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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;
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