

Referate vom MS-Kongress jetzt online verfügbar

Mittwoch, 20. Februar 2019

Das State of the Art Symposium ist ein MS-Kongress, an dem sich in erster Linie Fachpersonen untereinander austauschen. Um einem erweiterten Personenkreis die Inhalte dieser Veranstaltung zugänglich zu machen, wurden die Vorträge gefilmt und stehen nun online (in englischer Sprache) zum Nachschauen bereit.

Dieses Jahr setzten sich die Referierenden und das Publikum mit verschiedenen Herausforderungen in der MS-Behandlung auseinander. Das State of the Art Symposium ist ein Kongress mit internationaler Ausstrahlung. Entsprechend sind einige Referenten und Referentinnen aus dem Ausland eingeladen. So auch Dr. Melinda Magyari aus Kopenhagen, die Leiterin des dänischen MS-Registers, die auf die Thematik MS im Alter einging:

Melinda Magyari: Facing Challenges with MS and Old Age

Bernhard Hemmer von der technischen Universität München ging auf die genetischen Faktoren von MS ein. Verstehe man woher die MS komme, könne man auch bessere individuelle Therapien entwickeln.

Bernhardt Hemmer: What have we learned from Genetic Studies in MS?

Im Gegensatz zu den meisten europäischen Nachbarländern verfügt die Schweiz über eine eigene Zulassungsbehörde, die Swissmedic. Dies führt zu einigen Unterschieden in der Verfügbarkeit und Anwendung von Therapien. Prof. Andrew Chan vom Inselspital Bern präsentierte die vom Wissenschaftlichen Beirat erarbeitete Übersicht dieser Diskrepanzen, die zusätzlich wichtige Hinweise zur Vergütung einzelner Therapien durch die Versicherer enthält.

Andrew Chan: A Swiss Treatment Consensus for MS

Alle Videos

21st State of the Art Symposium – Bernhardt Hemmer: What have we learned from Genetic Studies in MS?

The increased heritability within families and the directly proportional decrease in risk with degree of relatedness argue that genetic factors play a prominent...

The increased heritability within families and the directly proportional decrease in risk with degree of relatedness argue that genetic factors play a prominent role in the pathogenesis of multiple sclerosis (MS).

Over the last decade major progress has been made in identifying genetic factors that are associated with MS risk. Besides the Human Leukocyte Alleles (HLA)-DRB1*1501, DRB1*1303 and DRB1*0301, more than 200 genetic variants have been identified that are associated with MS. HLA alleles and the majority of genetic variants are related to immune cells supporting the concept that MS is primarily an immune mediated disease. With the discovery of an increasing number of genetic variants it has become possible to identify pathways in the immune system that are related to disease pathogenesis providing the basis for the development of new treatment strategies. Moreover, it has become evident that particular phenotypes or even treatment responses are influenced by genetic factors. Likewise, the extent of intrathecal IgG synthesis, the development of antibodies to biopharmaceuticals or the risk of side effects of MS drugs were shown to be associated with genetic factors.

Currently major efforts are underway to understand the impact of genetic factors on disease progression. The results of these studies will help to better understand the molecular mechanisms underlying disease progression and possibly pave the way for new strategies to treat progressive MS.

Bernhard Hemmer, Munich (DE)
Technical University Munich
Department of Neurology

21st State of the Art Symposium – Ari Waisman: Mechanism of CNS Inflammation

The role of IL-17 and the microbiota IL-17A and IL-17F are two cytokines with similar biological activities, who bind the same receptor and are produced by T...

The role of IL-17 and the microbiota
IL-17A and IL-17F are two cytokines with similar biological activities, who bind the same receptor and are produced by T cells called Th17. A clear role for IL-17A was shown in different autoimmune diseases, including psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis, but their role in multiple sclerosis (MS) and in experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE), the animal model of MS, is controversially discussed. We have previously shown that mice lacking IL-17A or IL-17F are only partially, if at all, protected from EAE, suggesting that these cytokines are not critical for disease pathogenesis.

We could show now that the role of IL-17 EAE is critically dependent on the gut mi-

crobiota. We show that the main pathogenic role of IL-17 is mediated in the gut and is transmitted via the gut microbiota. Mice lacking IL-17A and IL-17F are resistant to EAE, but can be made susceptible to the disease if supplemented with the microbiota of wild type animals. Moreover, we could show that ectopic expression of IL-17A in the gut, but not anywhere else, is sufficient to regain susceptibility to the disease via regulating the microbiota. Our data suggest that IL-17 is a major regulator of gut microbiota and it contributes to disease pathogenicity by affecting the microbiota and not directly cells of the body.

Ari Waisman, Mainz (DE)
University Medical Center Mainz

21st State of the Art Symposium – Melinda Magyari: Facing Challenges with MS and Old Age

The incidence, prevalence and the average age of persons with multiple sclerosis (MS) is increasing. This is a result of increased life expectancy of...

