS and preserve what matters most to patients: their physical and cognitive function.

References