

neuroSTATUS

Standardised Neurological Examination and Assessment of Kurtzke's *Functional Systems*¹ and *Expanded Disability Status Scale*¹

25643 Oral Cladribine



Subject ID Nr. (Site Nr. - Subject Nr.)

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Subject Initials

Visit Date (eg. 01-Jan-2005)

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GENERAL GUIDELINES

To ensure unbiased EDSS assessment in controlled clinical trials, the EDSS rater should not inquire about the patients' condition except as necessary to perform the EDSS assessment.

Patients must be observed to walk the required distance.

NEUROSTATUS (NS)

In the Neurostatus, "signs only" is noted when the examination reveals signs of which the patient is unaware.

FUNCTIONAL SYSTEMS (FS)

A score of 1 in a Functional System implies that the patient is not aware of the deficit and that the deficit or sign does not interfere with normal daily activities. However, this general rule does not apply to the Visual, Bowel/Bladder and Cerebral FS.

EXPANDED DISABILITY STATUS SCALE (EDSS)

The EDSS step should not be lower than the score of any individual FS, with the exception of the Visual and Bowel/Bladder FS. Signs or symptoms that are not due to multiple sclerosis will not be taken into consideration for assessments, but should be noted.

¹ slightly modified from J.F. Kurtzke, Neurology 1983;33,1444-52



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Definitions

* = optional

Visual Acuity

The visual acuity score is based on the line in the Snellen chart at 20 feet (5 meters) for which the patient makes no more than one error (use best available correction). Alternatively, best corrected near vision can be assessed, but this should be noted and consistently performed during follow-up examinations.

Visual Fields

0 = normal

1 = signs only: deficits present only on formal (confrontational) testing

2 = moderate: patient aware of deficit, but incomplete hemianopsia on examination

3 = marked: complete homonymous hemianopsia or equivalent

Scotoma

0 = none

1 = small: detectable only on formal (confrontational) testing

2 = large: spontaneously reported by patient

* Disc Pallor

0 = not present

1 = present

Note:

When determining the EDSS step, the Visual FS score is converted to a lower score as follows:

Visual FS Score	Converted Visual FS Score
6	4
5	3
4	3
3	2
2	2
1	1

VISUAL (OPTIC) FUNCTIONS

OPTIC FUNCTIONS	OD	OS
Visual Acuity (corrected)		
Visual Fields		
Scotoma		
* Disc Pallor		

FUNCTIONAL SYSTEM SCORE

0 = normal
1 = disc pallor and/or mild scotoma and/or visual acuity (corrected) of worse eye less than 20/20 (1.0) but better than 20/30 (0.67)
2 = worse eye with large scotoma and/or maximal visual acuity (corrected) of 20/30 to 20/59 (0.67–0.34)
3 = worse eye with large scotoma or moderate decrease in fields and/or maximal visual acuity (corrected) of 20/60 to 20/99 (0.33–0.2)
4 = worse eye with marked decrease of fields and/or maximal visual acuity (corrected) of 20/100 to 20/200 (0.2–0.1); grade 3 plus maximal acuity of better eye of 20/60 (0.3) or less
5 = worse eye with maximal visual acuity (corrected) less than 20/200 (0.1); grade 4 plus maximal acuity of better eye of 20/60 (0.3) or less
6 = grade 5 plus maximal visual acuity of better eye of 20/60 (0.3) or less



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Definitions

Extraocular Movements (EOM) Impairment

0 = none; 1 = signs only: subtle and barely clinically detectable EOM weakness, patient does not complain of blurry vision, diplopia or discomfort; 2 = mild: subtle and barely clinically detectable EOM weakness of which patient is aware; or obvious incomplete paralysis of any eye movement of which patient is not aware; 3 = moderate: obvious incomplete paralysis of any eye movement of which patient is aware; or complete loss of movement in one direction of gaze in either eye; 4 = marked: complete loss of movement in more than one direction of gaze in either eye

Nystagmus

0 = none; 1 = signs only or mild: gaze evoked nystagmus below the limits of "moderate" (equivalent to a Brainstem FS score of 1); 2 = moderate: sustained nystagmus on horizontal or vertical gaze at 30 degrees, but not in primary position, patient may or may not be aware of the disturbance; 3 = severe: sustained nystagmus in primary position or coarse persistent nystagmus in any direction that interferes with visual acuity; complete internuclear ophthalmoplegia with sustained nystagmus of the abducting eye; oscillopsia

