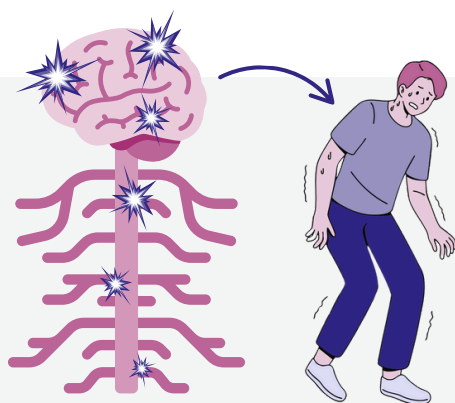


# Newly identified **biomarker** in **MS** patients may help guide future therapies

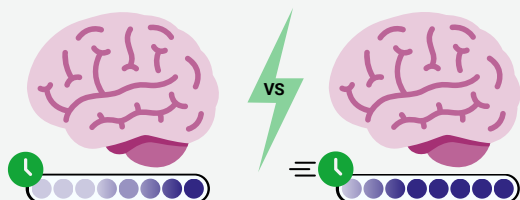
Researchers have discovered a new type of scar tissue in the brains of people with **Multiple Sclerosis (MS)**. This finding may help guide more targeted treatments in the future.

MS is a disease where your own immune cells mistakenly attack the cells in the brain and spinal cord. This leads to **nerve damage** and symptoms like difficulty walking, speaking, or seeing.



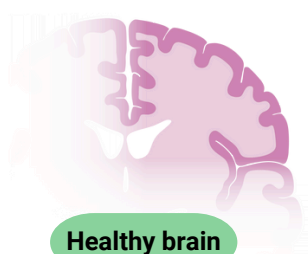
New therapies for MS are being developed, but we need **biomarkers** (biological clues) to know who will benefit most from which therapy.

Researchers studied brain samples from MS donors. They compared people with **slow vs. fast disease progression** by looking at the **lesions** (scars) on their brain tissue.

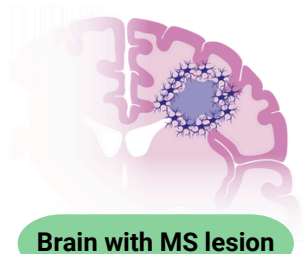


## A new type of lesion

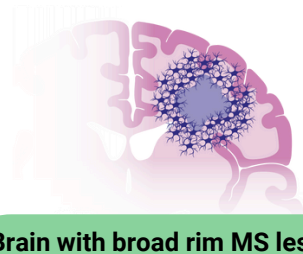
They discovered a new type of lesion in the fast-progressing group, called a "**broad rim lesion**": it has a thick border of immune cells surrounding the lesion.



Healthy brain



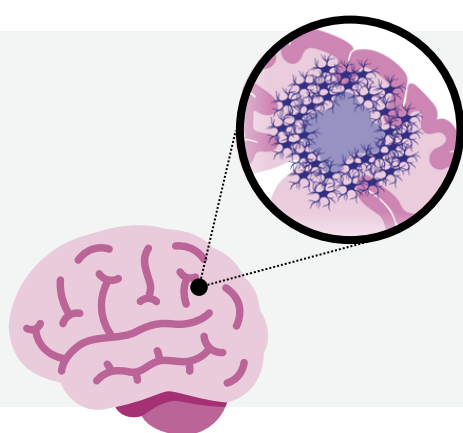
Brain with MS lesion



Brain with broad rim MS lesion

These "broad rim" lesions were mostly found in patients with rapid disease progression. They could be a biomarker to help **predict** how fast MS might progress.

These new lesions may also hold specific **therapeutic targets** to slow down the disease.



## Future research

Future research can now focus on how to potentially use this knowledge for personalized MS treatments. By identifying broad rim lesions in living patients, doctors may one day predict **how MS will progress** and **match these patients with the right therapies**.

Click here for more information and the complete press release



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