

Index

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| accessing care, 153 | additional therapeutic options, 214–217 | pathology and immunopathology, 194–196 |
| acute demyelinating optic neuritis, 226 | antecedents, 184–188 | plasma exchange treatment, 215–217 |
| acute disseminated encephalomyelitis. <i>See</i> ADEM | bi-striatal variant, 208 | post-vaccinal form, 194 |
| acute hemorrhagic leukoencephalitis (AHLE), 192, 208 | bi-thalamic variant, 208 | prognosis, 217–219 |
| acute hemorrhagic encephalomyelitis (AHEM), 186 | clinical and biological features, 183–197 | recurrent ADEM, 15–16, 187–189 |
| acute necrotizing hemorrhagic leukoencephalitis (ANHLE), 186 | clinical distinctions, 185 | relapse risk after corticosteroid treatment, 214 |
| acute transverse myelitis (ATM), 243–252 | clinical features, 183–194 | repetition of IV methylprednisolone treatment, 215 |
| acute interventions, 251 | clinical presentation, 185 | risk of developing MS, 193 |
| clinical features, 247 | cytokine and chemokine levels, 196 | role of autoantibodies, 196 |
| clinical presentation, 246–247 | differential diagnosis, 53–54, 186–187 | supportive care, 217 |
| definitions, 243–244 | direct CNS infection hypothesis, 196 | treatment, 212–220 |
| diagnostic criteria, 243–244 | distinction from CIS and MS, 189–193 | adrenoleukodystrophy |
| diagnostic evaluation of sudden spinal cord dysfunction, 249–251 | distinction from pediatric MS at onset, 4 | differential diagnosis, 66 |
| differential diagnosis, 249–251 | epidemiology, 21, 183–184 | adult care |
| epidemiology, 243 | further episodes of demyelination, 187 | transitioning to, 153 |
| etiology, 244 | genetic susceptibility, 196 | age |
| extraspinal differential diagnosis, 249 | high-dose corticosteroid treatment, 212–214 | at onset of pediatric MS, 21–24, 36–39 |
| immunopathogenesis, 244–246 | incidence and prevalence, 21 | influence on presentation and relapses, 41 |
| incidence and prevalence, 243 | intravenous immunoglobulin treatment, 215 | AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) |
| intraspinal conditions other than ATM, 250 | IPMSSG definition, 191 | differential diagnosis, 62–63 |
| medical treatments, 251 | laboratory distinctions, 193 | alemtuzumab, 105 |
| MRI features, 247–248 | laboratory tests, 186 | Alexander’s disease |
| outcome, 248–249 | lack of MRI criteria, 14 | differential diagnosis, 67 |
| overlap with MS and related diseases, 244 | link with childhood illnesses, 4 | antibody responses in MS, 162 |
| preceding illness, 246–247 | link with vaccines, 4 | anti-Sjögren’s syndrome antibody (SS-A), 244 |
| preceding immunisation, 246–247 | link with viruses, 4 | aquaporin-4 (AQP4) |
| prognosis, 248–249 | methylprednisolone treatment, 212–213 | autoimmunity, 255 |
| rehabilitation, 251–252 | molecular mimicry hypothesis, 194–196 | aspergillosis, 64 |
| risk of development of MS, 244 | monophasic ADEM, 4, 187–189 | ataxia and tremor |
| versus ADEM, 250 | MRI features, 202–210 | symptomatic therapy, 119 |
| versus CIS and MS, 250 | multiphasic ADEM, 15–16, 187–189 | autoimmune diseases in families, 172–173 |
| versus NMO, 250 | natural history of the disease, 212 | azathioprine |
| work-up, 250 | neuroimaging findings, 186 | combined with beta interferons, 106–107 |
| <i>See also</i> transverse myelitis (TM). | neurological distinctions, 185 | |
| Addison’s disease, 175 | operational definition, 10 | B cell responses in MS, 162 |
| ADEM (acute disseminated encephalomyelitis) | oral prednisone treatment, 212–213 | Behçet syndrome |
| 2007 operational definition, 11 | outcome, 187 | differential diagnosis, 61 |

Index

- immunobiology, 160–162
- importance of better understanding, 157
