

Treatment choices and neuropsychological symptoms of a large cohort of early MS

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Abstract

Objective

To assess clinical characteristics, distribution of disease-modifying treatments (DMTs), and neuropsychological symptoms in a large cohort of patients with early-stage MS.

Methods

The German National MS Cohort is a multicenter prospective longitudinal cohort study that has recruited DMT-naïve patients with clinically isolated syndrome (CIS) and relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS) since 2010. We evaluated their baseline characteristics and the prevalence of neuropsychological symptoms.

Results

Of 1,124 patients, with a 2.2:1 female-to-male ratio and median age at onset of 31.71 years (interquartile range [IQR]: 26.06–40.33), 44.6% and 55.3% had CIS and RRMS, respectively. The median Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) score at baseline was 1.5 (IQR: 1.0–2.0). A proportion of 67.8% of patients started DMT after a median time of 167.0 days (IQR 90.0–377.5) since the first manifestation. A total of 64.7% and 70.4% of the 762 patients receiving early DMT were classified as CIS and RRMS, respectively. Fatigue, depressive symptoms, and cognitive dysfunction were detected in 36.5%, 33.5%, and 14.7% of patients, respectively.

Conclusion

Baseline characteristics of this large cohort of patients with early, untreated MS corroborated with other cohorts. Most patients received early DMT within the first year after disease onset, irrespective of a CIS or RRMS diagnosis. Despite the low EDSS score, neuropsychological symptoms affected a relevant proportion of patients.

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Glossary

BDI-II = Beck Depression Inventory II; **BMI** = body mass index; **CI** = confidence interval; **CIS** = clinically isolated syndrome; **DMT** = disease-modifying treatment; **EDSS** = Expanded Disability Status Scale; **FSMC** = Fatigue Scale for Motor and Cognitive Functions; **IQR** = interquartile range; **MSFC** = Multiple Sclerosis Functional Composite; **MUSIC** = Multiple Sclerosis Inventory of Cognition; **RRMS** = relapsing-remitting MS.

Health insurance data of 2010 revealed that 199,505 patients have MS in Germany, resulting in a prevalence of 289/100,000 inhabitants.¹ More current epidemiological data from Germany, however, are scarce.

For a broad spectrum of disease-modifying treatments (DMTs), data of phase III trials on safety and efficacy with selected populations can only partly be transferred to real-world settings.² Published studies may be outdated at the time of publication in a rapidly changing DMT landscape. In an observational study, the time from the onset of clinically isolated syndrome (CIS) to DMT varied from 15.2 months, for patients recruited during the 2002–2007 period, to 41.5 months, for those recruited during the 1995–2001 period.³ Compared with more recent data (61.6%),⁴ the proportion of patients receiving DMT (38.3%) was low.

The prevalence of comorbidity in MS varies considerably.⁵ Compared with the reported prevalence of fatigue in population-based samples (6.1%–30.5%),^{6,7} that in MS ranges from 31.3% to 81%.^{8–11} Similarly, the reported prevalence of depression in MS ranges from 6.9% to 70.1%¹² and from 3.8% to 10.2% in the German population.¹³ Cognitive decline is reportedly prevalent in MS (43%–70%).¹⁴ The estimated prevalence of mild cognitive impairment at the age of 60 years or above is 5.9%.¹⁵ Taken together, these findings indicate that premature aging of the brain alone cannot explain the high prevalence of cognitive impairment in MS. Data on associations of fatigue, depression, cognitive decline, and physical disability depict varying results.^{16,17} The

discrepancies in both the prevalence and associations of these domains may have various causes: many cohorts are small, there is a variation in assessment tools, and MS populations were differently selected (or unselected).^{8–10,14}

The aim of this study was to assess clinical characteristics of a large cohort of patients with CIS or early relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS), DMT behavior, and neuropsychological symptoms.

Methods

Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and patient consents

This multicenter prospective longitudinal observational cohort study (German National MS Cohort) was approved by the ethics committee of Ruhr-University Bochum (registration no. 3714-10), and consecutively, all local committees of the participating centers (22 centers in Germany). All patients provided written informed consent.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria and recruitment

Table 1 outlines the inclusion and exclusion criteria. A total of 1,212 patients were recruited and included between August 2010 and December 2014.

