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*A key treatment goal for patients with MS is 'no evidence of disease activity' (NEDA), currently defined as no relapses, MRI lesions and disability progression*

*Including MS-related brain shrinkage (brain volume loss) as a fourth key measure captures underlying damage that begins early in MS and is associated with loss of function*

*The likelihood of achieving NEDA across four key measures was more than four-times greater in patients treated with Gilenya compared to placebo*

**Basel, Sept 12, 2014 –** Novartis announced today new analyses presented at the Joint ACTRIMS-ECTRIMS Meeting in Boston, USA, which confirmed the high efficacy of Gilenya ®

(fingolimod) in achieving 'no evidence of disease activity' (NEDA) in people with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) across four key disease measures – relapses, MRI lesions, brain shrinkage (brain volume loss) and disability progression. Specifically, patients taking Gilenya had a more than four-times greater likelihood of achieving NEDA across these four key measures (odds ratio 4.41; 95% CI 3.03-6.42;
*p*