



# DAREMUS

## Dansk Selskab for Forskning i Multipel Sklerose

**Abstract form:** Max 350 ord (punkt 3 – 6) på max én A4 side

**Ønsker deltagelse i foredragskonkurrencen (4 abstracts udvælges):** JA (  ); NEJ (  )

**Navn** Helene Højsgaard Jensen **Institution** DMSC **Alder** 30 (hvis deltagelse i konkurrence)

Følgende struktur bedes fulgt:

- 1) Titel  
**Relationship between physical and cognitive impairment and quality of life in progressive multiple sclerosis**
- 2) Forfattere  
**Helene Højsgaard Jensen, Karen Schreiber, Melinda Magyari, Cecilie Ammitzbøll, Lars Börnsen, Jeppe Romme Christensen, Rikke Ratzer, Per Soelberg Sørensen, Finn Sellebjerg**
- 3) Hypotese  
**Cognitive impairment is very common in progressive multiple sclerosis (MS) patients and cognitive impairment correlates to quality of life. We hypothesized that measures of cognitive impairment may be relevant in the clinical evaluation of progressive MS patients and should be included in clinical practice.**
- 4) Metoder  
**Data was obtained from a double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized study of treatment with recombinant erythropoietin (EPO). 52 patients with primary progressive MS (N=18) or secondary progressive MS (N=34) were enrolled.  
The patients were scored using the Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS), Timed 25 Foot Walk (T25FW) test, 9 Hole Peg Test (9HPT), Symbol Digit Modalities Test (SDMT), Paced Auditory Serial Addition Test (PASAT), Trail Making Test B (TMTB) and they answered the Short Form 36 (SF-36) questionnaire.**
- 5) Resultater  
**Patients were followed for 48 weeks and showed no significant changes between treatment groups. Only cognitive measures of impairment correlated with the overall SF-36 quality of life scores but the T25FW correlated with the physical component summary (PCS) from the SF-36. We found no significant correlation between the measures of cognitive impairment and the physical measures, but interestingly, we found a possible relationship between the 9HPT score for the non-dominant hand and the SDMT and TMTB.**

6) Diskussion

Measures of cognitive impairment are not usually included in the clinical evaluation of MS patients nor are measures of quality of life. Strong correlations between the two indicate the need for assessment of cognitive impairment as it constitutes a major part in the quality of life of MS patients. Only one physical measure correlated to a quality of life measurement: the T25FW and the PCS from the SF-36 questionnaire.

The 9HPT performed with the non-dominant hand had a possible relationship with the SDMT ( $\rho = -0,339$ ; p-value 0,014) and the TMTB ( $\rho = 0,307$ ; p-value 0,027), which are both cognitive tests. The correlations were significant before Bonferroni correction and we suggest that this trend towards correlation could indicate a stronger need for cognitive skills when performing the 9HPT with the non-dominant hand than with the dominant.

Deadline for indsendelse af abstract til: [Henrik.Boye.Jensen@rsyd.dk](mailto:Henrik.Boye.Jensen@rsyd.dk) **SENEST 15. februar 2016.**