- need for biomarkers of inflammation, 163–164
- need for biomarkers of neurodegeneration, 163–164
- pathology, 157–159
- responses to infectious agents, 162–163
- role of vitamin D, 163
- birth place
 - and risk of pediatric MS, 24–25
- bladder dysfunction
 - symptomatic therapy, 121–124
- bowel dysfunction
 - symptomatic therapy, 124
- breakthrough disease
 - definition, 98
 - management strategies, 98–99
- breakthrough therapies, 101–109
 - alemtuzumab, 105
 - combination therapies, 106–108
 - corticosteroids, 105–106
 - cyclophosphamide, 103–104
 - daclizumab, 105
 - drugs approved in other indications, 103–104
 - goals in pediatric MS, 101
 - interferon beta and azathioprine, 106–107
 - interferon beta and glatiramer acetate, 106
 - interferon beta and methylprednisolone, 106
 - interferon beta and mitoxantrone, 107
 - interferon beta and natalizumab, 107–108
 - lack of data for the pediatric age group, 101
 - methotrexate, 104
 - mitoxantrone, 103
 - monoclonal antibodies, 104–105
 - mycophenolate mofetil, 104
 - natalizumab, 102–103
 - rituximab, 104–105
 - second-line drugs approved in adult MS, 102–103
- Brief Neuropsychological Battery for Children (BNBC), 137
- Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency-2 (BOT-2), 117
- CADASIL
 - differential diagnosis, 68
- Carter effect, 171
- celiac disease
 - differential diagnosis, 68
- Charcot, Jean-Martin, 1, 13
- chickenpox, 27
- childhood ataxia with diffuse CNS hypomyelination
 - differential diagnosis, 67
- Children’s Depression Inventory, 130
- Chlamydia pneumoniae* infection, 27
- chronic recurrent inflammatory optic neuritis (CRION), 234–235
- clinical presentation of pediatric MS, 36–45
 - ADEM-like first attack, 39–41
 - age at diagnosis, 36–39
 - age at first attack, 36–39
 - chronic symptoms, 41–43
 - classification of clinical features, 36
 - clinical features, 39–43
 - clinical outcomes, 43–45
 - definition of disease onset, 39
 - duration of clinical observation, 39
 - encephalopathy, 41
 - future directions for research, 45
 - influence of age on presentation and relapses, 41
 - methodological aspects, 36–39
 - relapse-related symptoms, 39–41
 - seizures, 39
 - upper age limit for pediatric MS, 36–39
- clinical vignettes, 6–7
- clinically isolated syndrome (CIS), 5
 - operational definition, 10, 11
- CNS lymphoma
 - differential diagnosis, 65
- CNS vasculitis
 - differential diagnosis, 61
- cognitive dysfunction in pediatric MS, 134–141
 - clinical correlates, 134–136
 - considerations in assessment and interpretation, 138–139
 - effects of fatigue, 138
 - effects of pain, 138
 - effects of psychological distress, 138
 - factors affecting test performance, 138–139
 - future research directions, 140–141
 - impact in school, 147
 - impact on functional activities, 139–140
 - longitudinal course, 136–137
 - neuropsychological assessment techniques, 137–138
 - neuropsychological testing, 138–139
 - particular problems in children, 134
 - patterns of impairment, 134–136
 - prevalence, 134–136
 - profile of cognitive impairments, 134
 - severity of cognitive impairments, 134
- coordination difficulties, 117
 - evaluation, 117–118
- corticosteroids
 - breakthrough therapies, 105–106
 - dosing regimen, 93
 - mechanism of action, 92
 - side effects, 93–94
 - use in adults, 92–93
 - use in pediatric MS relapses, 92–94
- course of pediatric MS, 75–84
 - development of cognitive problems, 83–84
 - development of irreversible disability, 80–83
 - influence of environmental factors, 79–80
 - influence of genetic factors, 79–80
 - initial course, 77
 - limitations of research studies, 75–76
 - methodological considerations, 75–76
 - prognosis, 80–84
 - prognostic factors for disability, 82–83
