

WHAT IS MS?

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a complex neurodegenerative disease affecting approximately 3,500 of the 2 million people in Slovenia.¹

Each person will experience this unpredictable disease differently, but common symptoms often include pain, fatigue, reduced mobility and cognitive dysfunction.

There is currently no cure for MS; however, optimal treatment and support have a significant effect on disease progression and quality of life for people with MS.



PAIN



FATIGUE



REDUCED MOBILITY



COGNITIVE DYSFUNCTION

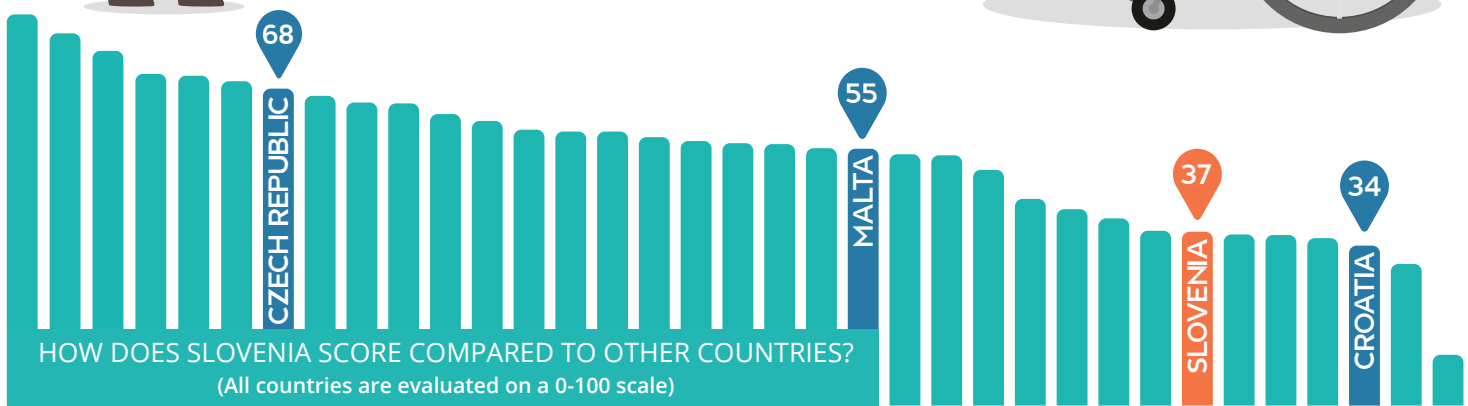
COUNTRY CONTEXT

Spending on health in Slovenia has increased over the past decade, resulting in almost universal healthcare coverage and some of the lowest out-of-pocket spending on health in the European Union.²

The focus is now on strengthening the long-term and primary care systems to better support people with chronic conditions.



COUNTRY RANKING



HOW DOES SLOVENIA SCORE COMPARED TO OTHER COUNTRIES?

(All countries are evaluated on a 0-100 scale)



WHAT DID THE BAROMETER FIND?



Access to treatments is good and all therapies are reimbursed by the national health insurance system. However, gaps in care persist:

15

NEUROLOGISTS WHO SPECIALISE IN MS.



There are just 15 neurologists who specialise in MS.

8

NURSES WHO SPECIALISE IN CARING FOR PEOPLE WITH MS.



There are just 8 nurses who specialise in caring for people with MS.

LESS THAN 50%

OF PEOPLE WITH MS RECEIVE PHYSICAL REHABILITATION.



Under 50% of people with MS receive physical rehabilitation.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS



Establish certified training courses in MS to increase access to specialist neurologists, nurses and rehabilitation.



Ensure each person with MS receives personalised rehabilitation with an annual needs assessment.

Establish a national MS registry with mandatory data collection encompassing clinical, occupational and patient-reported data.



More information can be found at www.emsp.org or contact info@zdruzenje-ms.si

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