INTRODUCTION

- Results from the TSIRFAB (Treatment and Striver Study) showed that intravenous riluzole was the most effective treatment for patients with early MS.
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- Patients are expected to be in a consistent condition, meaning that their condition is not improving or worsening due to any medical condition.
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- All patients will be enrolled in the TSIRFAB study, unless they meet the criteria for exclusion.
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- Table 2 summarizes key exclusion criteria.

OBJECTIVES

- The primary objective is to determine patient characteristics associated with overall disease burden.
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- Secondary objectives include:
  - Identification of prognostic factors at baseline that predict overall disease status at month 12.
  - Identification of prognostic factors that predict clinical disease-free status at month 36.
  - Determination of disease-free status, annualized relapse rate, confirmed progression and improvement, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) measures.
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METHODS

- Diagnosis of relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS) in 300 subjects with clinical symptoms.
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- Disease burden on the MS Scale (MSS) at 24-week confirmed progression and no relapse at 36 weeks of treatment effectiveness.
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- Table 1: Key inclusion criteria.

CONCLUSIONS

- TSIRFAB will systematically examine the use of riluzole in early MS.
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- The study will provide data on the characteristics of the most reliably predicted freedom from overall disease burden and identify risk factors in early MS.