Trigeminal Damage

0 = none; 1 = signs only; 2 = mild: clinically detectable numbness of which patient is aware; 3 = moderate: impaired discrimination of sharp/dull in one, two or three trigeminal branches; trigeminal neuralgia (at least one attack in the last 24 hours); 4 = marked: unable to discriminate between sharp/dull or complete loss of sensation in entire distribution of one or both trigeminal nerves

Facial Weakness

0 = none; 1 = signs only; 2 = mild: clinically detectable facial weakness of which patient is aware; 3 = moderate: incomplete facial palsy, such as weakness of eye closure that requires patching overnight or weakness of mouth closure that results in drooling; 4 = marked: complete unilateral or bilateral facial palsy with lagophthalmus or difficulty with liquids

Hearing Loss

0 = none; 1 = signs only; 2 = mild; 3 = moderate: cannot hear finger rub and/or misses several whispered numbers; 4 = marked: misses all or nearly all whispered numbers

Dysarthria

0 = none; 1 = signs only; 2 = mild: clinically detectable dysarthria of which patient is aware; 3 = moderate: obvious dysarthria during ordinary conversation that impairs comprehensibility; 4 = marked: incomprehensible speech; 5 = inability to speak

BRAINSTEM FUNCTIONS

CRANIAL NERVE EXAMINATION

Extraocular Movements (EOM) Impairment

Nystagmus

Trigeminal Damage

Facial Weakness

Hearing Loss

Dysarthria

Dysphagia

Other Bulbar Functions

Dysphagia

0 = none; 1 = signs only; 2 = mild: difficulty with thin liquids; 3 = moderate: difficulty with liquids and solid food; 4 = marked: sustained difficulty with swallowing; requires a pureed diet; 5 = inability to swallow

Other Bulbar Functions

0 = normal; 1 = signs only; 2 = mild disability: clinically detectable deficit of which patient is usually aware; 3 = moderate disability; 4 = marked disability

FUNCTIONAL SYSTEM SCORE

0 = normal

1 = signs only

2a = moderate nystagmus

2b = other mild disability

3a = severe nystagmus

3b = marked extraocular weakness

3c = moderate disability of other cranial nerves

4a = marked dysarthria

4b = other marked disability

5 = inability to swallow or speak



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Definitions

* = optional

Reflexes

0 = absent; 1 = diminished; 2 = normal; 3 = exaggerated;
4 = nonsustained clonus (a few beats of clonus); 5 = sustained clonus

Plantar Response

0 = flexor; 1 = neutral or equivocal; 2 = extensor

Cutaneous Reflexes

0 = normal; 1 = weak; 2 = absent

*** Palmomentary Reflex**

0 = absent; 1 = present

Limb Strength

The weakest muscle in each group defines the score for that muscle group. Use of functional tests, such as hopping on one foot and walking on heels/toes, are recommended in order to assess BMRC grades 3-5.

BMRC Rating Scale

0 = no muscle contraction detected; 1 = visible contraction without visible joint movement; 2 = visible movement only on the plane of gravity; 3 = active movement against gravity, but not against resistance; 4 = active movement against resistance, but not full strength; 5 = normal strength

Functional Tests

*** Pronator Drift** (upper extremities)

Pronation and downward drift: 0 = none; 1 = mild; 2 = evident

*** Position Test** (lower extremities – ask patient to lift both legs together, with legs fully extended at the knee)

Sinking:

0 = none; 1 = mild; 2 = evident; 3 = able to lift only one leg at a time (grade from the horizontal position at the hip joints...°);

4 = unable to lift one leg at a time

*** Walking on heels/toes**

0 = normal; 1 = impaired; 2 = not possible

*** Hopping on one foot**

0 = normal; 1 = 6–10 times; 2 = 1–5 times; 3 = not possible

Limb Spasticity (after rapid flexion of the extremity)

0 = none; 1 = mild: barely increased muscle tone ; 2 = moderate: moderately increased muscle tone that can be overcome and full range of motion is possible; 3 = severe: severely increased muscle tone that is extremely difficult to overcome and full range of motion is not possible; 4 = contracted

Gait Spasticity

0 = none; 1 = barely perceptible; 2 = evident: minor interference with function; 3 = permanent shuffling: major interference with function