Assessment plan

Patient visits were scheduled annually until year 2 and subsequently every other year for 10 years. Table 2 outlines the

Table 1 Inclusion and exclusion criteria of the German National MS Cohort

Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria
1) Age \geq 18 yrs; male and female	1) Previous use of DMT (irrespective of administered short-term relapse treatment)
2a) Diagnosis of CIS within 6 mo before inclusion—fulfilling 3 of 4 Barkhof criteria ³³ OR—fulfilling 2 of 4 Barkhof criteria ³³ with supportive findings in CSF (intrathecal IgG production/oligoclonal bands) or in VEP OR—fulfilling RRMS diagnosis based on McDonald criteria 2010 ²⁹	2) PPMS and other progressive forms of MS 3) Concurrent progressive neurologic diseases 4) Conditions interfering with the assessment plan (e.g., general contraindication for MRI)
Alternatively	
2b) Diagnosis of RRMS based on McDonald criteria 2005 ³⁴ within 2 yrs before inclusion	

Abbreviations: CIS = clinically isolated syndrome; DMT = disease-modifying treatment; PPMS = primary progressive MS; RRMS = relapsing-remitting MS; VEP = visual evoked potential.

Table 2 Assessment plan of the German National MS Cohort

Data obtained/updated in every visit	
1) Sociodemographic data	Age, sex, and ethnicity
	Education, employment status, and social situation
2) General medical history and examination	Concomitant diseases, allergies, and medication
	BMI (kg/m ²), blood pressure, heart rate, and physical examination
	Smoking status (no, occasionally, regularly [up to 5, 6–10, 11–20, and >20], and unknown)
	Alcohol use (no, occasionally, regularly, and unknown)
	Family history
3) MS disease history	Date of onset, date of diagnosis, and diagnostic criteria
	Symptoms of the first attack
	Detailed relapse assessment including relapse treatment
4) Neurologic status and assessments	Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) ¹⁸
	Multiple Sclerosis Functional Composite (MSFC) ¹⁹
	Multiple Sclerosis Inventory of Cognition (MUSIC) ²²
5) Patient questionnaires (self-reported)	Fatigue Scale for Motor and Cognitive Functions (FSMC) ²⁰
	Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II) ²¹
	PainDETECT Questionnaire (PD-Q) ³⁵
6) Paraclinical investigations	Standardized cranial MRI
	Standardized collection of biomaterial (plasma, serum, DNA, RNA, in subsets: PBMC, CSF)

Abbreviations: BMI = body mass index; PBMC = peripheral blood mononuclear cell.

detailed assessment plan. The centers consented to all the included parameters before the initiation of the study. If available, well-established international scales, such as the Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS)¹⁸ or the Multiple Sclerosis Functional Composite (MSFC),¹⁹ were implemented. For neuropsychological measurements, scales that were already implemented in routine assessments in some or most of the centers were preferentially chosen. Minimal, mild, moderate, or severe degree of symptoms were defined according to the respective test manual.

Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistics summarized baseline measurements. We defined the medians and interquartile ranges (IQRs) of

continuous variables and absolute and relative frequencies of categorical variables. Explorative correlation analyses (without multiple testing correction) were performed using Kendall's tau-b with 95% CIs, which were constructed using 2000 bootstrap samples to determine convergent and discriminant validity relationships. All analyses were performed using statistical software R version 3.3.0 (R Foundation, Vienna, Austria).

Handling of missing values and items

Missing values were reported for each parameter throughout the analyses. For the Fatigue Scale for Motor and Cognitive Functions (FSMC)²⁰ and Beck Depression Inventory II (BDI-II)²¹ patient questionnaires, missing items were handled as follows: missing items were imputed using mean imputation, if 3 items, at most, were missing; if more than 3 items were missing, the whole questionnaire was classified as a missing value.

Results

Clinical and demographic characteristics of the cohort

After data monitoring, 1,124 baseline data sets were sufficient for analysis. Of 1,124 patients, 44.6% were diagnosed with CIS and 55.3% with RRMS at inclusion (figure 1A). The sex distribution was a female-to-male ratio of 2.2:1 (figure 1B). Table 3 outlines the patient characteristics at baseline.

At baseline, the median EDSS¹⁸ score was 1.5 (IQR: 1.0–2.0, table 3), with 23 patients (2.0%) demonstrating an EDSS score of 4.0 or higher. The EDSS score ranged from 0 to 6.0, in total, within this visit. The initial presentation was mono-symptomatic in 74.0% of the cohort. Figure 1C further characterizes these issues.

