



# Results

Filename	Title	Author	Year	Confidence	Reason for Inclusion
1-s2.0-S0022510X21003166-main.pdf	Wearing-off symptoms during standard and extended natalizumab dosing intervals: Experiences from the COVID-19 pandemic	Gerd Haga Bringeland	2021	0.95	The paper focuses on adults (population) receiving natalizumab (intervention) and evaluates wearing-off symptoms (outcome related to MS). It compares standard vs extended dosing intervals, which aligns with the intervention criteria. All inclusion criteria for population, intervention, and outcomes are met.
1-s2.0-S221103482100612X-main.pdf	Safety of Natalizumab infusion in multiple sclerosis patients during active SARS-CoV-2 infection	Landi D	2022	0.95	The paper focuses on the safety of Natalizumab (including SID and EID regimens) in adult multiple sclerosis (MS) patients during active SARS-CoV-2 infection, which matches the specified PICO criteria for population (adults), intervention (Natalizumab, SID, EID), and outcomes (MS).
1-s2.0-S1878747924000370-main.pdf	Commentary Extended interval dosing of natalizumab: More evidence in support	Karlo Toljan	2024	0.95	The paper evaluates extended interval dosing (EID) of natalizumab (intervention) in adults (population) compared to standard-interval dosing (SID), with outcomes related to multiple sclerosis (MS), thus meeting all PICO criteria.
3_Managing_disease_activity_during_treatment_with_.pdf	MANAGING DISEASE ACTIVITY DURING TREATMENT WITH NATALIZUMAB IN RELAPSING-REMITTING MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS	Nathaniel Lizak	2024	0.95	The paper focuses on managing disease activity during treatment with natalizumab in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS), which aligns with



					the intervention (natalizumab is included) and population (adults) criteria. The outcomes relate to MS disease activity, and the study examines treatment decisions after natalizumab failure, meeting the core focus of the review.
10.1007@s00415-014-7574-6.pdf	LETTER TO THE EDITORS Intense immunosuppression for the treatment of an immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome-like exacerbation after natalizumab withdrawal: a case report	Maria Sepúlveda	2014	0.95	The paper describes a case of a 43-year-old adult with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (MS) receiving natalizumab (included intervention) who developed immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome (IRIS)-like exacerbation after natalizumab withdrawal, with outcomes related to MS. It meets all inclusion criteria for population (adults), intervention (natalizumab), and outcomes (MS).
A real world multi center study on efficacy and safety of natalizumab in Indian patients with multiple sclerosis_Author links open overlay panel_Thomas Mathew a_, Vikram Kamath b_, Saji K John a_, M Netravat.pdf	A real world multi center study on efficacy and safety of natalizumab in Indian patients with multiple sclerosis	Thomas Mathew	2022	0.95	The paper studies natalizumab (matching intervention criteria), includes adult patients (population criteria), and focuses on outcomes related to multiple sclerosis (outcome criteria). No exclusion criteria are violated.
Bernardes et al. - 2024 - Natalizumab extended interval dosing what about wearing-off effect.pdf	Natalizumab extended interval dosing: what about wearing-off effect?	Catarina Bernardes	2024	0.95	The paper studies adults with multiple sclerosis (MS) receiving natalizumab, comparing standard interval dosing (SID) to extended interval dosing (EID), with outcomes including annual relapse rate and wearing-off effect in MS patients. All PICO criteria are met: population (adults), intervention (natalizumab, SID, EID), comparison (SID)