 - prognostic factors for secondary progression, 79
 - recovery after relapses, 79
 - relapse rate, 78–79
 - research using case studies, 75
 - symptom severity at disease onset, 78
 - time between first and second neurological episodes, 78
 - time to a secondary progression, 79
 - time to disability milestones, 80–82
- CSF criteria
 - diagnostic significance, 14–15
- CSF profiles in pediatric MS, 159–160
- cyclophosphamide, 103–104
- cysticercosis
 - differential diagnosis, 65
- cytomegalovirus (CMV), 26, 63
- daclizumab, 105
- demographic features of pediatric MS, 21–25
- depression
 - evaluation, 130
 - management, 130
- Devic disease. *See* neuromyelitis optica
- diabetes (type 1), 175
- diagnosis
 - importance of accurate and early diagnosis, 5

Index

- diagnosis of pediatric MS
 - lack of clear differential diagnosis, 16
 - prepubertal and postpubertal forms, 16
 - See also* operational definitions
- differential diagnosis, 58–70
 - adrenoleukodystrophy, 66
 - AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome), 62–63
 - Alexander’s disease, 67
 - Behçet syndrome, 61
 - CADASIL, 68
 - celiac disease, 68
 - childhood ataxia with diffuse CNS hypomyelination, 67
 - CNS lymphoma, 65
 - CNS tuberculosis infection, 62
 - CNS vasculitis, 61
 - cysticercosis, 65
 - fungal infections of the CNS, 64–65
 - future research directions, 69
 - globoid cell leukodystrophy, 66
 - hemoglobinopathies, 68
 - Henoch-Schoenlein syndrome, 68
 - herpesvirus infection, 64
 - histiocytosis, 68–69
 - HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection, 62–63
 - HTLV (human T-cell lymphotropic virus) infection, 63
 - infections, 61–65
 - Kawasaki syndrome, 68
 - key points, 69
 - Krabbe’s disease, 66
 - Langerhans cell histiocytosis, 68–69
 - leukodystrophies, 66–67
 - Lyme disease, 64
 - medication-related MS-like symptoms, 69
 - metachromatic leukodystrophy, 66
 - migraine (atypical presentations), 68
 - mimics of CNS demyelinating disorders in children, 58
 - mitochondrial disorders, 67
 - MS-like symptoms caused by toxic substances, 69
 - Mycoplasma* infection, 64
 - neoplasms, 65–66
 - neuroborreliosis, 64
 - neurocysticercosis, 65
 - neurosarcoidosis, 60–61
 - optic pathway glioma, 65–66
 - Pelizaeus–Merzbacher disease, 66
 - polyarteritis nodosa, 68
 - primary or isolated CNS vasculitis, 61
 - progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy, 63
 - sarcoidosis, 60–61
 - scleroderma, 61
 - Sjögren’s syndrome, 68
 - Susac syndrome, 68
 - systemic inflammatory disorders, 58–61
 - systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), 58–60
 - tuberculosis, 62
 - tuberculous meningitis, 62
 - vanishing white matter disease, 67
 - vascular disorders, 67–68
 - Wegener’s granulomatosis, 68
 - Whipple’s disease, 64
- diffusion tensor imaging (DTI), 54
- disease-modifying therapy (DMT), 5, 6, 96–99
 - breakthrough disease, 98–99
 - first-line therapies, 96–98
 - glatiramer acetate, 97–98
 - interferon beta, 96–97
 - use in pediatric optic neuritis, 230–231
- dissemination in time
 - diagnostic significance, 15–16
- emotional health of the child/teen, 151
- encephalopathy
 - diagnostic significance, 13
- environmental factors in pediatric MS, 26–28, 79–80, 162–163
- epidemiology of pediatric MS, 19–29
 - age at onset, 21–24
 - birth place, 24–25
 - chickenpox, 27
 - Chlamydia pneumoniae* infection, 27
 - demographic characteristics, 21–25
 - environmental risk factors, 26–28
 - Epstein-Barr virus infection, 26–27
 - family history of demyelinating disorders, 25–26
 - gender ratio, 21
 - geographic distribution, 24
 - incidence and prevalence, 19–21
 - infectious agents, 26–28
 - influence of ancestry, 24
 - influence of race, 24