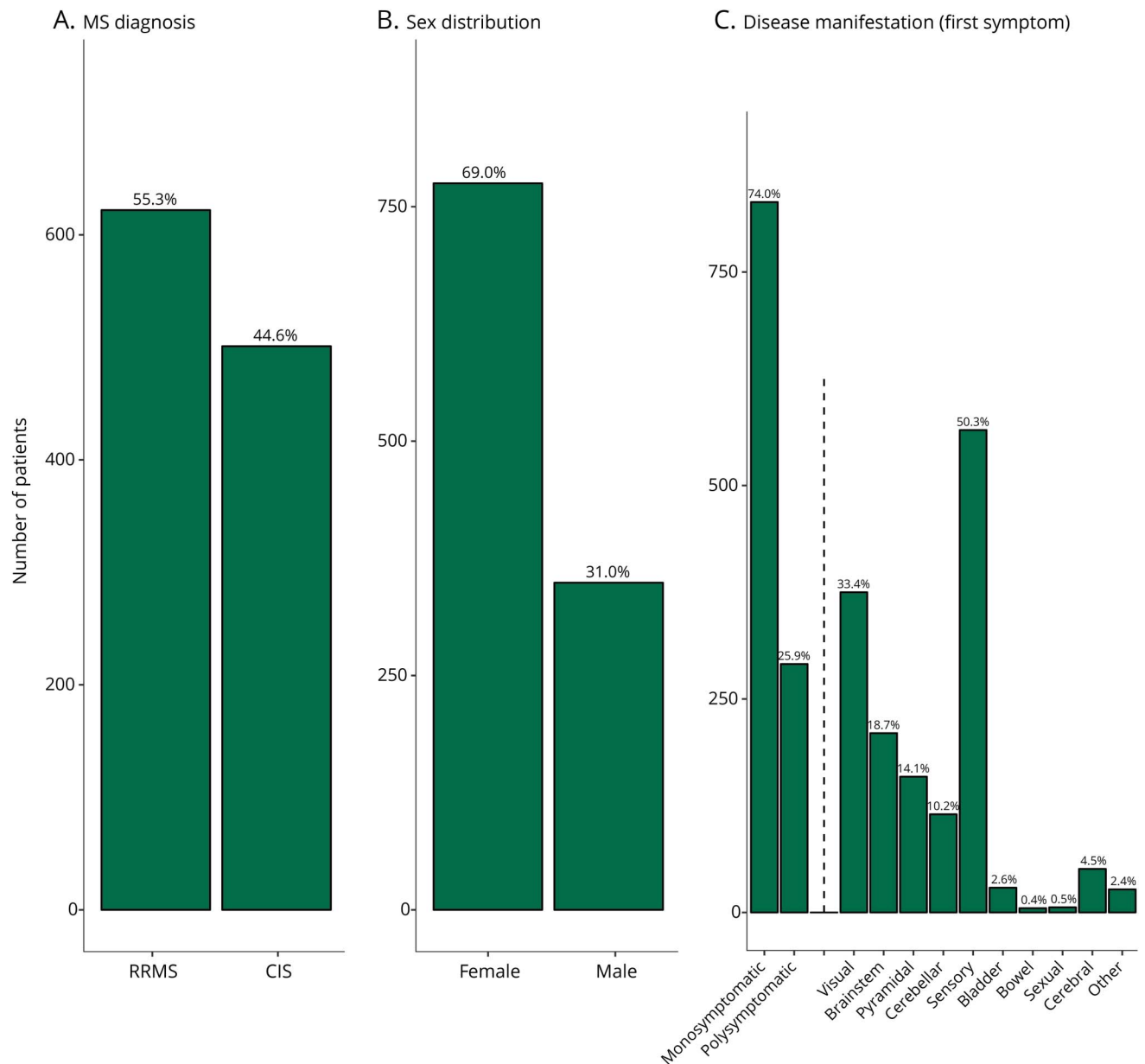
Disease-modifying treatment

A total of 67.8% of patients started DMT after a median time of 167.0 days (IQR: 90.0–377.5) after the first manifestation. In the treated population, 324 patients had CIS, while 438 had RRMS, resulting in a frequency of 64.7% and 70.4% of patients with CIS and RRMS, respectively, receiving DMT. Dissecting time intervals from the first manifestation to DMT initiation for diagnosis, the median interval for the CIS group was 107.0 days (IQR: 72.0–212.0), but 242.0 days (IQR: 120.0–466.0) for the RRMS group. By contrast, the median interval from diagnosis of RRMS to DMT initiation was 88.0 days (IQR: 52.0–167.0). Table 4 outlines the distribution of DMT, demonstrating a proportion of 80.2% with established injectables (interferon- β or glatiramer acetate). This proportion was slightly higher in the CIS group (87.0%). Nevertheless, a small proportion of patients were early treated with highly active agents, such as alemtuzumab, fingolimod, mitoxantrone, natalizumab, and even off-label rituximab, as their first-line therapy (table 4).

Neuropsychological findings

Table 5 shows the results of the neuropsychological assessments at baseline. Despite the overall low EDSS score in this cohort, approximately 36.5% of patients reported at

Figure 1 Characteristics of the German National MS Cohort



(A) Diagnosis at inclusion, n = 1 missing value, (B) sex distribution, and (C) first symptom at disease onset: monosymptomatic vs polysymptomatic and distribution according to EDSS functional systems. CIS = clinically isolated syndrome; EDSS = Expanded Disability Status Scale; RRMS = relapsing-remitting MS.

least mild symptoms of fatigue. Almost a quarter of patients reported moderate fatigue, whereas 13.5% of patients reported severe fatigue at these early stages of the disease. Furthermore, approximately 33.5% of patients showed, “At least minimal depressive symptoms,” which were defined by 9 or more points in BDI-II. A total of 14.7% of patients exhibited detectable neurocognitive deficits with the applied screening battery.

Explorative correlation analyses

Physical disability was measured using the EDSS, whereas neuropsychological findings were measured using the FSMC, BDI-II, and Multiple Sclerosis Inventory of Cognition

