

# The Emotional Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Individuals with Progressive Multiple Sclerosis

**Authors:** Nancy D. Chiaravalloti, PhD<sup>1,2</sup>, Maria Pia Amato, MD<sup>3,4</sup>, Giampaolo Bricchetto, MD, PhD<sup>5,6</sup>, Jeremy Chataway, PhD<sup>7,8</sup>, Ulrik Dalgas, PhD<sup>9</sup>, John DeLuca, PhD<sup>1,2</sup>, Cecilia Meza, MA<sup>10</sup>, Nancy B. Moore, MA<sup>1</sup>, Peter Feys, PhD<sup>11</sup>, Massimo Filippi, MD<sup>12,13,14,15</sup>, Jennifer Freeman, PhD<sup>16</sup>, Matilde Inglese, MD, PhD<sup>17,18</sup>, Rob Motl, PhD<sup>19</sup>, Maria Assunta Rocca, MD<sup>12,13</sup>, Brian M. Sandroff, PhD<sup>1,19</sup>, Amber Salter, PhD<sup>20</sup>, Gary Cutter, PhD<sup>21</sup>, Anthony Feinstein, MPhil, PhD<sup>10</sup>. On behalf of the CogEx Research Team.

## **Affiliations:**

1. Kessler Foundation, East Hanover, NJ, USA.
2. Department of Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation, Rutgers New Jersey Medical School, Newark, NJ, USA.
3. Department NEUROFARBA, Section Neurosciences, University of Florence, Florence, Italy.
4. IRCCS Fondazione Don Carlo Gnocchi, Florence, Italy.
5. Scientific Research Area, Italian Multiple Sclerosis Foundation (FISM), via Operai 40, 16149, Genoa, Italy.
6. AISM Rehabilitation Service, Italian Multiple Sclerosis Society, Genoa, Italy.
7. Queen Square Multiple Sclerosis Centre, Department of Neuroinflammation, UCL Queen Square Institute of Neurology, Faculty of Brain Sciences, University College London, London, United Kingdom WC1B 5EH
8. National Institute for Health Research, University College London Hospitals, Biomedical Research Centre, London, UK
9. Exercise Biology, Department of Public Health, Aarhus University, Dalgas Avenue 4, DK-8000 Aarhus, Denmark.
10. Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto and Sunnybrook Health Sciences Centre, Toronto, ON M5R 3B6, Canada.
11. REVAL. Faculty of Rehabilitation Sciences, Hasselt University, Diepenbeek, Belgium.
12. Neuroimaging Research Unit, Institute of Experimental Neurology, IRCCS San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy
13. Neurology Unit, IRCCS San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy
14. Neurophysiology Unit, IRCCS San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy
15. Vita-Salute San Raffaele University, Milan, Italy
16. Faculty of Health, School of Health Professions, University of Plymouth, Devon, UK
17. Department of Neuroscience, Rehabilitation, Ophthalmology, Genetics, Maternal and Child Health, and Center of Excellence for Biomedical Research, University of Genoa, Genoa, Italy
18. Ospedale Policlinico San Martino-IRCCS, Genoa, Italy.
19. Department of Physical Therapy, University of Alabama at Birmingham, United States of America
20. Division of Biostatistics, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA

21. Department of Biostatistics, University of Alabama at Birmingham, United States of America

**Corresponding author:**

Nancy D. Chiaravalloti, PhD  
120 Eagle Rock Avenue, Suite 100  
East Hanover, NJ 07936  
Email: [nchiaravalloti@kesslerfoundation.org](mailto:nchiaravalloti@kesslerfoundation.org)

ORCID for each author:

Nancy Chiaravalloti: [0000-0003-2943-7567](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2943-7567)  
Maria Pia Amato, MD: [0000-0003-3325-3760](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3325-3760)  
Giampaolo Bricchetto, MD, PhD: [0000-0003-2026-3572](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2026-3572)  
Jeremy Chataway, PhD: [0000-0001-7286-6901](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7286-6901)  
Ulrik Dalgas, PhD: [0000-0003-4132-2789](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4132-2789)  
John DeLuca, PhD: [0000-0003-3745-4156](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3745-4156)  
Cecilia Meza, MA: Not available  
Nancy B. Moore, MA: Not available  
Peter Feys, PhD: [0000-0002-5680-5495](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5680-5495)  
Massimo Filippi, MD: [0000-0002-5485-0479](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5485-0479),  
Jennifer Freeman, PhD  
Matilde Inglese, MD, PhD: [0000-0002-9610-0297](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9610-0297)  
Rob Motl, PhD  
Maria Assunta Rocca, MD: [0000-0003-2358-4320](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2358-4320)  
Brian M. Sandroff, PhD: [0000-0002-2013-7632](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2013-7632)  
Amber Salter, PhD: [0000-0002-1088-110X](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1088-110X)  
Gary Cutter, PhD: [0000-0002-8455-980X](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8455-980X)  
Anthony Feinstein, MPhil, PhD: [0000-0002-0132-0909](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0132-0909)