Bigaut et al. - 2021 - Long-term effect of natalizumab in patients with RRMS TYSTEN cohort.pdf	Long-term effect of natalizumab in patients with RRMS: TYSTEN cohort	Kévin Bigaut	2020	0.95	vs EID), and outcomes (MS). The paper is an observational study evaluating the long-term effect of natalizumab in adults with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS), which aligns with the population (adults), intervention (natalizumab), and outcome (MS) criteria. The study focuses on outcomes such as secondary progressive multiple sclerosis conversion and disability progression, which are relevant to the MS outcome.
Bomprezzi and Pawate - 2014 - Extended interval dosing of natalizumab: a two-center, 7-year experience.pdf	Extended interval dosing of natalizumab: a two-center, 7-year experience	Roberto Bomprezzi	2014	0.95	The paper focuses on natalizumab (an included intervention) in adults (population) with outcomes related to multiple sclerosis (MS). It evaluates extended interval dosing (EID) of natalizumab, which is within the intervention inclusion criteria, and reports relapse rates and MRI activity as MS outcomes. The study population is adults (no children included), and the intervention is natalizumab (specifically EID, a type of extended interval dosing).
Brandstadter et al. - 2017 - The use of natalizumab for multiple sclerosis.pdf	The use of natalizumab for multiple sclerosis	Rachel Brandstadter	2017	0.95	The paper is a review on natalizumab for multiple sclerosis (MS), which matches the intervention criterion (natalizumab is included). The population is adults (relevant to MS), and outcomes are MS-related (relapse rate, disability progression, MRI activity, PML in MS context). Thus, it meets all inclusion criteria.



Buron et al. - 2023 - Natalizumab treatment of multiple sclerosis — a Danish nationwide study with 13 years of follow-up.pdf	Natalizumab treatment of multiple sclerosis — a Danish nationwide study with 13 years of follow-up	Mathias Due Buron	2023	0.95	The paper is a nationwide study on natalizumab treatment for multiple sclerosis in adults, which matches the population (adults), intervention (natalizumab included), and outcome (MS) criteria. The study population is adults, intervention is natalizumab (included), and outcomes focus on MS. No exclusion criteria for comparison are violated.
Butzkueven et al. - Similar clinical outcomes for natalizumab patients switching to every-6-week dosing versus remaining.pdf	Similar Clinical Outcomes for Natalizumab Patients Switching to Every-6-Week Dosing Versus Remaining on Every-4-Week Dosing in Real-World Practice	Butzkueven H	2020	0.95	The paper focuses on adults with multiple sclerosis (MS) receiving natalizumab, comparing outcomes in patients switching to every-6-week (Q6W) dosing versus those remaining on every-4-week (Q4W) dosing. It evaluates relapse rates, disability worsening (24-week confirmed disability worsening), and serious adverse events, all of which align with the specified PICO criteria (population: adults; intervention: natalizumab; comparison: Q6W vs Q4W; outcomes: MS-related relapse/disability).
Chisari et al. - 2020 - Clinical effectiveness of different natalizumab interval dosing schedules in a large Italian populat.pdf	Clinical effectiveness of different natalizumab interval dosing schedules in a large Italian population of patients with multiple sclerosis	Clara Grazia Chisari	2020	0.95	The paper studies adults with multiple sclerosis (MS) receiving natalizumab (NTZ) with standard interval dosing (SID) or extended interval dosing (EID), comparing their effectiveness on MS-related outcomes (relapse rate, disability status, progression index). It meets all PICO criteria: population (adults), intervention (natalizumab, SID/EID), comparison (SID)



					vs EID), outcomes (MS).
Clerico et al. - Extending the Interval of Natalizumab Dosing Is Efficacy Preserved.pdf	Extending the Interval of Natalizumab Dosing: Is Efficacy Preserved?	Marinella Clerico	2019	0.95	The paper is an observational study evaluating the noninferiority of extended interval dosing (EID) versus standard interval dosing (SID) of natalizumab in adults with multiple sclerosis (MS). It meets all criteria: population includes adults, intervention includes natalizumab (with EID/SID as the comparison groups), comparison is between EID and SID, and outcomes are MS-related (annualized relapse rate).
De Mercanti et al. - 2021 - MRI activity and extended interval of Natalizumab dosing regimen: a multicentre Italian study.pdf	MRI activity and extended interval of Natalizumab dosing regimen: a multicentre Italian study	Stefania Federica De Mercanti	2021	0.95	The paper studies adults with multiple sclerosis (MS) comparing standard interval dosing (SID) and extended interval dosing (EID) of natalizumab, focusing on MRI activity outcomes, which aligns with all specified PICO criteria.
Dekker et al. - 2019 - Long-term disease activity and disability progression in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis patients on natalizumab.pdf	Long-term disease activity and disability progression in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis patients on natalizumab	I. Dekkera,b	2019	0.95	The paper focuses on adults (population inclusion) receiving natalizumab (intervention inclusion) with outcomes related to multiple sclerosis (MS) (outcomes inclusion). The study population is adults ( $\geq 18$ years) and the intervention is natalizumab, which matches all specified criteria.
Derfuss et al. - 2017 - $\alpha$ 4-integrin receptor desaturation and disease activity return after natalizumab cessation.pdf	$\alpha$ 4-integrin receptor desaturation and disease activity return after natalizumab cessation	Tobias Derfuss	2017	0.95	The paper focuses on adults with relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS) who discontinued natalizumab, which matches the inclusion criteria for population (adults) and intervention (natalizumab). The outcomes measured are related to MS (disease