PYRAMIDAL FUNCTIONS

REFLEXES	R	> <	L
Biceps			
Triceps			
Brachioradialis			
Knee			
Ankle			
Plantar Response			
Cutaneous Reflexes			
* Palmomentary Reflex			

LIMB STRENGTH			
Deltoids			
Biceps			
Triceps			
Wrist/Finger Flexors			
Wrist/Finger Extensors			
Hip Flexors			
Knee Flexors			
Knee Extensors			
Plantar Flexion			
Dorsiflexion			
* Pronator Drift – pronation			
* Pronator Drift – downward drift			
* Position Test LE – sinking			
(able to lift only one leg at a time)		°	°
* Walking on heels			
* Walking on toes			
* Hopping on one foot			

SPASTICITY			
Arms			
Legs			
Gait			

FUNCTIONAL SYSTEM SCORE	
0 = normal	
1 = abnormal signs without disability	
2 = minimal disability: patient complains of fatigability or reduced performance in strenuous motor tasks and/or BMRC grade 4 in one or two muscle groups	
3a = mild to moderate paraparesis or hemiparesis: usually BMRC grade 4 in more than two muscle groups or BMRC grade 3 in one or two muscle groups; movements against gravity are possible	
3b = severe monoparesis: BMRC grade 2 or less in one muscle group	
4a = marked paraparesis or hemiparesis: usually BMRC grade 2 in two limbs	
4b = moderate tetraparesis: BMRC grade 3 in three or more limbs	
4c = monoplegia: BMRC grade 0 or 1 in one limb	
5a = paraplegia: BMRC grade 0 or 1 in all muscle groups of the lower limbs	
5b = hemiplegia	
5c = marked tetraparesis: BMRC grade 2 or less in three or more limbs	
6 = tetraplegia: BMRC grade 0 or 1 in all muscle groups of the upper and lower limbs	



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Definitions

UE = upper extremities

LE = lower extremities

Head Tremor

0 = none; 1 = mild; 2 = moderate; 3 = severe

Truncal Ataxia

0 = none; 1 = signs only; 2 = mild: swaying with eyes closed;
3 = moderate: swaying with eyes open; 4 = severe: unable to sit without assistance

Limb Ataxia

(tremor/dysmetria and rapid alternating movements)

0 = none; 1 = signs only; 2 = mild: tremor or clumsy movements easily seen, minor interference with function; 3 = moderate: tremor or clumsy movements interfere with function in all spheres

4 = severe: most functions are very difficult

Tandem (straight line) Walking

0 = normal; 1 = impaired; 2 = not possible

Gait Ataxia

0 = none; 1 = signs only; 2 = mild: abnormal balance only with tandem walking; 3 = moderate: abnormal balance with ordinary walking; 4 = severe: unable to walk more than a few steps unassisted or requires a walking aid or assistance by another person because of ataxia

Romberg Test

0 = normal; 1 = mild: mild instability with eyes closed; 2 = moderate: not stable with eyes closed; 3 = severe: not stable with eyes open

Other Cerebellar Tests

0 = normal; 1 = mild abnormality; 2 = moderate abnormality;
3 = severe abnormality

Note:

The presence of severe gait ataxia alone (without severe truncal ataxia and severe ataxia in three or four limbs) results in a Cerebellar FS score of 3.

If weakness interferes with the testing of ataxia, score the patient's actual performance, but also indicate the possible role of weakness by marking an "X" after the Cerebellar FS score.

CEREBELLAR FUNCTIONS

CEREBELLAR EXAMINATION			
Head Tremor			
Truncal Ataxia			
		R	L
Tremor/dysmetria UE			
Tremor/dysmetria LE			
Rapid Alternating Movements UE Impairment			
Rapid Alternating Movements LE Impairment			
Tandem Walking			
Gait Ataxia			
Romberg Test			
Other Cerebellar Tests i.e. rebound			

FUNCTIONAL SYSTEM SCORE	
	0 = normal
	1 = abnormal signs without disability
	2 = mild ataxia
	3a = moderate truncal ataxia
	3b = moderate limb ataxia
	3c = moderate or severe gait ataxia
	4 = severe truncal ataxia and severe ataxia in three or four limbs
	5 = unable to perform coordinated movements due to ataxia
	X = pyramidal weakness (BMRC grade 3 or worse in limb strength) interferes with cerebellar testing



