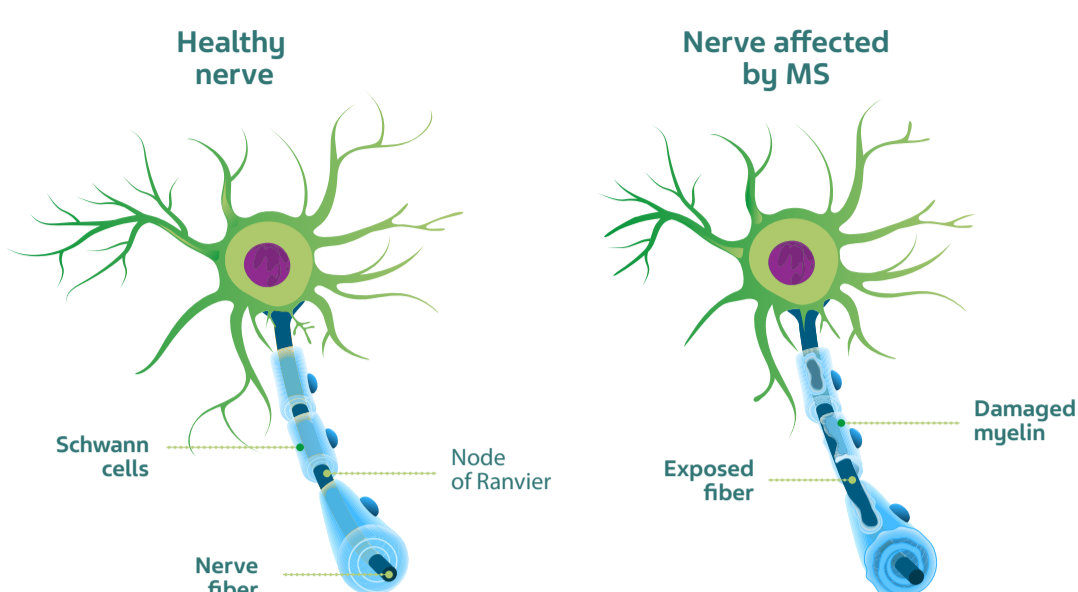


Let's talk about multiple sclerosis (MS)

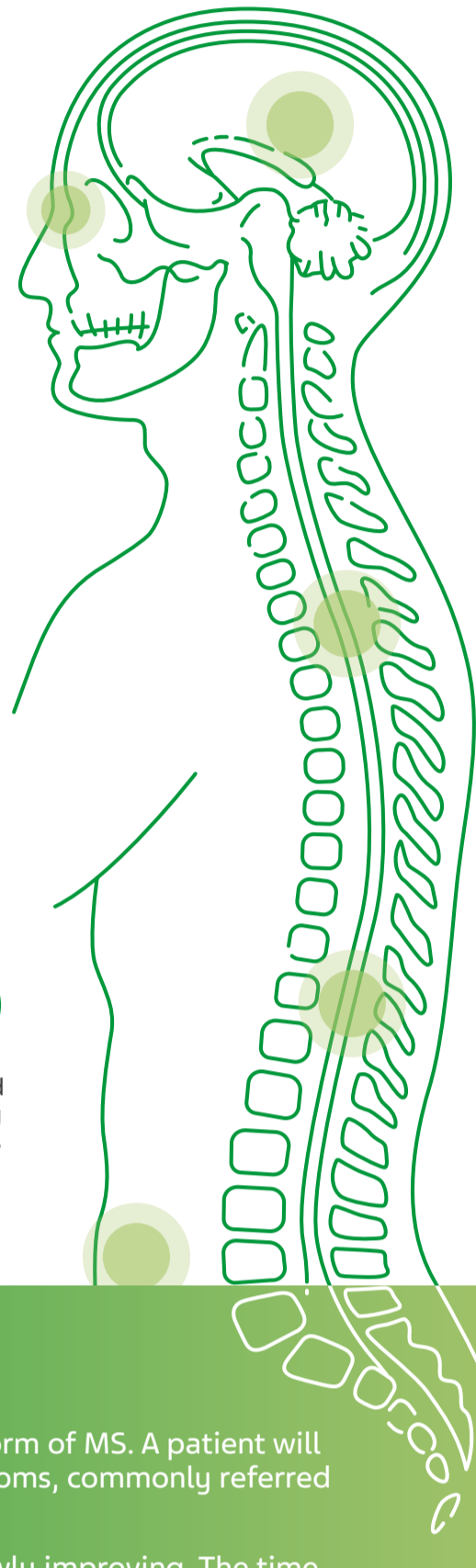
What is multiple sclerosis?

Multiple sclerosis is a chronic, unpredictable and progressive disease of the Central Nervous System, which is made up of the brain and spinal cord. In MS, the loss of myelin, which is a sheath that forms around the nerves, leads to disruptions in the transmission of electrical impulses to and from the brain, causing MS symptoms.



What are the symptoms of MS?

Symptoms experienced by MS patients can vary significantly, but the most common symptoms experienced include some combination of:

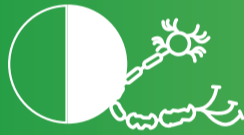


- Vision problems
- Fatigue
- Pain
- Muscle spasms
- Bladder problems
- Numbness and tingling
- Bowel problems
- Sexual problems
- Depression and anxiety
- Speech and swallowing difficulties

Types of MS

Relapsing remitting MS is the most common form of MS. A patient will experience a period of new or worsening symptoms, commonly referred to as relapses.

This may last days, weeks or months before slowly improving. The time between relapses can be years and this is known as remission.



Around half of those with relapsing remitting MS will go on to develop secondary progressive MS, often 15 to 20 years after diagnosis. This involves symptoms gradually getting worse without obvious attacks.



Around 1 in 10 people with MS are diagnosed with primary progressive MS. Here, there is no period of remission, and symptoms gradually get worse and accumulate over a number of years.

Who is affected by MS?

The cause of MS is unknown. It has, however, been suggested that MS is likely to be caused by a mix of genetic, environmental and/or lifestyle factors.



2,300,000 people live with MS worldwide



Twice as many women as men are affected



Most prevalent in women of childbearing age (20-40)

Coping with MS

MS is rarely fatal but there is no cure. The life expectancy of someone with MS is around five to ten years lower than average.

Management of MS typically focuses on speeding recovery from attacks, slowing the progression of the disease and managing symptoms.



Management options for MS symptoms can include:

Physical therapy
To help manage mobility, balance, leg weakness and other gait problems



Neurological therapy
To help with memory, cognition, fatigue, pain and bladder issues



Psychological therapy
To help treat depression, anxiety and fatigue



Teva Expertise

For 25 years Teva has been committed to developing treatment and providing support and information to patients with MS. Teva continues to develop new drugs and novel treatments for a range of central nervous system conditions, including movement disorders, migraine, pain and neurodegenerative conditions.

Our patient support programs around the world help patients:



Interact with others who have similar experiences



Understand their condition



Build their confidence as they manage life with MS