					activity, MRI lesions, relapses), fulfilling the outcomes criterion. The study design and content align with the specified criteria.
Foley et al. - 2022 - Comparison of switching to 6-week dosing of natalizumab versus continuing with 4-week dosing in pati.pdf	Comparison of switching to 6-week dosing of natalizumab versus continuing with 4-week dosing in patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (NOVA): a randomised, controlled, open-label, phase 3b trial	John F Foley	2022	0.95	The paper is a randomized controlled trial comparing switching to 6-week dosing of natalizumab versus continuing with 4-week dosing in adults with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis. It meets all PICO criteria: population (adults), intervention (natalizumab, included), comparison (6-week vs 4-week dosing), and outcomes (MS-related lesion counts).
Fuentes-Rumí et al. - 2020 - Prevention of rebound effect after natalizumab withdrawal in multiple sclerosis. Study of two high-d.pdf	Prevention of rebound effect after natalizumab withdrawal in multiple sclerosis. Study of two high-dose methylprednisolone schedules	Luna Fuentes-Rumía	2020	0.95	The paper focuses on adults with multiple sclerosis (population) receiving natalizumab (intervention) and evaluates the use of high-dose methylprednisolone schedules during natalizumab washout to prevent rebound effects (outcomes: MS-related relapse, EDSS, MRI activity). It meets all inclusion criteria for population (adults), intervention (natalizumab), and outcomes (MS).
Gudesblatt et al. - Improvement in Cognitive Function as Measured by NeuroTrax in Patients with Relapsing Multiple Sclerosis Treated with Natalizumab: A 2-Year Retrospective Analysis.pdf	Improvement in Cognitive Function as Measured by NeuroTrax in Patients with Relapsing Multiple Sclerosis Treated with Natalizumab: A 2-Year Retrospective Analysis	Mark Gudesblatt	2018	0.95	The paper includes adult patients with relapsing multiple sclerosis treated with natalizumab (the intervention), and evaluates cognitive function (an outcome related to MS) over 2 years. The population is adults, intervention is natalizumab (included), and



					outcomes are MS-related (cognitive function). No comparison group is required as per criteria, and all criteria are met.
Jakimovski et al. - 2023 - Patient-reported outcomes based on discontinuation or continuous treatment with natalizumab New Yor (1).pdf	Patient-reported outcomes based on discontinuation or continuous treatment with natalizumab: New York State Multiple Sclerosis Consortium (NYSMSC) study	Dejan Jakimovski	2023	0.95	The paper focuses on patient-reported outcomes for adults with multiple sclerosis treated with natalizumab (including SID/EID regimens), comparing those who discontinued versus continued treatment, and assessing short-term outcomes after infusion. It meets all specified criteria: population is adults, intervention is natalizumab (SID/EID included), outcomes relate to MS, and no exclusion criteria are violated.
Kieseier et al. - Currently Approved Disease-Modifying Drugs Monoclonal Antibody Natalizumab.pdf	Translational Neuroimmunology in Multiple Sclerosis	B.C. Kieseier	2016	0.95	The paper focuses on Natalizumab, which is included in the intervention criteria. The population is adults (as specified in inclusion criteria), and outcomes relate to MS. All PICO criteria are met.
Kleerekooper et al. - 2017 - Disease activity following pregnancy-related discontinuation of natalizumab in MS.pdf	Disease activity following pregnancy-related discontinuation of natalizumab in MS	Iris Kleerekooper	2018	0.95	The paper studies disease activity and disability progression in adults with relapsing-remitting MS following pregnancy-related discontinuation of natalizumab, which matches the PICO criteria (Population: Adults; Intervention: Natalizumab; Outcomes: MS).
Magro et al. - 2023 - Natalizumab wearing-off symptoms effect of extend interval dosing during Sars-CoV-2 pandemic	Natalizumab wearing-off symptoms: effect of extend interval dosing during Sars-CoV-2 pandemic	Giuseppe Magro	2023	0.95	The paper focuses on adults treated with Natalizumab (intervention) comparing standard interval dosing