The incidence, prevalence and the average age of persons with multiple sclerosis (MS) is increasing. This is a result of increased life expectancy of the general population as well as the availability and effectiveness of disease-modifying therapies (DMT).

However, aging with MS presents great challenges. With advancing age, the disease transitions towards a less inflammatory and more neurodegenerative course. Aging with MS, as in the general population, is accompanied by the development and accumulation of comorbidities which complicates the medical management of MS.

The currently approved therapies to treat MS are not as effective in preventing the disability progression associated with higher age and progressive disease as they are in preventing relapses. Trials of existing DMT generally were not designed for persons with age higher than 55 years and since a substantial portion remain in the relapsing phase, information on the safety and efficacy of DMT in this population is greatly needed. The vast majority of therapies approved in RRMS have failed clinical trials in progressive MS and there are only few options for DMT in individuals with progressive MS, who represent the majority of persons with MS over age 65.

Because clinical trials for existing DMTs have purposefully excluded aging persons with MS, there is insufficient knowledge on safety and efficacy of DMTs in elderly populations. Real-world studies are needed to identify the impact the DMTs have in elderly persons with MS.

Cognitive decline is a particular issue in the elderly population with MS, but studies

evaluating symptomatic therapies for cognition in elderly persons MS have been largely negative.

Beside medical treatment, an emphasis should be more holistic, including social support and cognitive training, in order to improve quality of life for the aging population with MS.

Melinda Magyari, Copenhagen (DK)
University Hospital Rigshospitalet Copenhagen
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21st State of the Art Symposium – Andrew Chan: A Swiss Treatment Consensus for MS

More than a dozen substances are meanwhile available for the disease-modifying immunotherapy of multiple sclerosis (MS). However, for some substances there is a...

More than a dozen substances are meanwhile available for the disease-modifying immunotherapy of multiple sclerosis (MS). However, for some substances there is a clear difference between approval in Switzerland (Swissmedic) and neighbouring countries (European Medicines Agency, EMA). In addition, limitations imposed by the Swiss Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH) in the specialties list (SL) have significant effects on use in daily clinical practice. We will present consensus recommendations which were reviewed and agreed upon by the Scientific Advisory Board of the Swiss Multiple Sclerosis Society and the Swiss Neurological Society. We explicitly focus on practice-relevant differences in the approval of MS immunotherapies in Switzerland compared with the EMA area and discuss further limitations (SL) and their impact on the use in clinical practice. Immunotherapies with the same approval in Switzerland and the EMA area and symptomatic therapies will not be discussed.

Andrew Chan, Bern
University Hospital Bern
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21st State of the Art Symposium – Michael Linnebank: Long Term Risks of MS Treatment

The recent years yielded an increasing spectrum of symptomatic as well as disease modifying therapies for relapsing and progressive MS. It is dangerous not to...

The recent years yielded an increasing spectrum of symptomatic as well as disease modifying therapies for relapsing and progressive MS. It is dangerous not to treat MS, but also treatment strategies are associated with several known and possibly yet unknown risks.

Current disease modifying therapies include classic immunomodulators, drugs that target immune trafficking, drugs which interfere with immune cells on the DNA level and medications that attack defined types of immune cells. There seems to be some correlation between drug efficacy and adverse events, but the distinct products exhibit specific risks, which need to be addressed in patient counselling.

Concerning the new drugs, not all relevant risks are known today. Also dietary strategies or intake of vitamin and other supplements implicate several adverse effects especially in long-term applications. Symptomatic therapies, e.g. aiming at improving fatigue, spasticity, bladder dysfunction or walking impairment, are associated with adverse events and risks, too. Valuing risks and benefits of the different therapies poses an important challenge of current patient care. This talk will provide an up-date of knowledge about the details of long term risks of MS treatment.

Michael Linnebank, Hagen (DE)
University Witten/Herdecke
Clinic Hagen-Ambrock

21st State of the Art Symposium – Podium Discussion on MS Treatment: The Challenges ahead!

In this Podium Discussion the participants will elaborate on the most important questions raised in the plenary speeches. The focus is on the currently...

In this Podium Discussion the participants will elaborate on the most important questions raised in the plenary speeches. The focus is on the currently available treatment options and the challenges in MS treatment that lie ahead.

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Bessere Motivation durch eigens entwickelte Exergames

Regula Steinlin Egli ist Teil eines Forschungsteams, das eine Studie über Exergames (Videospiele mit Trainingseffekt bei MS) durchführt. In der Untersuchung hat...

Regula Steinlin Egli ist Teil eines Forschungsteams, das eine Studie über Exergames (Videospiele mit Trainingseffekt bei MS) durchführt. In der Untersuchung hat sich gezeigt, dass solche Spiele die Motivation von MS-Patienten und -Patientinnen fördern und damit den Therapieerfolg vergrößern.

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