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SENSORY FUNCTIONS

Definitions

* = optional

UE = upper extremities
LE = lower extremities

Superficial Sensation (light touch and pain)

- 0 = normal
- 1 = signs only: slightly diminished sensation (temperature, figure writing) on formal testing of which patient is not aware
- 2 = mild: patient is aware of impaired light touch or pain, but is able to discriminate sharp/dull
- 3 = moderate: impaired discrimination of sharp/dull
- 4 = marked: unable to discriminate between sharp/dull and/or unable to feel light touch
- 5 = complete loss: anaesthesia

Vibration Sense (at the most distal joint)

- 0 = normal
- 1 = mild: graded tuning fork 5–7 of 8; alternatively, detects more than 10 seconds but less than the examiner
- 2 = moderate: graded tuning fork 1–4 of 8; alternatively, detects between 2 and 10 seconds
- 3 = marked: complete loss of vibration sense

Position Sense

- 0 = normal
- 1 = mild: 1-2 incorrect responses, only distal joints affected
- 2 = moderate: misses many movements of fingers or toes; proximal joints affected
- 3 = marked: no perception of movement, astasia

*** Lhermitte’s Sign**

- 0 = negative
- 1 = positive
- (does not contribute to the Sensory FS score)

*** Paraesthesiae (tingling)**

- 0 = none
- 1 = present
- (does not contribute to the Sensory FS score)

SENSORY EXAMINATION	R	L
Superficial Sensation UE		
Superficial Sensation trunk		
Superficial Sensation LE		
Vibration Sense UE		
Vibration Sense LE		
Position Sense UE		
Position Sense LE		
* Lhermitte’s Sign		
* Paraesthesiae UE		
* Paraesthesiae trunk		
* Paraesthesiae LE		

FUNCTIONAL SYSTEM SCORE	
	0 = normal
	1 = mild vibration or figure-writing or temperature decrease only in one or two limbs
	2a = mild decrease in touch or pain or position sense and/or moderate decrease in vibration in one or two limbs
	2b = mild vibration or figure-writing or temperature decrease alone in three or four limbs
	3a = moderate decrease in touch or pain or position sense and/or essentially lost vibration in one or two limbs
	3b = mild decrease in touch or pain and/or moderate decrease in all proprioceptive tests in three or four limbs
	4a = marked decrease in touch or pain or loss of proprioception, alone or combined, in one or two limbs
	4b = moderate decrease in touch or pain and/or severe proprioceptive decrease in more than two limbs
	5a = loss (essentially) of sensation in one or two limbs
	5b = moderate decrease in touch or pain and/or loss of proprioception for most of the body below the head
	6 = sensation essentially lost below the head



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Definitions

* = optional

Urinary Hesitancy and Retention

0 = none

1 = mild: no major impact on lifestyle

2 = moderate: urinary retention; frequent urinary tract infections

3 = severe: requires catheterisation

4 = loss of function: overflow incontinence

Urinary Urgency and Incontinence

0 = none

1 = mild: no major impact on lifestyle

2 = moderate: rare incontinence occurring no more than once a week; must wear pads

3 = severe: frequent incontinence occurring from several times a week to more than once a day; must wear urinal or pads

4 = loss of function: loss of bladder control

Bladder Catheterisation

0 = none

1 = intermittent self-catheterisation

2 = constant catheterisation

Bowel Dysfunction

0 = none

1 = mild: no incontinence, no major impact on lifestyle, mild constipation

2 = moderate: must wear pads or alter lifestyle to be near lavatory

3 = severe: in need of enemata or manual measures to evacuate bowels

4 = complete loss of function

* Sexual Dysfunction

0 = none

1 = mild

2 = moderate

3 = severe

4 = loss of function

Note:

When determining the EDSS step, the Bowel and Bladder FS score is converted to a lower score as follows:

Bowel and Bladder FS Score	Converted Bowel and Bladder FS Score
6	5
5	4
4	3
3	3
2	2
1	1

BOWEL and BLADDER FUNCTIONS

BOWEL and BLADDER FUNCTIONS

Urinary Hesitancy and Retention

Urinary Urgency and Incontinence

Bladder Catheterisation

Bowel Dysfunction

* Sexual Dysfunction

FUNCTIONAL SYSTEM SCORE

0 = normal

1 = mild urinary hesitancy, urgency and/or constipation

2 = moderate urinary hesitancy and/or urgency and/or rare urinary incontinence and/or severe constipation

3 = frequent urinary incontinence or intermittent self-catheterisation; needs enemata or manual measures to evacuate bowels

4 = in need of almost constant catheterisation

5 = loss of bladder or bowel function; external or indwelling catheter

6 = loss of bowel and bladder function



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Definitions

Depression and Euphoria

0 = none

1 = present

Patient complains of depression or is considered depressed or euphoric by the investigator or significant other.