 - obesity in childhood and adolescence, 28–29
 - passive smoking, 28
 - place of residency, 24–25
 - role of migration, 24–25
 - vaccinations, 28
 - varicella zoster virus (VZV), 27
 - viral infections, 26–27
- Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), 26–27
- Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS), 43–45, 144
- experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE), 176
- family
 - difficulties faced by, 144
 - history of demyelinating disorders, 25–26
 - support for, 151
- fatigue
 - effects on cognitive functioning, 138
 - evaluation, 128
 - management, 128–129
 - related to DMT, 128–129
 - related to symptomatic therapy, 129
- Fatigue Severity Scale, 128
- functional activities
 - impact of cognitive dysfunction, 139–140
- functional MRI (fMRI), 54
- fungal infections of the CNS
 - differential diagnosis, 64–65
- gait imbalance, 117
- gender ratio
 - pediatric MS, 21
- genetic factors
 - role in pediatric MS, 79–80
- genetic susceptibility to ADEM, 196
- genetics of pediatric MS, 169–177
 - autoimmune diseases in families, 172–173
 - CD226 risk gene, 175–176
 - CD58 risk gene, 175–176
 - CLEC16A risk gene, 175–176
 - epigenetic interactions within the HLA locus, 174–175
 - EVI-5 risk gene, 175–176
 - familial risks of MS, 170–172
 - gene–gene interactions, 173–174
 - genes versus family environment, 170
 - IL2RA risk gene, 175–176
 - IL7R risk gene, 175–176
 - infectious mononucleosis risk factor, 174
 - major histocompatibility complex (MHC), 173–175
 - MHC class I, 175
 - MHC class II, 173–174
 - migration studies, 170
 - molecular genetic studies, 173
 - MS patient groups, 169–170
 - neuronal risk genes, 176
 - non-HLA immune risk gene SNPs, 175–176
 - role of vitamin D response elements, 174
 - single gene disorders that mimic pediatric MS, 176–177
- geographic distribution of pediatric MS, 24

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| glatiramer acetate <ul style="list-style-type: none">combined with interferon beta, 106disease-modifying therapy, 97–98 | infections <ul style="list-style-type: none">differential diagnosis, 61–65 | medical complaints <ul style="list-style-type: none">unexplained, 150 |
| globoid cell leukodystrophy <ul style="list-style-type: none">differential diagnosis, 66 | infectious agents <ul style="list-style-type: none">role in pediatric MS, 162–163 | mental health issues, 125 |
| Graves’ disease, 175 | infectious meningoradiculitis, 249 | treatment and support, 129–130 |
| Gross Motor Function Classification System (GMFCS), 117 | infectious mononucleosis, 26 | metabolic polyradiculoneuropathy, 249 |
| Guillain-Barré syndrome, 249 | interferon beta <ul style="list-style-type: none">risk factor for MS, 174 | metachromatic leukodystrophy, 4 |
| | combined with azathioprine, 106–107 | differential diagnosis, 66 |
| Harding’s disease, 176 | combined with glatiramer acetate, 106 | methotrexate, 104 |
| health-related quality of life in MS, 144–146 | combined with methylprednisolone, 106 | methylprednisolone, 105–106 |
| heat intolerance <ul style="list-style-type: none">symptomatic therapy, 125–128 | combined with mitoxantrone, 107 | ADEM treatment, 212–213 |
| hemoglobinopathies <ul style="list-style-type: none">differential diagnosis, 68 | combined with natalizumab, 107–108 | combined with interferon beta, 106 |
| hemophagocytic lymphohistiocytosis, 69 | disease-modifying therapy, 96–97 | optic neuritis treatment, 228 |
| Henoch-Schoenlein syndrome <ul style="list-style-type: none">differential diagnosis, 68 | International MS Genetics Consortium (IMSGC), 175 | repetition of ADEM treatment, 215 |
| hepatitis B vaccine, 28 | International Pediatric MS Study Group (IPMSSG), 6, 183, 187 | migraine <ul style="list-style-type: none">atypical presentations, 68 |