CoV-2 pandemic.pdf					(SID) to extended interval dosing (EID), with outcomes related to Multiple Sclerosis (MS) including EDSS and MRI. It meets all inclusion criteria for population (adults), intervention (Natalizumab, SID/EID), and outcomes (MS).
McQueen et al. - 2015 - Increased Relapse Activity for Multiple Sclerosis Natalizumab Users Who Become Nonpersistent A Retr.pdf	Increased Relapse Activity for Multiple Sclerosis Natalizumab Users Who Become Nonpersistent: A Retrospective Study	R. Brett McQueen, PhD	2015	0.95	The paper focuses on natalizumab users (intervention included), includes adult population (excludes children), and evaluates outcomes related to multiple sclerosis (MS). All PICO criteria are met.
Melis et al. - 2014 - Post-natalizumab clinical and radiological findings in a cohort of multiple sclerosis patients 12-m.pdf	Post-natalizumab clinical and radiological findings in a cohort of multiple sclerosis patients: 12-month follow-up	Marta Melis	2013	0.95	The paper focuses on post-natalizumab clinical and radiological findings in multiple sclerosis patients, which matches the intervention (Natalizumab included) and outcomes (MS). The population is adults (no children included), so it meets all criteria.
Monschein et al. - 2023 - Real-world use of natalizumab in Austria data from the Austrian Multiple Sclerosis Treatment Registry (AMSTR).pdf	Real-world use of natalizumab in Austria: data from the Austrian Multiple Sclerosis Treatment Registry (AMSTR)	Tobias Monschein	2023	0.95	The paper focuses on the real-world use of natalizumab (matching the intervention criterion), includes adult patients with multiple sclerosis (matching the population criterion), and reports outcomes related to MS (effectiveness and safety) (matching the outcomes criterion). No exclusion criteria are violated.
Nakamura et al. - 2024 - Natalizumab reduces loss of gray matter and thalamic volume in patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis: A post hoc analysis from the	Natalizumab reduces loss of gray matter and thalamic volume in patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis: A post hoc analysis from the	Kunio Nakamura	2024	0.95	The paper studies natalizumab (included intervention) versus placebo (comparison) in adults with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (included)



	randomized, placebo-controlled AFFIRM trial				population), evaluating gray matter and thalamic volume loss (relevant MS outcomes). All criteria are met.
Natalizumab related progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy.pdf	DRUG DISCOVERY TODAY DISEASE MODELS Natalizumab related progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	Lana Zhovtis Ryerson	2020	0.95	The paper focuses on natalizumab (an included intervention) in adults with multiple sclerosis (included population), discussing its association with progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (the outcome). It also covers standard interval dosing (SID) and extended interval dosing (EID) as part of the intervention, which aligns with the inclusion criteria.
Nicholas et al. - 194 Natalizumab treatment for MS UK and global results from TOP.pdf	MS DISEASE MODIFYING THERAPY (DMT) SEQUENCING – TYSABRI TO MAVENCLAD DE-ESCALATION IN JC- VIRUS POSITIVE MS PATIENTS	Tatiana Mihalova	2019	0.95	The paper focuses on MS patients (adults) undergoing de-escalation from Tysabri (Natalizumab) to Mavenclad, which falls under the included intervention category (Natalizumab). The outcomes relate to MS, and the population is adults, meeting all inclusion criteria.
Nikfar et al. - 2010 - A meta-analysis on the efficacy and tolerability of natalizumab in relapsing multiple sclerosis.pdf	A meta-analysis on the efficacy and tolerability of natalizumab in relapsing multiple sclerosis	Shekoufeh Nikfar	2010	0.95	The paper is a meta-analysis evaluating natalizumab (included intervention) in adults (included population) for multiple sclerosis outcomes (included outcomes: efficacy/tolerability). All PICO criteria are met.
PIIS0022510X1830251X.pdf	Predictors of relapse and disability progression in MS patients who discontinue disease-modifying therapy	Ilya Kistera	2018	0.95	The paper studies adults (age $\geq 18$ ) with multiple sclerosis who discontinued natalizumab (an included intervention) and evaluates outcomes of relapse and disability progression (included outcomes). All PICO criteria are met.