## Abstract

**Objective:** Individuals with pre-existing chronic illness have shown increased anxiety and depression due to COVID-19. Here, we examine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on emotional symptomatology and quality of life in individuals with Progressive Multiple Sclerosis (PMS).

**Methods:** Data were obtained during a randomized clinical trial on rehabilitation taking place at 11 centers in North America and Europe. Participants included 131 individuals with PMS. Study procedures were interrupted in accordance with governmental restrictions as COVID-19 spread. During study closure, a *COVID Impact Survey* was administered via telephone or email to all participants, along with measures of depressive symptoms, anxiety symptoms, quality of life and MS symptomatology that were previously administered pre-pandemic.

**Results:** 4% of respondents reported COVID-19 infection. No significant changes were noted in anxiety, quality of life, or the impact of MS symptomatology on daily life from baseline to lockdown. While total HADS depression scores increased significantly at follow up, this did not translate into more participants scoring above the HADS threshold for clinically significant depression. No significant relationships were noted between disease duration, processing speed ability or EDSS and changes in symptoms of depression or anxiety.

Most participants reported impact of the virus on their psychological well-being, with little impact on financial well-being. Perceived impact of the pandemic on physical and psychological well-being was correlated with the impact of MS symptomatology on daily life, as well as changes in depression.

**Conclusions:** Overall, little change was noted in symptoms of depression or anxiety or overall quality of life.

**Keywords / Search Terms:** COVID-19, depression, anxiety, progressive multiple sclerosis, quality of life

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## **Declarations**

**Ethics approval.** Ethics committee approvals have been attained at all data collection sites and all study procedures have therefore been performed in accordance with the ethical standards laid down in the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki and its later amendments.

**Consent to participate** all persons gave their informed consent prior to their inclusion in the study.

**Consent for publication** Authors provide their consent for publication.

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## **The Emotional Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Individuals with Progressive Multiple Sclerosis**

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was declared a pandemic on March 11, 2020 by the World Health Organization [1]. Neurological involvement is common in COVID-19, with greater symptoms in more severe cases [2]. Individuals with underlying neurological impairment are vulnerable to infection, and those infected have worse outcomes [3].

Individuals with Multiple Sclerosis (MS) are typically on immunosuppressive/modulating medication placing them at-risk of infection from viruses [4] and are hypothetically at-risk for developing more severe forms of COVID-19 [5]. These individuals additionally have increased vulnerability to the neuropsychiatric concomitants of COVID-19, due to pre-existing neuropsychiatric symptomatology [6]. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown enormous psychological and social impact in the general population [7], not unlike other infectious diseases [8]. Mental health symptoms that can significantly impair functioning in otherwise healthy individuals [9], including stress, helplessness, and fear of becoming ill and dying have been observed [10,11]. The requirement to remain in quarantine has resulted in anger, confusion, anxiety and stress [12]. A recent systematic review and meta-analysis reported a 32% prevalence of anxiety and 34% prevalence of depression in the general population [13] with higher rates in females [14-18] and individuals reporting symptoms consistent with COVID-19 and poor perceived health [18].

Pre-existing chronic illness is thus associated with increased psychiatric distress due to the spread of COVID-19 [18,19], specifically increased stress, anxiety and depression [7,18,20], placing individuals with MS in a uniquely vulnerable position to experience greater psychiatric

symptomatology. We hypothesized that patients with Progressive Multiple Sclerosis (PMS) (PMS) would demonstrate increased depression and anxiety and poorer QOL during the COVID-19 pandemic, as compared with prior to the pandemic.