(MUSIC).²² Table 6 outlines the results of the explorative correlation analyses between physical disability and neuropsychological scales.

EDSS only showed weak correlations to fatigue, depression, and cognitive performance (table 6 and figure e-1, A–C, links.lww.com/NXI/A38). Cognitive performance, as measured with the MUSIC screening test, and depression were not correlated (table 6). Fatigue and depression were moderately correlated (Kendall’s tau-b: 0.55 [0.52–0.58], table 6, figure e-2A, links.lww.com/NXI/A38). The positive correlation between the FSMC (total score) and BDI-II persisted even after the exclusion of overlapping questions from the

Table 3 Baseline demographic data of the German National MS Cohort

Age at inclusion (yrs) (median, IQR)	32.40 (26.55–40.98)
Age at the first manifestation/CIS (yrs) (median, IQR)	31.71 (26.06–40.33)
Disease duration at baseline—whole group (yrs) (median, IQR) ^a	0.33 (0.20–0.70)
Disease duration at baseline—only CIS (yrs) (median, IQR) ^a	0.24 (0.17–0.37)
Disease duration at baseline—only RRMS (yrs) (median, IQR) ^a	0.51 (0.25–1.15)
Age at RRMS diagnosis—only RRMS (yrs) (median, IQR)	31.67 (26.50–40.33)
Time from RRMS diagnosis at baseline—only RRMS (yrs) (median, IQR)	0.17 (0.11–0.31)
EDSS at baseline, available for n = 1,121 patients (median, IQR)	1.5 (1.0–2.0)
BMI at baseline (kg/m ²), available for n = 1,101 patients (median, IQR)	24.22 (21.63–27.66)
Smoking behavior (“ever-smoking”), available for n = 1,102 patients (n, %)	366 (33.2%)
Alcohol consumption (“ever-consuming”), available for n = 1,105 patients (n, %)	812 (73.5%)

Abbreviations: BMI = body mass index; CIS = clinically isolated syndrome; EDSS = Expanded Disability Status Scale; IQR = interquartile range; RRMS = relapsing-remitting MS.

^a Disease duration defined as the time from the first manifestation to baseline. Data were available for all 1,124 patients, unless otherwise indicated.

BDI-II (Kendall’s tau-b after exclusion: 0.46 [0.42–0.49], figure e-2B, [links.lww.com/NXI/A38](https://www.lww.com/NXI/A38)).

Finally, with the low EDSS score at this early stage of disease, it was poorly correlated with body mass index (BMI) (Kendall’s tau-b: 0.12 [0.07–0.16], table 6).