| herpes encephalitis, 63 | 2007 operational definitions, 11 | migration <ul style="list-style-type: none">role in pediatric MS, 24–25 |
| herpes simplex virus (HSV), 26 | definition of ADEM, 191 | migration studies <ul style="list-style-type: none">genetics of pediatric MS, 170 |
| herpesvirus infection <ul style="list-style-type: none">differential diagnosis, 64 | internuclear ophthalmoplegia, 113–114 | mitochondrial disorders <ul style="list-style-type: none">differential diagnosis, 67 |
| Hierarchy of Visual Skill Development Model, 114 | intravenous immunoglobulin <ul style="list-style-type: none">use in acute MS relapses, 88–90use in ADEM, 215 | mitoxantrone, 103 <ul style="list-style-type: none">combined with interferon beta, 107 |
| histiocytosis <ul style="list-style-type: none">differential diagnosis, 68–69 | J-C virus, 63 | molecular genetic studies in pediatric MS, 173 |
| historical perspective, 1–6 <ul style="list-style-type: none">historical descriptions of MS, 1initial reports of pediatric MS, 1–3nature of demyelinating diseases, 3–4 | Kawasaki syndrome <ul style="list-style-type: none">differential diagnosis, 68 | monoclonal antibodies <ul style="list-style-type: none">breakthrough therapies, 104–105 |
| pediatric MS and ADEM initial events, 4 | Kearn–Sayre syndrome, 67 | monophasic ADEM, 187–189 |
| pediatric MS and leukodystrophies, 3–4 | Kjer’s dominant optic atrophy, 225 | motor function difficulties <ul style="list-style-type: none">ataxia, 119coordination difficulties, 117evaluation, 117–118gait imbalance, 117spasticity and weakness, 115, 118–119symptomatic therapy, 115–119tremor, 119 |
| recent increased interest in pediatric MS, 5–6 | Krabbe’s disease, 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none">differential diagnosis, 66 | MRI <ul style="list-style-type: none">criteria for ADEM, 14criteria for children, 14criteria in operational definitions, 14differential diagnosis difficulties, 14 |
| renewed interest in pediatric MS (1950s), 4–5 | Kurtzke’s Functional System (FS), 43 | MRI features of acute transverse myelitis (ATM), 247–248 |
| HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection <ul style="list-style-type: none">differential diagnosis, 62–63 | Langerhans cell histiocytosis <ul style="list-style-type: none">differential diagnosis, 68–69 | MRI features of ADEM, 202–210 |
| HTLV (human T-cell lymphotropic virus) infection <ul style="list-style-type: none">differential diagnosis, 63 | Leber’s hereditary optic neuropathy (LHON), 67, 225–226 | acute haemorrhagic leukoencephalitis (AHLE), 208 |
| human herpesvirus-6 (HHV-6), 26 | leukodystrophies <ul style="list-style-type: none">confusion with pediatric MS, 3–4differential diagnosis, 66–67 | ADEM variants, 207–208 |
| | Lhermitte’s phenomenon, 125 | bi-striatal variant, 208 |
| immunobiology of MS, 160–162 <ul style="list-style-type: none">antibody responses, 162B cell responses, 162features of the pediatric immune system, 160–161T cell responses and studies, 161–162 | Lyme disease <ul style="list-style-type: none">differential diagnosis, 64 | bi-thalamic variant, 208 |
| | magnetic resonance imaging. <i>See</i> MRI | ‘Dawson’s fingers’, 205 |
| | magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS), 54 | differential diagnosis of radiological ADEM, 209 |
| | magnetization transfer imaging (MTR), 54 | diffusion weighted imaging, 210 |
| | major histocompatibility complex (MHC), 173–175 | early studies, 203 |
| | Marie, Pierre, 1, 3, 4, 13 | gadolinium enhancement, 205–206 |
| | McDonald MRI criteria, 50–52 | IPMSSG consensus definitions, 202 |
| | measles, 4 | |

Index

- MRI features of ADEM (cont.)