### **Methods**

Data for the current study were obtained during the course of a multi-arm, randomized, blinded, sham-controlled trial that includes a follow up period. The parent study includes 4 arms with different combinations of Cognitive Rehabilitation (CR), Exercise (EX), Sham Cognitive Rehabilitation (CR-S) and sham exercise (EX-S). Participants are randomized to a study arm upon completion of baseline testing. Data are collected at 11 sites in 6 countries [Canada (1 site), US (2 sites), UK (2 sites), Denmark (1 site), Belgium (1 site) and Italy (4 sites)]. Outcome measures include neuropsychological assessment, Patient Reported Outcomes (PROs) and neuroimaging. See Feinstein et al [21] for full study protocol.

Participants: Participants included 131 individuals with a clinically definite diagnosis of PMS (primary or secondary) of the 138 participants enrolled in the parent RCT. The mean age of the sample was 52 years (SD=6.9), with a mean disease duration of 14.4 years (SD=9.1). See Table 1 for demographic data. Given that these patients are generally the most impaired subtype of MS patients, they are thus the most likely to develop psychiatric symptomatology when facing a pandemic.

Patients were recruited via specialized in and outpatient MS clinics, as well as via media advertising prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and were at various points in study participation when study procedures were stopped at all sites due to the pandemic. Prior to initial study enrollment, all potential subjects completed a 2-step screening procedure, including a *pre-screening* examination in person or via telephone to collect basic information and a detailed face-

to-face screening for neurological, psychiatric, cognitive, and medical variables. Inclusion and exclusion criteria are summarized in Table 2 by screening step.

Procedure: The parent RCT received ethics approval at all institutions and a modification was approved at all institutions for additional PROs, including a *COVID Impact Survey*, to be administered during lockdown.

Ongoing study procedures were interrupted at each individual data collection site in accordance with governmental restrictions as COVID-19 spread worldwide and all data collection sites were under lockdown orders. During the study closure, all sites contacted participants by telephone on a weekly basis to maintain contact with the participants and update them on any new information regarding anticipated continuation of study procedures.

During this time, the study team developed a *COVID Impact Survey*, which was administered by a data collector via telephone or email to all enrolled participants between May 4, 2020 and July 5, 2020. All participants additionally completed selected Patient Reported Outcomes (PROs) that were previously administered at study enrollment (baseline) to evaluate changes in depression, anxiety, quality of life (QOL) and MS symptomatology during the time period in which lockdown restrictions were in place. Survey administration occurred after lockdown orders and the resultant implications were evident across all data collection centers as lockdown was in place; this is an important methodological detail due to the fact that higher mean levels of psychiatric symptoms (stress, anxiety, depression) have been observed after the sampled population began to experience the effects of stay at home orders [7]. The time between baseline PRO completion and lockdown survey completion varied (M=9.5 months, SD=4.1 months).

Assessments: Assessments in the current study included the COVID Impact Interview and several PROs administered at baseline and re-administered during lockdown.

*The COVID Impact Interview* was developed by the study team specifically for use in this study in an effort to evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown orders on individuals with PMS across the participating 11 centers, representing 6 countries in North America and Europe. It consists of 22 questions related to self and family exposure to COVID-19, length of time under lockdown orders, activities during lockdown, disease symptomatology and interactions with healthcare providers. A set of questions assessing the impact of the pandemic on psychological, financial and physical well-being were included with responses recorded on an integer scale (0-10, with 0 being no impact and 10 being maximal impact). The survey was administered in the individual's native language. Results were examined in response to each specific question.

*The Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale (HADS)* is widely used to assess psychological distress in non-psychiatric patients. It consists of two subscales, measured via 14 items, seven items for the anxiety subscale (HADS-Anxiety) and seven for the Depression (HADS-Depression) subscale [22]. Overall, it has demonstrated satisfactory psychometric properties in several different populations, including MS [23-26]. Each item is scored on a response-scale with four alternatives ranging between 0 and 3 and a higher score indicates greater anxiety or depression. The HADS-depression cutoff for clinical depression was defined as scores  $\geq 8.0$  [27].

*The Beck Depression Inventory -II (BDI-II)*[28] is an easily administered, 21-item scale that assesses various aspects of depression, useful in determining the presence and severity of

depressive symptoms. Each item is concerned with a specific aspect of depression (mood, motivation, appetite) and contains four statements of graded severity expressing how a person might think or feel about that particular aspect of depression. The total score is the sum of all statements endorsed by the participant. A higher score indicates greater depression.