Discussion

This comprehensive analysis describes patients in the early stages of MS in the largest German prospective MS cohort

from 22 academic centers. The main finding of the current study was the frequent early occurrence of fatigue, depressive symptoms, and cognitive dysfunction, which was observed in 36.5%, 33.5%, and 14.7% of patients, respectively. This underscores that MS greatly affects nonmotor symptoms and the quality of life, even at its early stages.

The median age of 31.71 years at disease onset is consistent with previous publications.²³ However, given the inclusion criteria of this prospective study with the aim of a well-controlled uniform cohort for long-term follow-up, only

Table 4 First disease-modifying treatments (DMTs) in the German National MS Cohort

Disease-modifying treatment	All patients: frequency, n (%)	CIS: frequency, n (%)	RRMS: frequency, n (%)
Study medication (blinded)	2 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.5)
Alemtuzumab	3 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.7)
Azathioprine	2 (0.3)	2 (0.6)	0 (0.0)
Dimethyl fumarate and other fumaric acid formulations	79 (10.4)	23 (7.1)	56 (12.8)
Fingolimod	22 (2.9)	5 (1.5)	17 (3.9)
Glatiramer acetate	178 (23.3)	80 (24.7)	98 (22.4)
Interferon-β formulations	434 (56.9)	202 (62.3)	231 (52.7)
Mitoxantrone	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)
Natalizumab	27 (3.5)	6 (1.9)	21 (4.8)
Rituximab	1 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.2)
Teriflunomide	14 (1.8)	6 (1.9)	8 (1.8)
Total	763 patients	324 patients	438 patients

Abbreviations: CIS = clinically isolated syndrome; RRMS = relapsing-remitting MS.

DMT is listed in alphabetical order. Because of 1 missing value in diagnosis at inclusion (figure 1), there is a discrepancy in the interferon-β group.

Table 5 Results of neuropsychological assessments at baseline: Symptom frequencies by severity

Test battery	Degree of severity	Frequency, n (%)
FSMC—total score, available for n = 1,069 patients	At least mild fatigue (>42 Pt.)	390 (36.5)
	At least moderate fatigue (>52 Pt.)	261 (24.4)
	Severe fatigue (>62 Pt.)	144 (13.5)
FSMC—cognitive fatigue, available for n = 1,069 patients	At least mild fatigue (>21 Pt.)	375 (35.1)
	At least moderate fatigue (>27 Pt.)	226 (21.1)
	Severe fatigue (>33 Pt.)	116 (10.9)
FSMC—motor fatigue, available for n = 1,069 patients	At least mild fatigue (>21 Pt.)	410 (38.4)
	At least moderate fatigue (>26 Pt.)	273 (25.5)
	Severe fatigue (>31 Pt.)	155 (14.5)
BDI-II, available for n = 1,073 patients	At least minimal (>8 Pt.)	359 (33.5)
	At least mild (>13 Pt.)	185 (17.2)
	At least moderate (>19 Pt.)	88 (8.2)
	Severe (>28 Pt.)	27 (2.5)
MUSIC, available for n = 1,064 patients	At least mild (<20 Pt.)	157 (14.7)
	At least moderate (<16 Pt.)	60 (5.6)
	Severe (<11 Pt.)	8 (0.8)

Abbreviations: BDI-II = Beck Depression Inventory II; FSMC = Fatigue Scale for Motor and Cognitive Functions; MUSIC = Multiple Sclerosis Inventory of Cognition; Pt. = points.

recently diagnosed adult patients were enrolled. Thus, the current study could not analyze the spectrum of childhood-onset MS or progressive forms of the disease. The female preponderance (2.2:1 female-to-male ratio) is in accord with published data.^{4,11,23}

Disease onset was mainly monosymptomatic, with sensory or visual symptoms being the most prevalent. This is in line with data demonstrating that visual and sensory symptoms typically occur early during the disease course and preferentially affect younger and female patients.²⁴ This may also have implications for recovery from relapse.²⁴