Decrease in Mentation

0 = none

- 1 = signs only: not apparent to patient and/or significant other
- 2 = mild: patient and/or significant other report mild changes in mentation. Examples include: impaired ability to follow a rapid course of association and in surveying complex matters; impaired judgement in certain demanding situations; capable of handling routine daily activities, but unable to tolerate additional stressors; intermittently symptomatic even to normal levels of stress; reduced performance; tendency toward negligence due to obliviousness or fatigue.
- 3 = moderate: definite abnormalities on brief mental status testing, but still oriented to person, place and time
- 4 = marked: not oriented in one or two spheres (person, place or time), marked effect on lifestyle
- 5 = dementia, confusion and/or complete disorientation

***Fatigue**

0 = none

- 1 = mild: does not usually interfere with daily activities
- 2 = moderate: interferes, but does not limit daily activities for more than 50 %
- 3 = severe: significant limitation in daily activities (> 50% reduction)

*Because fatigue is difficult to evaluate objectively, in some studies it does not contribute to the Cerebral FS score or EDSS step. Please adhere to the study's specific instructions.

Note:

The presence of depression and/or euphoria alone results in a Cerebral FS score of 1a, but does not affect the EDSS step. However, a Cerebral FS score of 1b due to mild fatigue and/or signs only decrease in mentation contributes to the determination of the EDSS step.

CEREBRAL FUNCTIONS

MENTAL STATUS EXAMINATION	
Depression	
Euphoria	
Decrease in Mentation	
*Fatigue	

FUNCTIONAL SYSTEM SCORE	
0	normal
1a	mood alteration (depression and/or euphoria) alone (does not affect EDSS step)
1b	mild fatigue; signs only decrease in mentation
2	mild decrease in mentation; moderate or severe fatigue
3	moderate decrease in mentation
4	marked decrease in mentation
5	dementia



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Definitions

Observe the patient walking unassisted for a minimum distance of 500 meters, if possible. If the patient walks with assistance, observe the patient walking with the assistive device for a minimum distance of 130 meters, if possible.

If a patient walks without assistance and the walking range determines the EDSS step, please note that the definitions mark the lower limit for each step. For example, if a patient is able to walk 280 meters without aid or rest, the EDSS step is still 5.0. An EDSS step of 4.5 is defined by an unassisted walking distance of ≥ 300 meters (but < 500 meters).

The definitions of EDSS steps 6.0 and 6.5 include both a description of the type of assistance required when walking and the walking range. In general, the type of assistance required (unilateral vs. bilateral) overrules the walking range when determining the EDSS step.

However, the following exceptions apply:

1. If a patient is able to walk considerably longer than 100 meters (> 120 meters) with two sticks, crutches or braces, the EDSS step is 6.0.
2. If a patient needs two sticks, crutches or braces to walk between 10 and 120 meters, the EDSS step is 6.5.
3. If a patient is able to walk more than 50 meters with one stick, crutch or brace, the EDSS step is 6.0.
4. If a patient cannot walk more than 50 meters with one stick, crutch or brace, the EDSS step is 6.5.

Please note:

1. Assistance by another person (as opposed to one stick, crutch or brace) is equivalent to bilateral assistance.
2. The use of an ankle foot orthotic device, without any other type of assistive device, is not considered unilateral assistance.

^{1,2} When determining the EDSS step, the Visual FS and Bowel and Bladder FS scores are converted to a lower score as follows:

Visual FS Score	Converted Visual FS Score	Bowel/Bladder FS Score	Converted Bowel/Bladder FS Score
6	4	6	5
5	3	5	4
4	3	4	3
3	2	3	3
2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1

³ Please enter both the actual and converted scores.

