Improved tremor outcomes in patients with natalizumab-treated multiple sclerosis

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Abstract

Objectives: To compare the change over time in scores of tremor-related activities of daily living (TRADL) between subjects treated with natalizumab (NTZ) and other MS DMTs.

Methods: Surveys based on tools developed by Bain and Findley and mailed to selected participants. In addition to descriptive questions about tremor symptoms, respondents also asked to complete some scales based on their recollections of symptom severity at start of current DMT. Returned surveys were compiled into a de-identified database. Primary endpoint compared change in Tremor Related Activities of Daily Living (range 25-100) by current disease modifying therapy.

Results: Respondents were 96.0% white, 78.1% female, and the mean age was 55.5 + 9.3 years. Of 567 subjects, 202 were taking natalizumab (NTZ) and 365 were taking other DMTs. Respondents answered questions regarding their experience of tremor, including history, duration, and symptomatic treatment, as well as tremor-specific scales (TRADL, TRH, VAS) to indicate both current tremor severity and tremor severity when the current DMT was initiated. For both TRADL (range 25-100) and VAS (range 1-10), higher scores reflect worse tremor. Changes were compared by NTZ treatment history using ANOVA.

Conclusions: Natalizumab has been associated with symptom regression in MS-associated cognitive impairment2 and improvement in other patient-reported outcomes3. This study was funded as an Investigator Initiated Trial by Biogen Idec, US-TYS-11-10238.

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References