Table 6 Explorative correlation analyses

Variables	Kendall's tau (CI)
FSMC total score vs EDSS	0.24 (0.20 to 0.29)
FSMC motor fatigue vs EDSS	0.25 (0.21 to 0.29)
FSMC cognitive fatigue vs EDSS	0.22 (0.17 to 0.26)
FSMC total score vs BDI-II	0.55 (0.52 to 0.58)
FSMC motor fatigue vs BDI-II	0.53 (0.50 to 0.56)
FSMC cognitive fatigue vs BDI-II	0.54 (0.51 to 0.57)
BDI-II vs EDSS	0.20 (0.16 to 0.25)
MUSIC vs EDSS	-0.13 (-0.17 to -0.08)
MUSIC vs BDI-II	-0.10 (-0.14 to -0.06)
BMI vs EDSS	0.12 (0.07 to 0.16)

Abbreviations: BDI-II = Beck Depression Inventory II; BMI = body mass index; EDSS = Expanded Disability Status Scale; FSMC = Fatigue Scale for Motor and Cognitive Functions; MUSIC = Multiple Sclerosis Inventory of Cognition.

In the current cohort, EDSS revealed a generally low physical disability (median EDSS: 1.5) because of early inclusion of patients. Nevertheless, 2.0% of the cohort already exhibited severe impairment (EDSS: ≥ 4.0) at early disease stages. Because this analysis only depicts baseline data, we cannot exclude primarily relapse-driven disability at this time point that may not be confirmed during follow-up as sustained disability. Nevertheless, this might reflect disease heterogeneity with milder vs more severe initial symptoms and highly aggressive disease onset in a low percentage of patients.

BMI, especially adolescent obesity, which is an influencing factor of disease susceptibility, could affect disease severity and progression.^{25,26} Although the median BMI in the current cohort was 24.22 kg/m² (IQR: 21.63–27.66), 15.1% of patients had a BMI of 30 kg/m² or higher. There was only a poor correlation between BMI and physical disability (i.e., the EDSS), which might change with further observation of the cohort. Smoking (ever smoking 33.2%) showed a comparable prevalence in the general German population.²⁷

It influences the acceleration of disease course with 1.34 and 1.25 times higher odds of reaching EDSS scores of 4.0 and 6.0, respectively.²⁸

More than two-thirds of patients in our cohort received DMT, which was comparable with the MSBase data set.⁴ Because recruitment mostly occurred via academic centers, however, this might produce a selection bias, and thus, the data might not be representative of the general German population. Moreover, progressive forms of disease were not included. The patients in the current cohort started treatment only recently, and thus, it would be premature to draw conclusions on adherence. Given the broad access to medical supply in the German health care system, the frequency of DMT for patients with CIS (64.7%) and RRMS (70.4%) was quite similar to the current cohort. Yet, the interval from the first manifestation to DMT initiation differed; the median interval was 107.0 days (IQR: 72.0–212.0) for patients with CIS, whereas it was 242.0 days (IQR: 120.0–466.0) for those with RRMS. By contrast, the interval from diagnosis of RRMS to DMT initiation was markedly shorter (88.0 days [IQR: 52.0–167.0]). A possible explanation for this finding is that patients were enrolled in centers that were experienced with MS diagnosis and treatment. Therefore, it is more likely that patients who were diagnosed with CIS and RRMS in the center were counseled to initiate DMT early. For RRMS, it is possible that the first manifestation did not even lead to a medical consultation or consultation in a nonspecialized setting, which might affect the timing of treatment initiation. All our reported intervals were still much shorter than in a large previous analysis, which started 15 years earlier than this cohort.³ This might partly be explained by changes in diagnostic criteria over time because parts of our CIS cohort will putatively already fulfill McDonald criteria 2010²⁹ for RRMS. Again, we cannot exclude a center bias. A further general change in MS treatment paradigms toward an earlier treatment initiation in the last decade has to be discussed as well. The overall treatment distribution comprised 80.2% of treated patients with interferon- β formulations or glatiramer acetate. Yet, in line with the notion that patients with aggressive disease onset and high EDSS at baseline were enrolled, there were patients receiving highly active DMT as the first treatment. It must be noted that patients diagnosed with CIS but treated with oral DMTs by the independent neurologist may already fulfill diagnostic criteria according to the McDonald 2010 revisions.²⁹ Lower frequencies of more active DMT might reflect a prevailing DMT paradigm of escalation rather than induction in most patients. It must also be noted that DMTs such as alemtuzumab, for instance, which may qualify for induction strategies, were only available at the end of the recruitment period.

