

Day 1 - Thursday 27th November 2025

N.B Cases are for illustration purposes only and may be adapted by the faculty.

09:15 Registration and refreshments

09:30 Welcome, what's happened since we last met?

Dr Wallace Brownlee, consultant neurologist, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust & honorary academic director, MS Academy

09:45 MS service provision (1) - scene setting and case studies

Dr Wallace Brownlee & Ruth Stross, head of nursing, Neurology Academy

A 58 year old woman attends the MS Clinic for annual review. She was diagnosed more than 25 years ago and took disease-modifying therapies for about 10 years but stopped due to side effects. She has fatigue and ongoing pins and needles in her hands. Her neurologist retired last year and her new consultant has recommended follow-up with the community MS nurse.

- How can acute and community Trusts work together to manage people with MS?
- Case study - MS MDT in Hertfordshire
- What is an annual comprehensive review?
- Case study - development of regional services in Surrey

MS service provision (2) - transformation plans for neurology services, implications and key priorities for MS services

Sue Thomas, independent healthcare consultant & PPV member, NHSE neurology transformation CRG

A patient with relapsing MS is stable on treatment with ofatumumab. She asks about changing her treatment because of the expense of having to travel to the MS treatment centre 60 miles away, plus the disruption to work and family life. She asks why the MS team at her local hospital can only offer 1st line treatments

- The NHS 10 year transformation plan and the 3 left shifts - implications for MS teams
- How are MS services commissioned in the UK?
- What's in the adult Neurology specialised services specification?
- What's in the Minimum Services for Neurology Subspecialties MS specification?
- How will the new structures: ICB clusters, provider collaboratives and neighbourhood impact care for people with MS?
- Aspirations for the future
- How can we transform the way services are delivered through business case development

12:00 Lunch

13:00 Disease-modifying therapies (2) - MDT meeting

Dr Tarunya Arun, consultant neurologist, University Hospitals Coventry and Warwickshire NHS Trust & Rachel Dorsey-Campbell, senior lead pharmacist - neurosciences, Imperial College Healthcare NHS Trust

A 41 year old man is recovering from a spinal cord relapse. His neurologist has recommended changing his treatment from ponesimod to ublituximab. Three weeks after stopping the ponesimod his lymphocyte count is 0.34.

- Sequencing MS therapies
- Managing lymphopenia in patients with active MS

A 37 year old woman has been on treatment with ocrelizumab for the last 4 years and is keeping well. Her IgG levels have fallen 3.2g/L over the last few years. She had had a couple of colds in the last 12 months but hasn't had any serious infections or required a course of antibiotics.

- Managing hypogammaglobulinemia in patients treated with antiCD20 therapies

A 49 year old woman has been on treatment with Tysabri for the last 11 years. She receives a letter from the hospital to say that her treatment will be changed over to biosimilar natalizumab.

- What are biosimilar medicines?
- Counselling patients about biosimilars, and dealing with placebo effects

A 49 year old woman develops abdominal pain and diarrhoea 7 months after starting treatment with ofatumumab. Her gastroenterologist diagnoses colitis and contacts the MS team to ask if she should stop taking the ofatumumab

- Immune-mediated colitis and other autoimmune complications of antiCD20 therapies

A 36 year old man with RES-MS has had two disabling relapses 18 months after his third course of alemtuzumab and his EDSS has worsened to 6.0. Brain MRI shows three gadolinium-enhancing lesions. A referral is made to the HSCT

- Patient selection for HSCT
- Short and long-term complications of HSCT, and patient monitoring

15:00 Refreshment break

15:30 Pathophysiology (2) - progressive MS

Dr Wallace Brownlee

A 41 year old man with RES-MS previously treated with ocrelizumab for the last 5 years has worsening spastic paraparesis and gait despite having no relapses or new activity on MRI for the last 5 years. He wants to understand why this has happened and what can be done to stop his health declining.

- Pathogenesis of progressive MS

- Disease-modifying therapy for progressive MS
- Neuroprotection, including recently completed clinical trials
- Remyelination, including recently completed clinical trials
- Is MS a progressive condition from onset?

