Radiologically isolated syndrome in children
Naila Makhani, Clarisse Carra Dallièreme, Jérôme Seze, Françoise Durand Dubief, Juan Ignacio Rojas, Eugene D. Shapiro, Robert T. Stone, Mar Tintoré, Darin T. Okuda, Christine Lebrun, et al.

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Radiologically isolated syndrome in children
Clinical and radiologic outcomes

ABSTRACT

Objective: To describe clinical and radiologic outcomes of children with incidental findings on neuroimaging suggestive of CNS demyelination (termed “radiologically isolated syndrome” or RIS).

Methods: Clinical and radiologic data were obtained from a historical cohort of children with no symptoms of demyelinating disease who had MRI scans that met the 2010 MRI criteria for dissemination in space for MS.

Results: We identified 38 children (27 girls and 11 boys) with RIS now being prospectively followed at 16 sites in 6 countries. The mean follow-up time was 4.8 ± 5.3 years. The most common reason for initial neuroimaging was headache (20/38, 53%). A first clinical event consistent with CNS demyelination occurred in 16/38 children (42%; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 27%–60%) in a median of 2.0 years (interquartile range [IQR] 1.0–4.3 years). Radiologic evolution developed in 23/38 children (61%; 95% CI: 44%–76%) in a median of 1.1 years (IQR 0.5–1.9 years). The presence of ≥2 unique oligoclonal bands in CSF (hazard ratio [HR] 10.9, 95% CI: 1.4–86.2, p = 0.02) and spinal cord lesions on MRI (HR 7.8, 95% CI: 1.4–43.6, p = 0.02) were associated with an increased risk of a first clinical event after adjustment for age and sex.

Conclusions: We describe the clinical characteristics and outcomes of children with incidental MRI findings highly suggestive of CNS demyelination. Children with RIS had a substantial risk of subsequent clinical symptoms and/or radiologic evolution. The presence of oligoclonal bands in CSF and spinal cord lesions on MRI were associated with an increased risk of a first clinical event.

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GLOSSARY

CI = confidence interval; DIS = dissemination in space; HR = hazard ratio; IQR = interquartile range; RIS = radiologically isolated syndrome.

The incidental finding of abnormalities on MRI scans of the brain and spinal cord has become more common due to the increasing use of MRI in the evaluation of a wide range of medical conditions in children.1,2 Some of these abnormalities are highly suggestive of CNS demyelination based on their size, location within the white matter, and shape. This finding has previously been described in adults and has been termed “radiologically isolated syndrome” or RIS.3–5 Criteria for RIS in adults were proposed in 2009 and require both clinical and imaging factors including the incidental detection of MRI abnormalities meeting the following criteria: (1) ovoid and well-circumscribed homogeneous foci with or without involvement of the corpus callosum, (2) T2 hyperintensities ≥3 mm in diameter fulfilling at least 3 of the 4 Barkhof MRI criteria for dissemination in space (DIS), as adopted in the 2005 diagnostic criteria for MS,6 and (3) the CNS abnormalities are not consistent with a vascular pattern.5 We recently reported a teenager with such incidental white matter abnormalities detected on brain MRI.7 However,
outcomes following the detection of RIS in children are not known, and there are no criteria for RIS in children.

Adults identified with RIS have a 34% risk of developing a first clinical event consistent with CNS demyelination within 5 years. Factors associated with the development of a first clinical event in adults with RIS include age <37 years, male sex, and the presence of spinal cord lesions on MRI. Radiologic evolution occurred in 59% of adult RIS subjects after a median of 2.7 years. The risk of developing either a first clinical event consistent with CNS demyelination or radiologic evolution in children (age <18 years) with RIS is unknown.

The objectives of this historical cohort study in children newly enrolled in a multicenter longitudinal observational cohort study of outcomes following pediatric RIS were therefore (1) to propose criteria for RIS in children, (2) to determine the clinical and radiologic outcomes of children with RIS over time, and (3) to determine whether any clinical, MRI, or laboratory marker was associated with an increased risk of either clinical or radiologic evolution.