 lesion distribution, 206–207
 lesion margins, 203–204
 lesion number, 203
 lesion regional involvement, 206–207
 lesion shape, 204–205
 lesion size, 203–204
 lesion symmetry, 206
 MR spectroscopy, 210
 new imaging techniques, 210
 new MRI diagnostic criteria for ADEM, 208–209
 outcome of ADEM lesions, 209
 periventricular perpendicular ovoid lesions, 204–205
 presence of ‘black holes’, 205
 role in diagnosis of ADEM, 202–203
 spinal cord lesions, 207
 T1-weighted characteristics (black holes), 205
 timing of repeat imaging, 209
 tumefactive ‘tumor-like’ lesions, 207
- MRI features of neuromyelitis optica (NMO), 257–258
- MRI features of optic neuritis, 228
- MRI features of pediatric MS, 48–55
 ADEM differential diagnosis, 53–54
 applying adult MS criteria to children, 50–52
 characteristics of pediatric MS, 48
 ‘Dawson’s fingers’, 205
 differential diagnosis, 53–54
 findings at onset, 77
 findings in children with MS, 49–50
 McDonald MRI criteria, 50–52
 MRI protocol for MS, 48–49
 non-conventional MRI methods, 54–55
 pediatric criteria, 48
 periventricular perpendicular ovoid lesions, 204–205
 predictive value for diagnosis of pediatric MS, 52
 presence of ‘black holes’, 205
 prognostic value of MRI, 52–53
 proposed MRI criteria for children, 52
 radiologically isolated syndrome, 52
 multiphasic ADEM, 187–189
 multiple sclerosis. *See* pediatric MS, 4
 mumps, 4
 mycophenolate mofetil, 104
Mycoplasma infection
 differential diagnosis, 64
- natalizumab, 102–103
 combined with interferon beta, 107–108
- neoplasms
 differential diagnosis, 65–66
- neuroborreliosis
 differential diagnosis, 64
- neurocysticercosis
 differential diagnosis, 65
- neurofibromatosis, 65
- neuromyelitis optica (NMO), 255–268
 antibody testing, 260–261
 aquaporin-4 (AQP4)
 autoimmunity, 255
 brain involvement, 257–259
 clinical presentation, 256–257
 co-existing autoantibodies, 261–262
 co-existing autoimmune disorders, 261
 CSF findings, 260
 demographic features, 256
 diagnostic criteria, 256
 differential diagnosis, 260
 disease course, 262–263
 future directions in research, 267–268
 historical perspective, 255–256
 immunopathology, 263
 MRI features, 257–258
 NMO IgG antibody, 255
 operational definition, 11
 outcome, 262–263
 pathogenesis, 263–265
 treatment, 265–267
- neurosarcoidosis
 differential diagnosis, 60–61
- NMO-IgG antibody, 236–237, 244, 255
- non-conventional MRI methods, 54–55
- nystagmus, 114
- obesity in childhood and adolescence, 28–29
- onset of pediatric MS
 biological findings at onset, 76–77
 initial symptoms, 76
 MRI findings at onset, 77
See also course of pediatric MS.
- operational definitions, 10–16
 2007 definitions of pediatric MS, CIS, ADEM, and NMO, 11
 clinical controversies, 13–14
 clinical gap in definitions, 14
 controversies around criteria of dissemination in time, 15–16
 controversies over CSF criteria, 14–15
 diagnosis of an initial demyelinating event, 11
 diagnosis of multiple episodes of CNS demyelination, 11–12
 MRI controversies, 14
- MRI criteria for ADEM, 14
 MS with an initial ADEM-like episode, 15
 need for revision, 16
 overlap in MRI criteria, 14
 polyfocal presentation, 13–14
 polyregional presentation, 13–14
 polysymptomatic presentation, 13–14
 presence of encephalopathy, 13
 recurrent and multiphasic ADEM versus MS, 15–16
 use of adult MS criteria in children, 10
 validity of the proposed criteria, 12–13
- optic neuritis, 212
 operational definition, 10
 optic neuritis in children, 213, 223–231
 as symptom of MS, 226
 as symptom of neuromyelitis optica, 226
 clinical features, 223–225
 corticosteroid treatment, 228
 definition, 223
 differential diagnosis, 225–228
 etiology, 234
 evaluation, 225–228
 incidence and prevalence, 223
 laboratory testing, 228
 methylprednisolone treatment, 228
