

Bringing science to life

Spotlight on... Multiple sclerosis

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a **chronic autoimmune disease of the central nervous system** that can result in serious disability^{1,2}

Chronic inflammation | Demyelination | Gliosis | Neuronal loss



130,000 people
have MS in the UK³

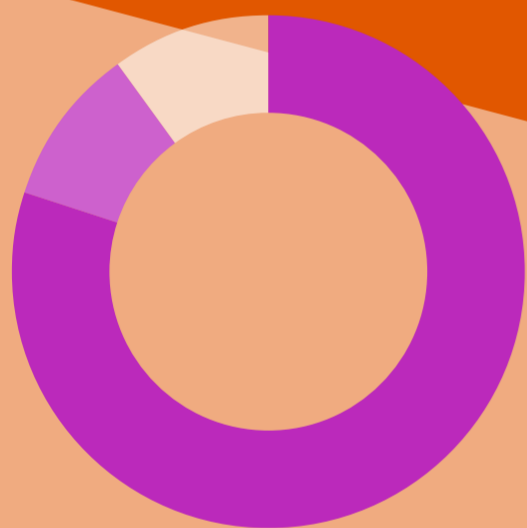


2.5 million people
people are affected globally¹

MS STARTS IN TWO WAYS

Relapsing-remitting MS

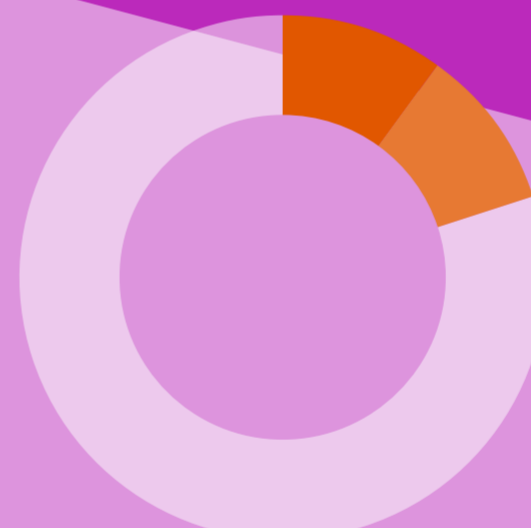
Marked by periods where symptoms get **worse** and periods where symptoms **improve**



80-90%
of MS cases

Primary progressive MS

Symptoms gradually worsen over time, **without** periods of **remission**



10-20%
of MS cases

There is currently **no cure** for MS, however, **disease-modifying therapies** can **reduce the severity** and **number** of relapses while also **slowing down** the progression of the disease²



Natalizumab is a **monoclonal antibody** that prevents leukocytes from penetrating and damaging the brain¹



Mitoxantrone is a **chemotherapeutic agent** that prevents the immune system from attacking the myelin sheath¹



Glatiramer acetate is a **synthetic protein** that blocks T cells from damaging the myelin sheath¹



Beta interferon formulations modulate B and T cell function to dampen inflammation in nerve cells¹

1. 1. StatPearls [Internet]. Multiple Sclerosis. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK499849/>. Accessed 24 May 2022. 2. NHS. Multiple sclerosis. <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/multiple-sclerosis/>. Accessed 24 May 2022. 3. MS Society. <https://www.mssociety.org.uk/what-we-do/our-work/our-evidence/ms-in-the-uk#:~:text=Incidence%20and%20prevalence,people%20are%20diagnosed%20with%20MS>. Accessed 24 May 2022.