The *Multiple Sclerosis Impact Scale (MSIS-29)* is a disease specific measure of the impact of MS. It consists of 29-items, 20 associated with a physical scale and 9 associated with a psychological scale where the sum of each scale is transformed to a scale of 0-100 and higher scores indicating worse health [29]. Items ask about the impact of MS on day-to-day life in the past two weeks rated on a 5-point Likert scale. The MSIS-29 has strong reliability and validity in MS samples [29], with existing evidence supporting its responsiveness in rehabilitation trials [30].

The *EuroQol (EQ-5D)*[31] is a widely used measure of QOL developed in Europe, often used in cost-effectiveness analyses. It evaluates QOL across 5 dimensions: mobility, self-care, usual activities, pain/discomfort, and anxiety/depression.

Analyses: Changes in responses from baseline to lockdown were evaluated using paired t-tests. Independent sample t-tests were utilized to examine sex differences (male versus female) in response patterns. Pearson (or Spearman, when appropriate) correlation coefficients examined the relationships between the COVID-19 Impact Interview and changes in specific PROs as well the relationship between EDSS, MS disease duration, baseline processing speed scores and changes in depression and anxiety.

## **Results**

### Longitudinal Changes on PROs

Mean scores across both time points on the outcome measures are presented in Table 3. In regard to the impact of COVID-19 on MS symptomatology in daily life, no significant differences were noted on the MSIS-29 from baseline to lockdown. Two measures of depressive symptoms were administered. No significant differences were noted on the BDI-II from baseline to lockdown; however, a significant difference was noted on the HADS-Depression scale from baseline to lockdown ( $p=0.033$ ), with a small increase in depression symptoms noted at the lockdown follow-up (Table 3). Further analyses indicate that this difference was driven by a substantial increase in depressive symptoms in the sample from Belgium, while the remaining 5 countries show similar levels of change ( $p<0.001$ ; Table 4). No significant difference was noted in regard to the number of patients meeting the HADS-depression cutoff for clinical depression, defined as scores  $\geq 8.0$ . No significant difference was noted from baseline to lockdown on the HADS-Anxiety Scale or any of the EQ-5D scales.

### Sex Differences

Independent sample t-tests were utilized to examine sex differences (male versus female) in response patterns. No significant differences were noted between males and females in symptoms of depression and anxiety, or overall QOL.

### COVID Impact Interview

In regard to the impact of COVID-19 on the study population, only 5 of the 131 respondents reported that he/she had been infected with COVID-19, with 15 reporting infections in other family members. 31 individuals knew someone that died from the virus. The majority of participants reported some impact of the virus on their psychological well-being (Figure 1), while little financial impact was reported.

In regard to activities during lockdown, 90% of respondents reported undertaking some form of cognitive activity, while 71% reported participating in some form of physical activity (Figure 2a and 2b). Overall, respondents reported a high level of social support (with 70% responding 8, 9 or 10 on a 10-point Likert scale). Only 57% of respondents reported any interaction with their medical team during lockdown orders, with a comparable proportion reporting MS symptom changes during the same time period (58%).

With only 5 of the 131 respondents reporting COVID-19 infection, statistical significance between these respondents and the non-infected respondents could not reliably be determined. However, some identifiable differences in these 5 individuals are worth noting qualitatively. An increase from baseline to lockdown was noted in the MSIS mental score in those who were infected with COVID-19, with an increase of 15.1 (SD=13.5) noted; this indicates a self-perceived worsening of challenges in daily life due to mental symptomatology. A similar decrement was noted in the MSIS physical score, with an increase of 7.2 (SD=20.07) noted. Depressive symptoms also appeared to be negatively impacted, with a 1-point increase on the BDI (SD=7.6) and a 1.8 (SD=5.5) point increase on the HADS-depression.

#### Relationships between PROs and COVID Responses

No significant relationships were noted between MS disease duration, EDSS, or SDMT z-score (processing speed) and changes in depression and anxiety (range of r values: -0.08-0.13).