PIIS0165572817300553.pdf	Short communication Massive intracerebral Epstein-Barr virus reactivation in lethal multiple sclerosis relapse after natalizumab withdrawal	Barbara Serafini	2017	0.95	The paper describes a case of lethal multiple sclerosis (MS) relapse after natalizumab withdrawal in an adult patient, which aligns with the inclusion criteria for population (adults), intervention (natalizumab), and outcomes (MS).
PIIS0165572818300468.pdf	Epstein-Barr virus-associated immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome as possible cause of fulminant multiple sclerosis relapse after natalizumab interruption	Barbara Serafini	2018	0.95	The paper describes a case of fatal multiple sclerosis (MS) relapse after natalizumab interruption, which aligns with the inclusion criteria for intervention (natalizumab), population (adult), and outcomes (MS). The study focuses on EBV-associated immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome following natalizumab withdrawal, meeting the specified criteria.
PIIS2211034821002418.pdf	Natalizumab discontinuation in a Dutch real-world cohort	E.M.E. Coerver	2021	0.95	The paper focuses on natalizumab discontinuation in a real-world cohort of adults with multiple sclerosis (MS), which aligns with the inclusion criteria for population (adults), intervention (natalizumab), and outcomes (MS). The study examines characteristics and reasons for discontinuing natalizumab, meeting all specified criteria.
PIIS2211034821002613.pdf	Is natalizumab a safe treatment for patients with multiple sclerosis in the COVID-19 pandemic? Data from the first year of the pandemic	Judit Díaz-Díaz	2021	0.95	The paper focuses on natalizumab treatment in patients with multiple sclerosis during the COVID-19 pandemic, which matches the intervention (natalizumab) and population (adults with MS) criteria. The



					outcomes relate to MS patients, fulfilling the outcomes requirement.
Polman et al. - 2006 - A randomized, placebo-controlled trial of natalizumab for relapsing multiple sclerosis.pdf	A Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial of Natalizumab for Relapsing Multiple Sclerosis	Chris H. Polman	2006	0.95	The paper is a randomized, placebo-controlled trial of natalizumab for relapsing multiple sclerosis. The population includes adults (18–50 years), the intervention is natalizumab (included in PICO criteria), the comparison is placebo, and outcomes focus on multiple sclerosis (MS) endpoints such as relapse rate, disability progression, and MRI lesion counts. All criteria are met.
PPA-20791-an-update-on-the-use-of-natalizumab-in-the-treatment-of-mult_051915.pdf	An update on the use of natalizumab in the treatment of multiple sclerosis: appropriate patient selection and special considerations	Barbara Kornek	2015	0.95	The paper focuses on natalizumab (included intervention) in adults (included population) with outcomes related to multiple sclerosis (MS), meeting all specified inclusion criteria.
Riancho et al. - 2021 - Does Extended Interval Dosing Natalizumab Preserve Effectiveness in Multiple Sclerosis A 7 Year-Ret.pdf	Does Extended Interval Dosing Natalizumab Preserve Effectiveness in Multiple Sclerosis? A 7 Year-Retrospective Observational Study	Javier Riancho	2021	0.95	The paper studies adults (population) receiving natalizumab with extended interval dosing (intervention), focusing on outcomes related to multiple sclerosis (MS). It meets all specified inclusion criteria for population, intervention, and outcomes, and does not violate any exclusion criteria.
Ryerson et al. - 2023 - Exploratory clinical efficacy and patient-reported outcomes from NOVA: A randomized controlled study.pdf	Exploratory clinical efficacy and patient-reported outcomes from NOVA: A randomized controlled study of intravenous natalizumab 6-week dosing versus continued 4-week dosing for relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis	Lana Zhovtis Ryerson	2023	0.95	The paper is a randomized controlled trial (NOVA) comparing intravenous natalizumab 6-week dosing (intervention) versus continued 4-week dosing (comparison) in adults with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (MS). It reports multiple MS-related



