

Algorithm for Copaxone (glatiramer acetate) in Multiple Sclerosis

1. The patient must meet criteria for **Relapsing-Remitting Multiple sclerosis** as defined by 2010 McDonald Criteria for Diagnosis of MS¹.
 - a. Two or more attacks; Objective clinical evidence of one lesion
 - i. Additional data needed for MS diagnosis:
 1. Dissemination in space (≥ 1 T2 Lesion in 2 of the 4 MS-typical regions of the CNS)
 - OR
 2. Await further clinical attack implicating a different CNS site
 - b. One attack; Objective clinical evidence of two or more lesions
 - i. Additional data needed for MS diagnosis:
 1. Dissemination in time (Simultaneous presence of asymptomatic gadolinium-enhancing and non-enhancing lesions at any time or A new T2 and/gad enhancing lesion(s) on f/u MRI)
 - OR
 2. Await a second clinical attack
- OR**
2. The patient has experienced a first clinical episode, defined as **Clinically Isolated Syndrome** (CIS), and has MRI features consistent with multiple sclerosis as defined by 2010 McDonald Criteria for Diagnosis of MS¹.
 - a. One attack; Objective clinical evidence of 1 lesion (Clinically isolated syndrome)
 - i. Additional data needed for MS Diagnosis:
 1. Dissemination in space OR await a second clinical attack implicating a different CNS site.
 2. Dissemination in space time OR await a second clinical attack

References:

1. Polman CH, Reingold SC, et al. Diagnostic criteria for multiple sclerosis: 2010 revisions to the McDonald criteria. *Ann Neurol*. 2011 Feb;69(2):292-302.
2. Glatiramer acetate (Copaxone®) Package insert. Teva pharmaceuticals, Inc., Feb 2009.

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Approved by P&T: 11/2012