**METHODS** Study participants. We identified a historical cohort of children aged <18 years with incidental MRI abnormalities consistent with CNS demyelination that met the 2010 criteria for DIS for MS on MRI. All children are now being prospectively followed. Inclusion and exclusion criteria are shown in table 1. Children were identified and followed according to routine clinical practice at 16 collaborating MS centers in 6 countries between December 1, 1995, and March 15, 2016 (table e-1 at Neurology.org/nn). A detailed clinical history and neurologic examination were performed on all children. Tests to exclude other infectious, inflammatory, rheumatologic, and metabolic diseases (e.g., erythrocyte sedimentation rate, C-reactive protein level, antinuclear antibody screen, rheumatoid factor level, double-stranded DNA testing, vitamin B12 level, angiotensin-converting enzyme level, antirheumatic antibodies, and Lyme disease serology) were performed based on local practice. CSF analysis and determination of serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels were obtained at the discretion of the treating neurologist at non-standardized time points and tested using local methods.

**Neuroimaging.** All children underwent MRI on either 1.5T or 3T MRI scanners. All brain and spinal cord MRI studies included T1- and T2-weighted spin-echo sequences in multiple planes of view (axial and sagittal, with coronal images for brain studies) with or without gadolinium.

MRI abnormalities were first identified by a clinical neuroradiologist and then confirmed by at least 1 MS specialist at each site to ensure that the 2010 DIS criteria were met on initial scans. The presence or absence of radiologic evolution, defined as any of ≥1 new T2 lesion, ≥1 newly enlarging T2 lesion, or ≥1 newly enhancing lesion in either the brain or spinal cord, was similarly determined.

**Statistical analysis.** Clinical and MRI data were collected using a standard template. We report mean values (±SD) and/or medians (with interquartile ranges, IQRs) for continuous variables and frequency (percentage) for categorical variables. We created Kaplan-Meier survival curves to illustrate time to either a first clinical event consistent with CNS demyelination (defined as a new neurologic symptom and sign lasting ≥24 hours) or radiologic evolution where zero time was the date of the initial scan that met the 2010 criteria for DIS. We used Mann-Whitney U tests (continuous variables) and Fisher’s exact tests (categorical variables) to examine the statistical significance of unadjusted associations between the outcomes of either a first clinical event or radiologic evolution, and demographic variables (e.g., age, sex, and race), MRI variables (e.g., number of brain lesions, presence of enhancing lesions, presence of periventricular, infratentorial, or spinal cord lesions), and laboratory-based variables (e.g., presence of ≥2 unique oligoclonal bands in CSF). We created multivariable Cox proportional hazards models for the time to either a first clinical event or radiologic evolution. Multivariable models included predictors found to have significant associations with our outcomes in unadjusted analyses as well as age (modeled continuously in years) and sex, which we felt were clinically relevant variables. The proportional hazards assumption was assessed using graphical methods. We report hazard ratios (HRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). We considered 2-sided p values <0.05 as statistically significant. We used SAS v9.4 (Carey, NC) for all statistical analyses.

**RESULTS** Characteristics of children with RIS. We screened 39 children, of whom 1 was excluded due to baseline MRI not being available for review (only neuroradiologist’s report). We therefore included 38 children at 16 sites from 6 countries who met our criteria in the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Study inclusion and exclusion criteria</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inclusion criteria</strong></td>
<td><strong>Exclusion criteria</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. RIS subjects &lt;18 years of age</td>
<td>1. MRI date &lt;1990</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Incidental anomalies identified on brain MRI with the primary reason for the acquired radiologic data other than suspected CNS demyelination</td>
<td>2. Incomplete medical history or MRI resulting from evaluation of a condition</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. CNS white matter abnormalities meeting the following MRI criteria:</td>
<td>3. History of remitting symptoms consistent with MS lasting &gt;24 hours prior to first MRI demonstrating anomalies suggestive of MS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ovoid, well-circumscribed, and homogenous foci with or without involvement of the corpus callosum</td>
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<td>T2 hyperintensities measuring ≥3 mm² fulfilling the 2010 criteria for dissemination in space</td>
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<tr>
<td>CNS abnormalities not consistent with a vascular pattern*</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. MRI anomalies do not account for any clinically apparent impairment</td>
<td>4. CNS anomalies are better accounted for by another disease process</td>
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</table>

Abbreviation: CNS = central nervous system; MRI = magnetic resonance imaging; MS = multiple sclerosis; RIS = radiologically isolated syndrome.

