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Multiple Sclerosis Severity Score (MSSS)

Availability:	Please visit this website for more information about the instrument: <a href="#">PLEASE CLICK HERE FOR MORE INFORMATION</a>
Classification:	Supplemental
Short Description of Instrument:	<p>Construct measured: Disease severity</p> <p>Generic vs. disease specific: Disease-specific</p> <p>Means of administration:</p> <p>Intended respondent:</p> <p># of items: N/A</p> <p># of subscales and names of sub-scales: N/A</p> <p># of items per sub-scale: N/A</p>
Comments/Special instructions:	<p>Background: The Multiple Sclerosis Severity Score (MSSS) is a powerful method for comparing disease progression using single assessment data. The Global MSSS can be used as a reference table for future disability comparisons. While useful for comparing groups of patients, disease fluctuation precludes its use as a predictor of future disability in an individual. This scale was developed, based on a statistical approach combining Kurtzke’s Expanded Disability Status Scale score (EDSS) with historical databases. It aims to provide a measure for disease severity in an individual patient on a cross-sectional basis.</p>
References:	<p>Key Reference: Roxburgh RHSR, et al. Multiple Sclerosis Severity Score: using disability and disease duration to rate disease severity. <i>Neurology</i> 2005 Apr 15;64(7):1144-1151.</p> <p>Other References: Gray OM et al. The Multiple Sclerosis Severity Score (MSSS) re-examined: EDSS rank stability in the MSBase dataset increases 5 years after onset of multiple sclerosis <i>Neurology Asia</i> 2008; 13 : 217 – 219.</p>
Rationale/Justification:	<p>Strengths/Weaknesses: The authors report that the MSSS can be used as a reference table for future disability comparisons of groups of patients, but that disease fluctuation precludes its use as a predictor of future disability in an individual (Roxburgh et al. 2005).</p> <p>Psychometric Properties: The validity of the MSSS as a 5-year severity rank predictor in individual patients with MS in a clinical setting, has been supported, particularly from 5 year disease duration onwards (Gray et al 2008).</p>