

Patient-reported outcomes (PROs) in MS

PROs are important for both patients and HCPs as they may help:



Provide focus for clinical visits¹



Provide patient perspectives on treatment success²



Engage patients in their own health care¹



Improve communication with patients³



PROs collect data on a patient's health status directly from the patient^{4,5}



PROs are collected through various questionnaires, such as the established MSQOL-54 and the more recently developed PROMIS-MS, among others^{6-8,13}



Disability in MS is more than just EDSS^{9,10}



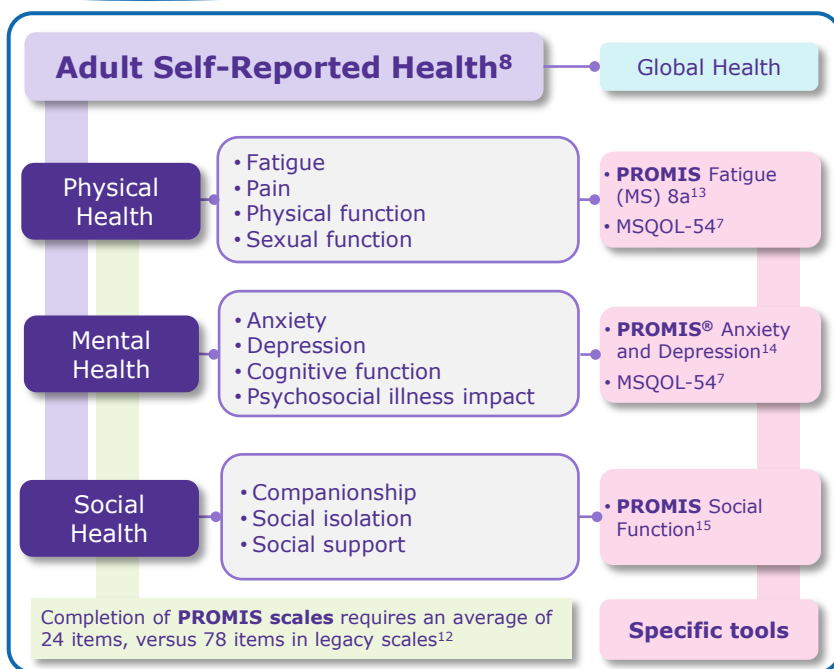
Even with **EDSS scores of 0**, patients may demonstrate **subtle yet significant deficits in physical performance measures** on high-challenge tests when compared with healthy individuals¹⁰



PROs may **complement conventional clinical measures** to allow for a **more complete and patient-centric view of MS**¹¹



- **PROMIS is an online repository of PROs that enables precise measure of patient-reported health status across various domains, including physical, mental, and social well-being**¹⁶
- **PROMIS MS involves using PROMIS's domains to measure the quality of life and symptoms in patients with MS, while reducing survey burden**¹²



PROMIS MS can assess various dimensions, such as **fatigue, pain, mobility, emotional distress, and cognitive function**, all of which are commonly impacted by MS⁸



A study **focused on patients with MS** found that PROMIS tools effectively captured PROs¹⁷



A study examining the PROMIS Fatigue (MS) 8a showed that it was bidirectionally sensitive to both improvements and worsening of fatigue in patients with MS than traditional scales, **detecting changes before clinical signs appeared**¹³

EDSS, Expanded Disability Status Scale; HCP, healthcare professional; MS, multiple sclerosis; MSQOL-54, Multiple Sclerosis Quality of Life-54 questionnaire; PRO, patient-reported outcome; PROMIS, Patient-Reported Outcome Measurement Information System; RRMS, relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis.

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