					outcomes including clinical efficacy endpoints (EDSS, walking speed, manual dexterity, cognitive processing speed) and patient-reported outcomes (PROs). All PICO criteria are met: population is adults, intervention is natalizumab (included), comparison...
Salhofer-Polanyi et al. - 2014 - What to expect after natalizumab cessation in a real-life setting.pdf	What to expect after natalizumab cessation in a real-life setting	Salhofer-Polanyi S	2014	0.95	The paper includes adults (population) with MS who discontinued natalizumab (intervention), evaluating MS-related outcomes (disease activity rebound). All PICO criteria are met.
Spelman et al. - 2017 - In treatment-naive patients with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS), initiating natalizum.pdf	Comparative efficacy of switching to natalizumab in active multiple sclerosis	Timothy Spelman	2015	0.95	The paper studies adults with multiple sclerosis who switched to natalizumab versus those who switched between glatiramer acetate (GA) and interferon-beta (IFNb), with outcomes related to MS (relapse rate, disability progression). It meets all PICO criteria: population (adults), intervention (natalizumab), comparison (IFNb/GA switch), outcomes (MS).
Subramanian et al. - 2021 - Natalizumab Induces Changes of Cerebrospinal Fluid Measures in Multiple Sclerosis.pdf	Natalizumab Induces Changes of Cerebrospinal Fluid Measures in Multiple Sclerosis	Ranjani Ganapathy Subramanian	2021	0.95	The paper focuses on adults with multiple sclerosis (MS) treated with natalizumab (NTZ), evaluating its effects on cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) measures and other MS-related outcomes. The population is adults (excludes children), the intervention is natalizumab (included), and outcomes are MS-related. All criteria are met.
Trojano et al. - 2021 - A randomized study of natalizumab dosing regimens	Randomized study of natalizumab dosing regimens	Maria Trojano	2021	0.95	The paper is a randomized study examining natalizumab



natalizumab dosing regimens for relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis.pdf	for relapsing–remitting multiple sclerosis				dosing regimens in adults with relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS), which satisfies the Population (adults) and Intervention (natalizumab, including subcutaneous administration as part of regimens) criteria. The outcomes focus on MS-related efficacy (MRI lesions, relapse rate) and safety, aligning with the Outcomes criterion. No exclusion criteria for intervention (e.g., ocrelizumab, fingolimod) are violated.
van Kempen et al. - 2018 - The majority of natalizumab-treated MS patients have high natalizumab concentrations at time of redosing.pdf	The majority of natalizumab-treated MS patients have high natalizumab concentrations at time of redosing	Zoé LE van Kempen	2018	0.95	The paper focuses on natalizumab (included intervention) in adults (included population) with outcomes related to multiple sclerosis (included outcome). It meets all inclusion criteria and no exclusion criteria are violated.
van Kempen et al. - 2020 - Personalized extended interval dosing of natalizumab in MS A prospective multicenter trial.pdf	Personalized extended interval dosing of natalizumab in MS - a prospective multicenter trial	Zoé L.E. van Kempen	2020	0.95	The paper is a prospective multicenter trial evaluating personalized extended interval dosing of natalizumab in adults with relapsing remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS). The population is adults (inclusion), the intervention is natalizumab (included in intervention criteria), and outcomes include MS-related measures (gadolinium enhancing lesions, new/enlarging T2 lesions, relapses, Expanded Disability Status Scale for MS). All PICO criteria are met.
Yousry et al. - 2006 - Evaluation of Patients	Evaluation of Patients	Tarek A. Yousry	2006	0.95	The paper evaluates adults



Evaluation of patients treated with natalizumab for progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy.pdf	Treated with Natalizumab for Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy			treated with natalizumab (matching intervention inclusion) for outcomes related to MS (matching outcomes inclusion). The population is adults (exclusion of children is met), and there is no comparison group that violates the criteria. All PICO criteria are satisfied.
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