 MRI features, 228
 neuroimaging, 228
 neuro-ophthalmologic examination, 226–228
 optical coherence tomography (OCT), 231
 prognosis after optic neuritis in childhood, 228–231
 recurrent optic neuritis, 234–241
 risk of developing MS, 228–231
 studies, 223
 symptoms, 113
 treatment, 228
 use of disease-modifying therapy, 230–231
 use of immunomodulator therapy, 230–231
- Optic Neuritis Treatment Trial (ONTT), 223–225, 228
- optic neuropathies, 225
- optic pathway glioma
 differential diagnosis, 65–66
- optical coherence tomography (OCT)
 diagnostic use, 231
 use in recurrent optic neuritis, 237–240

- pain
 - effects on cognitive functioning, 138
 - pain syndromes
 - symptomatic therapy, 124–126
 - papilledema, 226
 - paroxysmal symptoms
 - symptomatic therapy, 124–126
 - passive smoking as risk factor, 28
 - pathology of pediatric MS, 157–159
 - patient well-being, 144–154
 - children’s anxieties and fears, 144
 - difficulties faced by children and families, 144
 - health-related quality of life in MS, 144–146
 - improving well-being of children with MS, 153–154
 - psychosocial aspects of pediatric MS, 148–153
 - risk of mental health problems, 144
 - school and pediatric MS, 146–149
 - stress of chronic illness, 144
 - Peabody Developmental Motor Scale, 117
 - Pediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory (PEDI), 117
 - pediatric MS
 - biological presentation, 157–164
 - breakthrough therapies, 101–109
 - clinical presentation, 36–45
 - cognitive dysfunction, 134–141
 - confusion with leukodystrophies, 3–4
 - corticosteroid treatment for relapses, 92–94
 - course of the disease, 75–84
 - disease-modifying therapy (DMT), 96–99
 - distinction from ADEM at onset, 4
 - distinction from recurrent or multiphasic ADEM, 15–16
 - epidemiology, 19–29
 - genetics, 169–177
 - influence of environmental factors, 79–80
 - influence of genetic factors, 79–80
 - initial reports of, 1–3
 - MRI features, 48–55
 - onset of disease. *See* course of the disease
 - operational definition, 11
 - patient well-being, 144–154
 - prognosis, 80–84
 - prognostic factors for secondary progression, 79
 - symptomatic therapy, 112–130
 - use of adult MS criteria, 10
 - use of IV immunoglobulin in acute relapses, 88–90
 - use of plasma exchange in acute relapses, 87–88
 - with an initial ADEM-like episode, 15
 - Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PedsQL), 145
 - PedsSQ Multidimensional Fatigue Scale, 128
 - Pelizaeus-Merzbacher disease, 4
 - differential diagnosis, 66
 - phase imaging, 54
 - place of residence
 - and risk of pediatric MS, 24–25
 - plasma exchange
 - ADEM treatment, 215–217
 - use in acute MS relapses, 87–88
 - plasmapheresis. *See* plasma exchange
 - polyarteritis nodosa
 - differential diagnosis, 68
 - polyfocal presentation, 13–14
 - polygenic threshold model, 170
 - polyregional presentation, 13–14
 - polysymptomatic presentation, 13–14
 - post-exanthematous encephalomyelitis. *See* ADEM
 - post-infectious encephalomyelitis. *See* ADEM
 - post-vaccinal encephalomyelitis. *See* ADEM
 - prednisolone, 105
 - prednisone treatment in ADEM, 212–213
 - progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
 - differential diagnosis, 63
 - proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS), 54
 - psychological distress
 - effects on cognitive functioning, 138
 - psychosocial aspects of pediatric MS, 148–153
 - accessing care, 153
 - building support, 152
 - disclosure of the diagnosis, 151–152
 - emotional health of the child/teen, 151
 - explaining to other people, 151–152
 - improving psychosocial function, 151–153
 - including the child/teen, 151
 - poor compliance with treatment, 150
 - psychosocial impact of pediatric MS, 148–150
 - risk taking behaviors, 151
 - school avoidance, 151