*Clearly confined to a single arterial territory.
current study (table 1). Seventy-one percent (27/38) of children were girls. The median age at index MRI was 15.4 years (IQR 13.5–16.5 years). The mean time from index MRI to most recent clinical assessment was 4.8 ± 5.3 years (median 2.5 years, IQR 1.2–7.0 years) and was longer in children who developed a first clinical event than in those who did not (mean 7.2 ± 5.7 years vs 3.0 ± 4.1 years, p = 0.01). The clinical and demographic characteristics of the cohort are summarized in table 2.

The most common reason for obtaining initial neuroimaging was headache (20/38, 53%). Other reasons were depression (2), seizure/epilepsy (4), concussion (2), attention-deficit disorder (1), A dzie tonic pupil (1), endocrinopathy (1), leukemia (1), syncope/loss of consciousness (2), known Chiari I (1), neck mass (1), ear pain (1), and healthy control in a research study (1).

Initial neurologic examinations were normal in 36/38 children (95%). One child had symmetrically brisk reflexes and 1 had an uncorrected bilateral visual acuity of 20/25 without optic disc pallor. At least 2 unique oligoclonal bands were present in CSF, but not serum, in 57% (13/23) of children in whom CSF was obtained. Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels were determined in 19/38 (50%) children.

All children had initial MRI scans that met the 2010 criteria for DIS (representative images in figure 1). The most common lesion type was periventricular; ≥1 periventricular lesion was detected in all 38 children (100%). Nineteen of 38 children (50%) also met the definition of RIS in adults (i.e., initial MRI scans met ≥3 of 4 Barkhof criteria/2005 DIS criteria for MS). Two of 24 children (8%) in whom gadolinium was administered on initial brain MRI scans had enhancing lesions. Spinal cord imaging was obtained in 29/38 children (76%), among whom 5 (17%) had spinal lesions and 2 of these 5 children had enhancing lesions. All 5 children had cervical cord lesions; 1 child also had lesions in the thoracic cord.

Clinical and radiologic outcomes. A first clinical event consistent with CNS demyelination occurred in 16/38 children (42%; 95% CI: 27%–60%) with a median of 2.0 years (IQR 1.0–4.3 years) and median clinical event-free survival time (which takes into account variable follow-up times in the cohort) of 5.0 years (95% CI: 2–7 years). Among the 19 children who met the definition of RIS for adults, 10 (53%; 95% CI: 30%–75%) developed a first clinical event. The phenotypes of a first clinical event included optic neuritis (4), monofocal brainstem syndromes (4), myelitis (3), other monofocal signs (3), and polyfocal signs without encephalopathy (2). Eight of 20 children (40%) who presented with headache and 2 of 4 children (50%) with a seizure developed a first clinical event. No child developed either clinical acute disseminated encephalomyelitis or a primary progressive course.

Of the 16 children who developed a first clinical event consistent with CNS demyelination, 14 (88%) had ≥1 routine follow-up surveillance of brain MRI prior to the onset of clinical symptoms (6 children had 2 scans and 3 children had ≥3 scans). The median interval between the index MRI and the first follow-up scan was 380 (range 22–1,803) days. Two of the 16 children developed a first clinical event in close proximity to the index MRI scans (after 1 and 3 months, respectively) and had follow-up MRIs performed at the time of clinical symptoms. Of the 22 children who did not develop a first clinical event, all but 1 child (who refused additional MRIs) had ≥1 follow-up MRI scan of the brain performed (median = 2 scans/child). The median interval between the index MRI and the first follow-up scan in children who did not develop a first clinical event was 258 (range 13–1,422) days. Radiologic evolution developed in 23/38 children (61%; 95% CI: 27%–60%) with a median of 1.1 years (IQR 0.5–1.9 years) and a median radiologic event-free survival time of 1.8 years (95% CI: 1.1–4.9 years). Kaplan-Meier curves for clinical and radiologic endpoints are shown in figure 2.