Significant correlations were noted between differences in the MSIS-29 Mental Scale from baseline to lockdown and the degree to which the respondents felt the pandemic impacted their physical well-being ( $r = -0.24$ ,  $p = 0.009$ ), psychological well-being ( $r = -0.20$ ,  $p < 0.03$ ) and MS disease course ( $r = -0.21$ ,  $p = 0.02$ ). As perceived impact of MS symptoms on mental functioning increased during lockdown, participants similarly reported greater impact on physical and psychological well-being and MS disease course. Significant correlations were also noted between differences in the HADS-depression scale and the degree to which the pandemic negatively influenced MS disease course ( $r = -0.19$ ,  $p = 0.048$ ) and the EQ5D Anxiety / Depression scale and the degree to which the respondent felt the pandemic impacted his/her psychological well-being ( $r = -0.20$ ,  $p = 0.03$ ).

## **Discussion**

No statistically significant changes in perceived MS symptomatology were noted from baseline to the COVID follow-up conducted during lockdown in our sample of individuals with PMS. Despite the fact that the majority of participants reported some impact of the virus on their psychological well-being on the COVID Impact Interview, we saw little change in regard to symptoms of depression and anxiety and overall QOL on standardized PROs. The international composition of our sample indicates that these findings are largely consistent across widely dispersed geographical locations.

There are several potential explanations for this pattern of results. First, one must consider the impact of diligence in self-protection on psychological well-being. Others have

hypothesized that individuals with a significant medical history may feel increased vulnerability to COVID-19 [34]. It is possible that individuals with PMS were diligent about protecting themselves from very early in the pandemic because of their increased risk of infection and subjective feelings of vulnerability. Their efforts for self-protection may have increased their level of comfort because they were diligent in following safety precautions, thus mitigating their anxiety and depression. This may have resulted in less anxiety and depression symptoms than what might be expected under normal circumstances and seen in the general population.

Additionally, individuals with PMS already experience substantial physical disability that often leads to some degree of isolation in daily life. Thus, the drastic societal changes in social interaction due to lockdown orders may have been less impactful for this population due to the fact that their activities have already been significantly restricted for quite some time. Social isolation has been shown to have significant impact on mental health in numerous studies [32], with social isolation and loneliness being associated with depression in the general population [33]. It may be that our sample of individuals with PMS were already accustomed to some degree of social isolation, thus easing the transition to lockdown.

The impact of experience in living with medical uncertainty also cannot be overestimated. Studies conducted early in the COVID-19 outbreak in China concluded that fear of the unknown and uncertainty can lead to increased stress, anxiety and depression [35]. Zandifar and colleagues similarly highlighted the role of unpredictability, uncertainty, and seriousness of the disease in such psychiatric symptomatology [36]. However, individuals with MS live with medical uncertainty from the time of diagnosis and thus have experience dealing with the associated discomfort. Individuals with PMS thus may not be experiencing the psychological discomfort that comes with such uncertainty in the face of COVID-19. The

psychiatric symptomatology they are experiencing is thus less than that which is seen in the general population.

Finally, the large majority of our sample additionally reported engagement in both cognitive and physical activities during lockdown. This is an encouraging finding and likely contributed to the little change observed in psychiatric symptomatology over the same time period. One of the aims of the parent RCT of the present study is to encourage a more active lifestyle and participants were all within some phase of the RCT when lockdown was initiated. Had the RCT run its full course prior to lockdown, engagement in cognitive and physical activities may have influenced changes in psychiatric symptomatology in a significantly positive way.

These same factors may be at play in the lack of significant differences seen in depression or anxiety between males and females in our PMS sample. This is contrary to that which is observed in the general population, in which females present with higher rates of anxiety and depression as compared with males [14-18]. Our sample is indeed 63% female, consistent with MS being more common in females. This larger proportion of females in which uncertainty may already be a normal component of life could potentially lead to less depression and anxiety in our female sample as compared to that which has been seen in the general population.

It is interesting to note that only 5 of the 131 respondents reported that he/she had been infected with COVID-19; this represents a 4% infection rate. This is however a higher infection rate than that which is seen in the general population within each country represented. The impact of the infection on MS symptoms was also quite evident, with those infected with COVID-19 showing worsening on both the MSIS-29 mental score (15-point increase) and the

MSIS-29 physical score (7-point increase). This is compared to a change of less than 1 on each of these scores in the full sample, indicating that infection with COVID-19 had a tremendous impact on the MS-related symptomatology and daily limitations that individuals with PMS experience. The change in depression scores in this subgroup however were consistent with changes noted in the full sample.