 - signs of psychosocial distress, 150–151
 - support groups, 152
 - transitioning to adult care, 153
 - unexplained medical complaints, 150
 - working with the family, 151
- race
 - and pediatric MS risk, 24
 - radiologically isolated syndrome, 52
 - recurrent ADEM, 187–189
 - recurrent optic neuritis, 234–241
 - characteristics, 234–235
 - chronic recurrent inflammatory optic neuritis (CRION), 234–235
 - NMO-IgG antibodies, 236–237
 - optical coherence tomography (OCT), 237–240
 - pediatric studies, 235–236
 - therapy, 240
 - research on pediatric MS
 - future directions, 6
 - research update. *See* biology of pediatric MS
 - rheumatoid arthritis, 175
 - risk taking behaviors, 151
 - rituximab, 104–105
 - rubella, 4
- sarcoidosis
 - differential diagnosis, 60–61
 - school and pediatric MS, 146–149
 - accommodations/interventions, 148
 - impact of cognitive dysfunction, 147
 - social-emotional functioning, 147
 - school avoidance, 151
 - scleroderma
 - differential diagnosis, 61
 - sensory symptoms
 - symptomatic therapy, 124–126
 - Sjögren’s syndrome
 - differential diagnosis, 68
 - smallpox, 4
 - social-emotional functioning in school, 147
 - spasticity and weakness
 - non-pharmacologic treatment, 118
 - pharmacological management, 118–120
 - symptomatic therapy, 115
 - speech difficulties
 - evaluation and care of, 117
 - spinal cord lesions in ADEM, 207
 - support groups, 152
 - Susac syndrome
 - differential diagnosis, 68
 - susceptibility-weighted imaging (SWI), 54
 - swallowing difficulties
 - evaluation and care of, 117
 - Symbol Digit Modalities Test (Oral Version), 139

Index

- symptomatic therapy, 112–130
 - aims of, 112
 - ataxia and tremor, 119
 - autonomic symptoms, 119–122
 - bladder and bowel problems, 119–122
 - classification of symptoms, 112–113
 - depression, 129–130
 - fatigue, 128–129
 - heat intolerance, 125–128
 - mental health issues, 125, 129–130
 - motor function difficulties, 115–119
 - pain syndromes, 124–126
 - paroxysmal symptoms, 124–126
 - range of possible symptoms, 112
 - recognizing symptoms, 112
 - sensory symptoms, 124–126
 - social and psychological support, 125
 - spasticity and weakness, 115, 118–119
 - speech difficulties, 117
 - swallowing difficulties, 117
 - symptom overlap in demyelinating disorders, 112–113
 - systemic symptoms, 125–130
 - unpredictable nature of symptoms, 112
 - visual abnormalities, 113–116
- systemic inflammatory disorders
 - differential diagnosis, 58–61
- systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
 - differential diagnosis, 58–60
- systemic symptoms
 - symptomatic therapy, 125–130
- T cell responses in MS, 161–162
- T1 and T2 relaxometry, 54
- transitioning to adult care, 153
- transverse myelitis (TM), 39, 213
 - operational definition, 10
 - See also* acute transverse myelitis (ATM).
- treatment
 - poor compliance with, 150
- tremor and ataxia
 - symptomatic therapy, 119
- Tropheryma whipplei* bacillus, 64
- tuberculosis
 - differential diagnosis, 62
- tuberculous meningitis
 - differential diagnosis, 62
- Uthoff’s phenomenon, 125
- vaccinations, 28
- vanishing white matter disease
 - differential diagnosis, 67
- varicella zoster virus (VZV), 26, 27, 63
- vascular disorders
 - differential diagnosis, 67–68
- viral infections
 - and pediatric MS, 26–27
- visual abnormalities
 - evaluation of visual function, 114
 - internuclear ophthalmoplegia, 113–114
 - management of visual dysfunction, 114–115
 - non-pharmacologic interventions, 114–115
 - nystagmus, 114
 - optic neuritis, 113
 - pharmacologic management, 115
 - symptomatic therapy, 113–116
- vitamin D
 - role in pediatric MS, 163
- vitamin D response elements
 - role in pediatric MS genetics, 174
- Wegener’s granulomatosis
 - differential diagnosis, 68
- Whipple’s disease
 - differential diagnosis, 64