Five children were treated with ≥1 approved disease-modifying therapy for MS prior to a first clinical event (after radiologic evolution occurred in 4 children and prior to radiologic evolution in 1 child). Interferon beta 1a was the first-line agent in all 5. Two of the treated children developed a first clinical event on treatment (after 1.1 and 17.1 years after the index MRI and after 3.4 months and 10.1 years on

### Table 2. Clinical, demographic, imaging, and laboratory data from the entire pediatric RIS cohort (n = 38)

| Age at first scan demonstrating RIS in years (median, IQR) | 15.4 (13.5–16.5) |
| Sex, n (%) | Girls: 27 (71); boys: 11 (29) |
| Race (n) | White (31), black (5), Asian (2), and American Indian or Alaska native (0) |
| Ethnicity (n) | Hispanic or Latino (3); not Hispanic or Latino (35) |
| Follow-up time in years | |
| Mean ± SD | 4.8 ± 5.3 |
| Median (IQR) | 2.5 (1.2–7.0) |
| Normal neurologic examination, n (%) | 36 (95) |
| CSF obtained, n (%) | 23 (61) |
| Spinal cord imaging obtained, n (%) | 29 (76) |
| 25-hydroxyvitamin D level determined, n (%) | 19 (50) |
| Treated with disease-modifying therapy prior to a first clinical neurologic event, n (%) | 5 (13) |

Abbreviations: IQR = interquartile range; RIS = radiologically isolated syndrome.
Axial FLAIR images demonstrate (A) an infratentorial hyperintensity within the cerebellar white matter in a child with RIS at baseline (other lesions not shown) and (B) juxtacortical and ovoid hyperintensities (arrows) in a different child. (C) Sagittal FLAIR image from the child shown in B demonstrates hyperintensities extending over the long axis of the lateral ventricles and oriented perpendicularly to the corpus callosum (arrows, other lesions not shown). To date, neither child has developed a first clinical event consistent with CNS demyelination. RIS = radiologically isolated syndrome; FLAIR = fluid-attenuated inversion recovery.

Our finding that spinal cord lesions are associated with the subsequent development of a first clinical event in children with RIS is consistent with studies in adults with RIS that have found a similar association.8,9 An increased risk of a second clinical event has also been reported in adults with clinically isolated
syndrome who have spinal cord lesions. In 1 preliminary study of children with MS, the greatest number of relapses tended to occur in children with the greatest number of spinal cord lesions. All children in our study who had abnormalities on spinal cord MRI scans demonstrated lesions in the cervical cord. We therefore recommend cervical cord imaging be considered in children with RIS to identify children at greatest risk of a first clinical event who may need closer follow-up.

We also found that the presence of oligoclonal bands in CSF was independently associated with a first clinical event in children with RIS. One prior study reported an increased risk of a first clinical event in adults with RIS who had abnormal CSF, but this association was only significant if there were ≥9 T2 brain lesions on brain MRI. In children with a first attack of symptomatic CNS demyelination, the presence of oligoclonal bands in CSF was highly predictive of a subsequent diagnosis of MS. If replicated, our findings suggest that in children with RIS, analysis of CSF for oligoclonal bands should be considered for prognostic purposes.

None of the individual brain MRI parameters we assessed were associated with either a first clinical event or radiologic evolution. A study of adults with RIS found that the presence of contrast-enhancing lesions on index MRI was associated with an increased risk of radiologic evolution, but not a first clinical event. Studies in children with acute symptomatic CNS demyelination have shown that the presence of periventricular lesions and ≥1 normalized T1-weighted hypointense lesions on brain MRI were associated with an increased likelihood of MS diagnosis. The nonstandardized clinical reading and MRI acquisition protocols used in our study did not permit the assessment of T1-weighted hypointensities, but this could be assessed in future studies.

Five children in our study were treated with immunomodulatory treatments for MS to try to prevent a first clinical event. Two multicenter clinical trials, 1 using dimethyl fumarate and 1 using teriflunomide, are currently underway to test whether immunomodulatory treatment prevents or delays clinical evolution in adults with RIS. Treatment for children with RIS should be considered, after adequate controlled trials are performed, if our finding that RIS in children is associated with a substantial risk of developing a first clinical event is confirmed.