AMBULATION

Walking range as reported (without help or sticks)

_____ meters

in _____ min

Distance able to walk without rest or assistance

_____ ≥ 100 meters, but < 200 meters

_____ ≥ 200 meters, but < 300 meters

_____ ≥ 300 meters, but < 500 meters

_____ ≥ 500 meters, but not unrestricted

_____ Unrestricted

Actual walking distance without rest or assistance

(observe for a minimum distance of 500 meters, if possible)

_____ meters

Requires constant assistance to walk 100 meters

(observe for a minimum distance of 130 meters, if possible)

Unilateral assistance _____ meters

_____ Cane/crutch

_____ Other

Bilateral assistance _____ meters

_____ Canes/crutches

_____ Other

Assistance by another person _____ meters

SYNOPSIS OF FS SCORES

_____	Visual ^{1,3}
_____	Brainstem
_____	Pyramidal
_____	Cerebellar
_____	Sensory
_____	Bowel and Bladder ^{2,3}
_____	Cerebral



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KURTZKE's EXPANDED DISABILITY STATUS SCALE

EDSS steps below 4 refer to patients who are fully ambulatory (able to walk ≥ 500 meters). The precise step is defined by the Functional System (FS) scores.

EDSS steps between 4.0 and 5.0 are defined by both the FS scores and the walking range. In general, the more severe parameter determines the EDSS step.

EDSS steps 5.5 to 8.0 are exclusively defined by the ability to ambulate and type of assistance required, or the ability to use a wheelchair.

From steps 0 to 4.0, the EDSS should not change by 1.0 step, unless there is a similar change in a FS score by 1 grade.

The EDSS step should not be lower than the score of any individual FS, with the exception of the Visual and Bowel/Bladder FS.

- 0 normal neurological exam (all FS grade 0)
1.0 no disability, minimal signs in one FS (one FS grade 1)
1.5 no disability, minimal signs in more than one FS (more than one FS grade 1)
2.0 minimal disability in one FS (one FS grade 2, others 0 or 1)
2.5 minimal disability in two FS (two FS grade 2, others 0 or 1)
3.0 moderate disability in one FS (one FS grade 3, others 0 or 1) though fully ambulatory; or mild disability in three or four FS (three/four FS grade 2, others 0 or 1) though fully ambulatory
3.5 fully ambulatory but with moderate disability in one FS (one FS grade 3) and mild disability in one or two FS (one/two FS grade 2) and others 0 or 1; or fully ambulatory with two FS grade 3 (others 0 or 1); or fully ambulatory with five FS grade 2 (others 0 or 1)
4.0 ambulatory without aid or rest for ≥ 500 meters; up and about some 12 hours a day despite relatively severe disability consisting of one FS grade 4 (others 0 or 1) or combinations of lesser grades exceeding limits of previous steps
4.5 ambulatory without aid or rest for ≥ 300 meters; up and about much of the day, characterised by relatively severe disability usually consisting of one FS grade 4 and combination of lesser grades exceeding limits of previous steps
5.0 ambulatory without aid or rest for ≥ 200 meters (usual FS equivalents include at least one FS grade 5, or combinations of lesser grades usually exceeding specifications for step 4.5)
5.5 ambulatory without aid or rest ≥ 100 meters
6.0 unilateral assistance (cane or crutch) required to walk at least 100 meters with or without resting
6.5 constant bilateral assistance (canes or crutches) required to walk at least 20 meters without resting
7.0 unable to walk 5 meters even with aid, essentially restricted to wheelchair; wheels self and transfers alone; up and about in wheelchair some 12 hours a day
7.5 unable to take more than a few steps; restricted to wheelchair; may need some help in transferring and in wheeling self
8.0 essentially restricted to bed or chair or perambulated in wheelchair, but out of bed most of day; retains many self-care functions; generally has effective use of arms
8.5 essentially restricted to bed much of the day; has some effective use of arm(s); retains some self-care functions
9.0 helpless bed patient; can communicate and eat
9.5 totally helpless bed patient; unable to communicate effectively or eat/swallow
10.0 death due to MS

Note:

A Cerebral FS score of 1a due to depression and/or euphoria alone does not affect the EDSS step. However, a Cerebral FS score of 1b due to mild fatigue and/or signs only decrease in mentation contributes to the determination of the EDSS step.

EDSS STEP

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NAME OF EDSS RATER

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SIGNATURE

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