

**Online Table 1. Use of disease modifying therapies by demographic and clinical characteristics in 2000 and 2009 at time of interview <sup>a</sup>**

	<b>2000 users</b> <i>(n = 1,193)</i> <b>(55.3% of sample of 2,156)</b>	<b>2009 users</b> <i>(n=1,651)</i> <b>(70.0% of sample of 2,361)</b>
<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>n (%)</b>	<b>n (%)</b>
Male	242 (20.3)	336 (20.4)
Female	951 (79.7)	1,315 (79.6)
<b>Age, years</b>		
18-34	150 (12.6)	121 (7.3)
35-44	362 (30.3)	296 (17.9)
45-54	447 (37.5)	531 (32.2)
55-64	203 (17.0)	543 (32.9)
65-74	26 (2.2)	141 (8.5)
75+	5 (0.4)	17 (1.0)
<b>Race</b>		
White	1,036 (86.8)	1,430 (86.6)
African-American	59 (4.9)	129 (7.8)
Other	40 (3.4)	33 (2.0)
Multiple Races	NA	40 (2.4)
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Non-Hispanic	1,135 (95.1)	1,554 (94.1)
Hispanic	56 (4.7)	95 (5.8)
<b>Marital status</b>		
Married/Living together	798 (66.9)	1,194 (72.3)
Widowed	30 (2.5)	61 (3.7)
Divorced/Separated	198 (16.6)	215 (13.0)
Never married	166 (13.9)	180 (10.9)

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<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>n (%)</b>	<b>n (%)</b>
<b>Education</b>		
High school graduate or less	292 (24.5)	282 (17.1)
Some college/nursing degree	N/A	499 (30.2)
College graduate	690 (57.8)	491 (29.7)
Post graduate	194 (16.3)	377 (22.8)
<b>Employment status</b>		
Employed	681 (57.1)	710 (43.0)
Unemployed	510 (42.7)	941 (57.0)
<b>Family income, \$ <sup>b</sup></b>		
<25,000	185 (15.5)	238 (14.4)
25,000 - <50,000	344 (28.8)	314 (19.0)
50,000 - <75,000	628 (52.6)	977 (59.2)
75,000 - <100,000		
100,000+		
<b>Census region</b>		
Northeast	310 (26.0)	436 (26.4)
Midwest	293 (24.6)	442 (26.8)
South	308 (25.8)	412 (25.0)
West	282 (23.6)	361 (21.9)
<b>Urban/rural status</b>		
Urban	1,005 (84.2)	1367 (82.8)
Rural	188 (15.8)	284 (17.2)

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<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>n (%)</b>	<b>n (%)</b>
<b>Health insurance coverage</b>		
Yes	1167 (98.2)	1619 (98.1)
No	26 (1.8)	32 (1.9)
<b>Health insurance type <sup>c</sup></b>		
Private only	NA	944 (57.2)
Medicare only	NA	102 (6.2)
Other public only	NA	112 (6.8)
Mixed coverage	NA	457 (27.7)
Uninsured	26 (1.2)	32 (1.9)
<b>Course</b>		
Relapsing-remitting	834 (69.9)	1165 (70.6)
Secondary progressive	220 (18.4)	330 (20.0)
Primary progressive	90 (7.5)	84 (5.1)
Progressive-relapsing	38 (3.2)	60 (3.6)
<b>Duration since diagnosis, years</b>		
1-5	627 (52.6)	391 (23.7)
6-10	408 (34.2)	472 (28.6)
11-15		277 (74.3)
16-20	158 (13.2)	202 (57.9)
20+		308 (49.4)
<b>Relapses in past year <sup>d</sup></b>		
0	645 (54.1)	943 (57.1)

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<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>n (%)</b>	<b>n (%)</b>
1	423 (35.5)	601 (36.4)
2		
3-4	92 (7.7)	63 (3.8)
5+	33 (2.8)	17 (1.0)
<b>Disability status <sup>e</sup></b>		
No MS symptoms	608 (51.0)	863 (52.3)
Mild MS symptoms with no limitations on activity or Non-ambulatory symptoms		
Trouble walking but no aid used	136 (11.4)	146 (8.8)
Can walk 25 feet without a cane	122 (10.2)	176 (10.7)
Cannot walk 25 feet without a cane	169 (14.2)	206 (12.5)
Cannot walk 25 feet without bilateral support	61 (5.1)	127 (7.7)
Requires wheelchair or scooter	94 (7.9)	129 (7.8)
Completely bedridden	0 (0.0)	4 (0.2)

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<sup>a</sup> Demographic and disease characteristics reflect status at the time of interview. DMT use in 2000 reflects status at the time of interview and in 2009 covers the entire recall period.

<sup>b</sup> Total combined income before taxes of all family members and from all sources during previous calendar year, including money from jobs, net income from business, farm or rent, pensions, dividends, interest, social security, retirement income, disability insurance, unemployment payments, public assistance, etc.

<sup>c</sup> Health insurance types: “Private only” includes commercial, Tricare, American Association of Retired Persons, drug plans; “Other public only” includes any public insurance except Medicare, i.e. Medicaid, General Medical Assistance, Veterans Health Administration, Indian Health Service, Workers Compensation, other government plan; “Mixed coverage” includes any combination of private plus public insurance.

<sup>d</sup> Standardized to a 12-month recall period.

<sup>e</sup> Source: Hohol MJ, Orav EJ, Weiner HL. Disease steps in multiple sclerosis: a simple approach to evaluate disease progression. *Neurology*. 1995;45:251-255. Based on free text responses from previous waves of Slifka study interviews, ‘no MS symptoms’ and ‘completely bedridden’ were added. “Non-ambulatory symptoms” include “sensory abnormalities”, “bladder impairment”, “incoordination”, “weakness”, or “fatigue” of any severity.