



MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS: DEMYELINATING DISEASES: FROM EPIDEMIOLOGY TO DIAGNOSIS

Session Type: Teaching Course

Date: Tue, 17.10.2023

Session Time: 09:00 - 10:30

Room: Hall 517C

DIAGNOSIS OF MS AND NMOSD

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Session Description

Session Description: The global incidence and prevalence of demyelinating diseases are increasing. Diagnosis criteria were revised within the last few years. Differential diagnoses vary widely according to the clinical presentation and the demographic and geographical context. The therapeutic approach depends on the etiology, the disease phenotype and the available healthcare resources. A standardized diagnostic approach and treatment recommendations are needed to guide demyelinating diseases' management. Learning Objectives: 1. To have an overview on the epidemiology of demyelinating diseases worldwide. 2. To conduct a complete diagnosis approach leading to the diagnosis of MS and NMOSD. 3. To assess the possible therapeutic choices to treat demyelinating diseases worldwide.

Disclosure (Kazuo Fujihara)

Speaker honoraria/Advisory Board:

Roche/Chugai, Alexion, VielaBio/Horizon Therapeutics, Biogen, Eisai, Mitsubishi Tanabe, Novartis, Astellas, Takeda, Asahi Kasei Medical, Teijin, UCB, Merck Biopharma, Abbvie

Grant for Research:

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Learning Objectives

1. Comprehend the diagnostic criteria of MS and NMOSD and apply them accordingly
2. Understand the differential diagnosis process and exclude alternative diagnoses
3. Know the diagnostic challenges of MS and NMOSD to be addressed

Key Messages

1. Misdiagnoses of MS and NMOSD occasionally occur and lead to inappropriate treatment.
2. It is essential to understand typical and atypical features (clinical, imaging and laboratory) of MS and NMOSD in making the diagnoses of the diseases.
3. McDonald Criteria for MS should be applied only in cases of typical CIS.
4. There are caveats in assays to detect autoantibodies, especially AQP4-IgG and MOG-IgG, and both false-positives and false-negatives can occur.
5. A variety of alternative diagnoses (depending on different regions and ethnicities) should be excluded before making the diagnoses of MS and NMOSD

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