Neuropsychological symptoms in this early MS cohort affected a relevant proportion of patients: At baseline, 36.5% and 24.4% of patients reported at least mild and moderate fatigue symptoms, respectively, despite the low physical disability measured by EDSS. However, the prevalence rates of

fatigue in MS are still hardly comparable between published cohorts, given the considerable variation in assessment instruments.^{8–10} The FSMC is currently possibly the most suitable tool to assess fatigue in MS.²⁰ Because our cohort is an early, well-defined cohort with regular follow-up, the evolution of fatigue can be thoroughly assessed over time. Similarly, we can also study its longitudinal relationship with depression and cognitive function. The pathophysiology of fatigue in MS may include both autoimmune inflammatory processes associated with myelin and axonal damage and factors such as sleep disturbance, vigilance regulation, depression, inactivity, disability status, and side effects of medication.^{10,30} Our study may help to further elucidate these factors as MRI and laboratory dates become available. The interaction of fatigue and depression, which, like in other studies, correlated, even after controlling for fatigue-contaminated items of the BDI must at this stage be cautiously interpreted as we did not yet control for confounding factors. One might argue about the clinical relevance of minimal symptoms of depression that were present in 33.4% of patients. This percentage might partly reflect the early adjustment processes to the diagnosis. However, depression rates might indicate a response to chronic illness or even a specific trait related to MS immunopathology.¹² Psychological interventions should be available for the relevant proportion of 17.2% of patients with mild or more severe depression.

The large data set of our cohort demonstrated that 14.7% of the patients displayed cognitive dysfunction detectable with a screening instrument. Because MUSIC has only been validated in German, comparative data to other neuropsychological batteries are missing thus far. This represents a major limitation to the study. However, it covers major cognitive impairment domains in MS in a 20-minute examination. As expected, the prevalence of cognitive decline in unselected MS populations is higher.¹⁴ There is a current scientific discussion on whether cognitive symptoms appear before the first clinical MS symptoms as an indicator of diffuse brain damage.³¹ However, the prevalence and evolution of cognitive dysfunction, as well as the influence of DMT on this domain in MS, are still poorly understood. Thus, further longitudinal data sets are warranted. Early focused neurocognitive assessment is crucial to recognize early cognitive symptoms, especially in terms of long-term treatment evaluations to assess possible effects on clinically relevant cognitive functioning over time.

In contrast to previous data,³² the applied battery of tests did not reveal an association between depression and cognition in the current study. This might be due to the mild severity of both or be attributed to a short disease duration with preserved cognition leading to patients with depression still performing well in cognitive screening. Yet, this needs to be cautiously discussed because these first analyses were not controlled for confounders at this stage and the MUSIC battery has not been evaluated in this context before.

Furthermore, similar to fatigue and depression, MUSIC results poorly correlated with EDSS, with respect to the caveats mentioned above. This corroborated with previous investigations²² and underlines the weakness of the EDSS in detecting these domains. This also highlights the need for distinct assessments in the early stages of MS.

Baseline data of this large multicenter cohort provide an important insight into early MS. Relevant demographic data were prospectively confirmed for a German population for the first time, and the distribution of DMTs was elucidated. Neuropsychological comorbidities, which can be detected with screening batteries, seem relevant in the earliest stages of MS. Because they affect a large proportion of patients, but are not reflected by EDSS, distinct routine clinical assessment of these neuropsychological comorbidities is an unmet need in patient care. This may also have therapeutic implications. Although, thus far, neuropsychiatric interventions in MS are not highly developed, increased awareness and assessment sensitivity for a clinically relevant symptomatology could further help treatment development.

Author contributions

O. von Bismarck: analysis of data and drafting the manuscript. T. Dankowski: analysis and interpretation of data and drafting the manuscript. B. Ambrosius: drafting the manuscript. N. Hessler: analysis and interpretation of data and revising the manuscript. G. Antony: design and conceptualization of the study. A. Ziegler, M.-M. Hoshi, L. Aly, F. Luessi, S. Groppa, L. Klotz, S.G. Meuth, B. Tackenberg, M. Stoppe, F.T. Bergh, H. Tumani, T. Kümpfel, M. Stangel, C. Heesen, B. Wildemann, F. Paul, A. Bayas, C. Warnke, F. Weber, R.A. Linker, U. Ziemann, and U.K. Zettl: revising the manuscript. F. Zipp, H. Wiendl, B. Hemmer, and R. Gold: design and conceptualization of the study and revising the manuscript. A. Salmen: design and conceptualization of the study, analysis and interpretation of data, and drafting the manuscript.

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