One limitation of our study is that we analyzed historical data, and therefore, all clinical, MRI, and laboratory data were obtained in the past using non-standardized MRI techniques, and timing and methods for the collection of clinical and laboratory data were not uniform. Prospective studies with standardized protocols are planned and will necessitate continued multinational collaborations.

Our study highlights the importance of the detection of RIS in children. As in adults, a substantial proportion of children with RIS in our cohort subsequently developed clinical symptoms, especially children with oligoclonal bands present in CSF and those with spinal cord MRI lesions. Children with RIS appear to develop clinical symptoms and radiologic evolution sooner than adults. Further research in larger cohorts is needed to confirm these findings and to
identify additional risk factors for the development of clinical neurologic symptoms following the detection of RIS in children. Although this work does not address the issue of whether children with RIS should be treated with disease-modifying agents for MS, we hope that an accurate classification of the risk of clinical symptoms in children with RIS will help in the development of consensus guidelines that are urgently needed to optimize clinical care in this population.

Figure 3

Risk attributable to individual risk factors

A

Time to first clinical event (years)

Probability of first clinical event-free survival

OCB +: 13
OCB -: 10

Time to first clinical event consistent with CNS demyelination stratified by (A) the presence of oligoclonal bands in spinal fluid (HR 10.9, 95% CI: 1.4–86.2, p = 0.02) and (B) the presence of spinal cord lesions (HR 7.8, 95% CI: 1.4–43.6, p = 0.02). All hazard ratios (HRs) are adjusted for age and sex. CI = confidence interval; OCB = oligoclonal band; SC = spinal cord.

Disclosure

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Author Contributions

N. Makhani: study concept and design, data acquisition, data analysis, data interpretation, and drafting of the manuscript. C. Lebrun, A. Siva, D. Brassat, C. Carra Dallière, and J. de Seze: data acquisition, data analysis, and critical review of the manuscript for important intellectual content. W. Du: data analysis and critical review of the manuscript for important intellectual content. F. Durand Dubief: data acquisition, data analysis, and critical review of the manuscript for important intellectual content. O. Kantarci: data analysis and critical review of the manuscript for important intellectual content. M. Langille, S. Narula, J. Pelletier, and J.I. Rojas: data acquisition, data analysis, and critical review of the manuscript for important intellectual content. E.D. Shapiro: data analysis and critical review of the manuscript for important intellectual content. R.T. Stone, M. Tintoré, U. Uygunoglu, P. Vermersch, E. Wassmer, and D.T. Okuda: data acquisition, data analysis, and critical review of the manuscript for important intellectual content. D. Pelletier: study concept and design, data analysis, critical review of the manuscript for important intellectual content, and study supervision.

Author Affiliation

From the Department of Pediatrics (N.M., E.D.S.) and Department of Neurology (N.M.), Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, CT; Service de Neurologie (C.L.), Hospital Pasteur, Nice, France; Cerrahpasa School of Medicine (A.S., U.U.), University of Istanbul, Turkey; Centre Hospitalo Universitaire Purpan (D.B.), Toulouse; Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Montpellier (C.C.D.); Centre Hospital Universitaire Strasbourg (J.d.S.), France; Yale School of Public Health (W.D., E.D.S.), New Haven, CT; Centre Hospital Universitaire Lyon (F.D.D.), France; Department of Neurology (O.K.), Mayo Clinic College of Medicine, Rochester, MN; Children’s Hospital Los Angeles (M.L.), Keck School of Medicine of University of Southern California; Division of Neurology (S.N.), The Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia, PA; APHM, CHU Timone (J.P.), Service de Neurologie, Aix Marseille University, France; Multiple Sclerosis Center of Buenos Aires (J.L.B.), Argentina; Department of Neurology (R.T.S.), University of Rochester Medical Center, NY; MS Center of Catalunya Cemcat (M.T.), Barcelona, Spain; Univ. Lille (P.V.), CHU Lille, LIRIC-Inserm U995, FHU Immunité, France; Department of Neurology (E.W.), The Birmingham Children’s Hospital NHS Trust, UK; Department of Neurology and Neurotherapeutics (D.T.O.), University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas; and Department of Neurology (D.P.), Keck School of Medicine of University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

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