No relationship was noted between baseline MS-disease related variables (disease duration, processing speed ability, EDSS) and changes in depression, anxiety and QOL from baseline to lockdown. However, relationships were noted between changes in responses on the PROs and COVID Impact Interview. The perceived impact of the pandemic on physical and psychological well-being was correlated with the impact of MS symptomatology on daily life, as measured by the MSIS-29 mental scale, as well as changes in psychiatric symptomatology (HADS–depression, EQ5D Anxiety/Depression). These relationships attest to the importance of one’s perception of the impact of the pandemic on standardized measures of disease symptomatology, emotional functioning and QOL.

There are some limitations to the current study that deserve mention. Given that the full RCT through which this data was collected did not include a measure of stress, we did not measure changes in stress from baseline to lockdown. Given that elevated stress has been documented in the general population during the COVID-19 pandemic, these data would have been advantageous. Additionally, no questions were included regarding the severity of infection if an individual was indeed infected. We therefore could not examine the relationship between the severity of COVID-19 and changes in psychiatric symptomatology or the impact of MS on daily life. Another factor not examined in the current study was exposure to the news and potential misinformation. In the general population, depressive symptoms can be exacerbated by

misinformation and fabricated reports about COVID-19 [15] and people who follow COVID-19 the most in the news experience more anxiety [37], but we were unable to examine this relationship in PMS. In addition, the lockdown follow-up was completed toward the end of the lockdown period across all sites. It is possible that the time in lockdown had afforded patients the time to adjust emotionally to the lockdown and thus exhibit less emotional symptomology. Sample bias could have also potentially impacted our pattern of results. The current sample engaged / or was engaging in a 3-month intensive training study; these individuals could potentially have higher levels of self-efficacy and/or resilience. The many strengths of the study however, far outweigh these limitations. Specifically, the ongoing parent RCT allowed the comparison of pre-pandemic depression, anxiety and QOL to the same ratings completed during lockdown in a fairly large sample of individuals with PMS in 6 different countries. These unique data thus provide comparative values that are rarely available.

Overall, findings indicate that individuals living with PMS through the COVID-19 pandemic are adapting well to date. That is, minimal change was noted from pre-COVID status to assessments conducted during COVID-19 lockdown on depression, anxiety and QOL. Minimal changes were additionally noted in the impact of MS-related symptoms on daily life functioning on the limited measures utilized to assess this construct, with the exception of those infected with COVID-19. While the infection rate observed in our sample was higher than that which is seen in the general population, even those who contracted COVID-19 showed minimal change from pre-COVID depression, anxiety and QOL to ratings of depression, anxiety and QOL collected during lockdown.

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Table 1: Sample Demographics

<b>Demographic and Clinical Characteristics</b>	<b>(n=131)</b>
Age (in years), mean (SD)	52.1 (6.9)
Education (in years) , mean (SD)	13.1 (3.1)
Female (%)	63.4%
Country (%)	
Belgium	6.9%
Canada	12.2%
Denmark	9.2%
United Kingdom	20.6%
Italy	44.2%
United States	6.9%
Disease Duration, mean (SD)	14.4 (9.1)
Baseline SDMT score (z) , mean (SD)	-2.2 (0.79)
EDSS score, median (25th percentile, 75th percentile)	6.0 (4, 6.5)

Table 2: Inclusion and exclusion criteria

<b>Inclusion Criteria</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Screening</b>
Diagnosis	Clinically Definite PMS	Telephone
Age	25-65 years	Telephone
Ambulation	NOT wheelchair dependent (EDSS<7)	Telephone
Processing Speed Impairment	SDMT Total Score $\geq 1.282$ SD below published normative data (10th percentile).	In-person
<b>Exclusion Criteria</b>		
Substance Abuse	Use of illicit drugs, PCP, LSD, Stimulants, Amphetamines, Barbiturates, etc. (Cannabis use was acceptable).	Telephone
Neurological History	A history of central nervous system disease other than PMS (e.g. stroke, Parkinson's disease, traumatic brain injury)	Telephone
Severe Mental Illness	Psychotic symptoms, Bipolar Disorder, schizophrenia	Telephone
Medication use	Steroids use within the past 3 months	Telephone
Transport	Unable or unwilling to travel to the center for testing and training or requiring transportation by ambulance	Telephone
Medical Contraindication	No medical clearance from family doctor	Telephone
Current Exercise Routine	Currently performing medium to high intensity workouts according to the Exercise History Screening Questionnaire (GLTEQ score <23).	Telephone
Visual Acuity	Corrected near vision of at least 20/70 (to see the test materials). Severe nystagmus according to neurologist ratings.	In-person
Depression	Beck Depression Inventory II Score $\geq 29$	In-person
Language Comprehension	Token Test Score $\geq 29$	In-person
MRI compatibility (MRI sites only)	Failing the standard MRI screening form for MRI Compatibility	In-person