17:00 Poster speed dating

Dr Wallace Brownlee, Dr David Paling, honorary strategic director, MS Academy & consultant neurologist, Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Ruth Stross

Delegates present their intermodule project to peers, sponsors and faculty, and demonstrate:

- practical implementation of learning through service improvement
- use of new skills / increased confidence in utilising those skills
- personal growth / increased confidence

18:15 Vote & sessions close for day 1**19:15 Pre-dinner drinks****19:45 Formal dinner****Day 2 – Friday 28th November 2025****08:30 Registration****08:45 Feedback from the delegates – day 1**

Dr Kate Petheram, consultant neurologist, South Tyneside & Sunderland NHS Foundation Trust

09:00 Symptom management (4) - focus on advanced MS

Ruth Stross, Dr Kate Petheram & Dr Emma Husbands, palliative care physician, Gloucestershire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

A 38-year old woman with SPMS (EDSS 8.5) lives at home with her husband and two sons (aged 14 and 16). She has difficulty swallowing with two recent admissions for chest infections. A speech therapist has done a recent swallowing assessment and has recommended the patient has a PEG inserted for feeding. She has a suprapubic catheter in situ, which frequently blocks and needs flushing by district nurses every 2 weeks. She is plagued by recurrent UTIs. Her bowels are managed with daily rectal irrigation. She has developed a moderate sized sacral pressure sore. The patient is quite cognitively impaired and is adamant she wants to go to Dignitas for assisted suicide. Her husband and sons are not supportive of her request on religious grounds; they are practising catholics. The school has noted that both her sons are disengaged with school activities and have recently added them to their high-risk register. Her husband is depressed and has said he is not coping with her night-time care needs, is sleep deprived and admits to drinking excessively at night. They currently live in a two-bedroomed

ground floor flat with an adapted bathroom. The husband feels she needs her own room with a hospital bed to deal with her pressure sore. Their social worker has turned down his request for large housing because of lack of availability. The husband has admitted that they are battling financially as a family and frequently runs out of money before the end of the month.

How are you going to manage this patient, her family and their social needs?

- The role of the palliative care team in MS
- How to deal with an assisted suicide request
- Dealing with advanced directives
- How to manage complex problems in patients with advanced MS

11:00 Refreshments

11:30 Symptom management (3) - focus on employment

Joanne Hurford, occupational therapist, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust & Dr Blanca de Dios Perez, research fellow, University of Nottingham & George Pepper, CEO and founder of Shift.ms

A 45 year old IT consultant with secondary progressive MS is struggling at work due to fatigue and cognitive symptoms. Things were better during the pandemic when he could work from home but his line manager feels he needs to be in the office at least 3 days each week.

- Employment and MS
- What do reasonable adjustments mean and how should the multidisciplinary team be involved?
- Can we support people with MS to have a positive exit from work?
- Lived experience of work difficulties in the context of MS

13:30 Lunch

14:15 MS in special populations (2) - women's health

Dr Karen Chung, consultant neurologist, University College London Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust & Daisy Cam, lead MS specialist nurse, Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Aggressive MS manifests again with a brainstem relapse (INO, ataxia and severe vertigo) six months after treatment is de-escalation to glatiramer acetate from fingolimod in a patient wanting to become pregnant. The patient was previously treated with natalizumab but this was stopped after 7 years because of a risk of PML.

- How to manage active MS in relation to someone with MS wanting to fall pregnant
- To review the management of DMTs in pregnancy and breast-feeding
- Fertility treatment - impact on MS disease activity

A 49 year old woman with MS is stable on treatment with teriflunomide but reports marked worsening of fatigue, headaches, low libido, hot flushes and difficulty concentrating at work. Her periods have been irregular in the last two years.

- Impact of the menopause on MS disease course
- Impact of menopause on women's health, relationships and work
- Role of hormone replacement therapy
- Managing female sexual dysfunction
- Bone health

16:15 **Final remarks**
Dr Kate Petheram

16:30 **Close**