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Diagnostic Criteria

2017 McDonald MS Diagnostic Criteria (Thompson et al., 2017)

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2017 McDonald Criteria for the **Diagnosis of Multiple Sclerosis**



Diagnosis of MS requires elimination of more likely diagnoses and demonstration of dissemination of lesions in the CNS in space and time. See Lancet Neurology paper* for details.

CLINICAL PRESENTATION	ADDITIONAL DATA NEEDED TO MAKE MS DIAGNOSIS	
in a person with a typical attack/C	Satonset	(see KEY below for definitions)
≥2 attacks and objective clinical evidence of ≥2 lesions ≥2 attacks and objective clinical evidence of 1 lesion with historical evidence of prior attack involving lesion in different location	None. Dissemination in symet.	oace (DIS) and dissemination in time (DIT) have been
• ≥2 attacks and objective clinical evidence of 1 lesion	-DIS: ≥1 symptomatic or	ettack implicating different CNS site r asymptomatic MS-typical T2 lesions in ≥2 areas of ctacortical/cortical, infratentorial or spinal cord
 1 attack and objective clinical evidence of ≥2 lesions 	symptomatic or asymp -DIT: new T2 or enhancing regard to timing of base	nce of both enhancing and non-enhancing stomatic MS-typical MRI lesions og MRI lesion compared to baseline scan (without
		CONTINUED ON REVERS

Colored text= revisions compared to previous McDonald Criteria

KEY: CIS: clinically isolated syndrome CNS: central nervous system CSF: cerebrospinal fluid DIS: dissemination in space

DIT: dissemination in time T2 lesion: hyperintense lesion on T2-weighted MRI

"Thompson AJ, et al. Lancet Neurol 2017; online Dec 21. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1474-4422(17)30470-2.

2017 McDonald Criteria for the Diagnosis of Multiple Sclerosis (continued)

in a person with a typical attack/CIS at onset (continued)		(see KEY on reverse for definitions
1 attack and objective clinical evidence of 1 lesion	CNS: periventricular, juxtacorti AND One of these criteria: - DIT: additional clinical attack - DIT: simultaneous presence of b symptomatic or asymptomati	cor asymptomatic T2 lesions in ≥2 areas of cal/cortical, infratentorial or spinal cord both enhancing and non-enhancing ic MS-typical MRI lesions RI lesion compared to baseline scan (without n)
in a person with progression of	disability from onset	
progression from onset	juxtacortical/cortical or infrate -≥2 T2 spinal cord lesions	atic MS-typical T2 lesions (periventricular,

Download the 2018 Revised Guidelines of the Consortium of MS Centers MRI Protocol for the Diagnosis and Follow-up of MS.

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