Table 3: Mean Responses on the BDI, HADS and MSIS\*

Variable	Baseline	Lockdown	p-value
<b>BDI Total Score</b>	11.3 (7.5)	12.1 (9.2)	0.329
<b>HADS Depression Score</b>	5.8 (3.7)	6.7 (4.6)	0.033
<b>HADS Anxiety Score</b>	5.9 (4.3)	6.0 (4.3)	0.748
<b>MSIS-29 Physical Score</b>	45.3 (21.6)	47.2 (22.4)	0.595
<b>MSIS-29 Mental Score</b>	34.3 (22.7)	35.1 (22.6)	0.915
<b>EQ5D Mobility</b>			0.707
<b>No Problems</b>	16(12.5)	11(8.8)	
<b>Slight</b>	25(19.5)	27(21.6)	
<b>Moderate</b>	51(39.8)	59(47.2)	
<b>Severe</b>	36(28.1)	27(21.6)	
<b>Unable</b>	0(0.0)	1(0.80)	
<b>EQ5D Self Care</b>			0.127
<b>No Problems</b>	67(52.3)	57(45.6)	
<b>Slight</b>	35(27.3)	37(29.6)	
<b>Moderate</b>	21(16.4)	25(20.0)	
<b>Severe</b>	5(3.9)	6(4.8)	
<b>EQ5D Usual Activities</b>			0.709
<b>No Problems</b>	22(17.3)	21(16.8)	
<b>Slight</b>	43(33.9)	31(24.8)	
<b>Moderate</b>	42(33.1)	60(48.0)	
<b>Severe</b>	20(15.7)	11(8.8)	
<b>Unable</b>	0(0.0)	2(1.6)	
<b>EQ5D Pain</b>			0.082
<b>No Problems</b>	35(27.3)	28(22.4)	
<b>Slight</b>	36(28.1)	36(28.8)	
<b>Moderate</b>	45(35.2)	42(33.6)	
<b>Severe</b>	9(7.0)	17(13.6)	

<b>Unable</b>	3(2.3)	2(1.6)	
<b>EQ5D Anxiety/Depression</b>			0.087
<b>No Problems</b>	67(52.3)	60(48.0)	
<b>Slight</b>	38(29.7)	35(28.0)	
<b>Moderate</b>	20(15.6)	23(18.4)	
<b>Severe</b>	3(2.3)	5(4.0)	
<b>Unable</b>	0(0.0)	2(1.6)	

\* The average time between baseline PRO completion and lockdown survey completion was 9.5 months (SD=4.1).

Table 4. Difference from baseline to lockdown in PROs by country

	<b>Total Sample n=131</b>	<b>Belgium n=9</b>	<b>Canada n=16</b>	<b>Denmark n=12</b>	<b>England n=27</b>	<b>Italy n=58</b>	<b>US n=9</b>	<b>P value</b>
<b>BDI</b>	-0.72(8.1)	1.1(6.2)	-4.3(10.8)	1.6(4.0)	-1.7(7.4)	-0.14(8.6)	0.11(4.9)	0.40
<b>HADS- depression</b>	-0.79(4.0)	-6.7(6.1)	-0.13(3.2)	0.25(2.8)	-0.43(2.6)	-0.53(4.1)	0.25(1.6)	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>HADS- anxiety</b>	-0.16(4.2)	-1.4(5.2)	-0.93(5.6)	0.33(3.4)	0.08(2.7)	0.09(4.6)	-0.50(2.8)	0.88
<b>MSIS- physical</b>	-0.74(16.5)	0.56(11.9)	-10.1(22.1)	2.4(12.7)	-1.7(11.1)	0.55(16.3)	11.8(20.6)	0.05
<b>MSIS - Mental</b>	0.02(19.7)	0.61(5.5)	-7.2(28.8)	2.0(16.4)	2.8(19.2)	0.17(20.1)	1.6(10.5)	0.74



Fig 1. Impact of COVID-19 on Psychological Well-Being (frequency of responses)

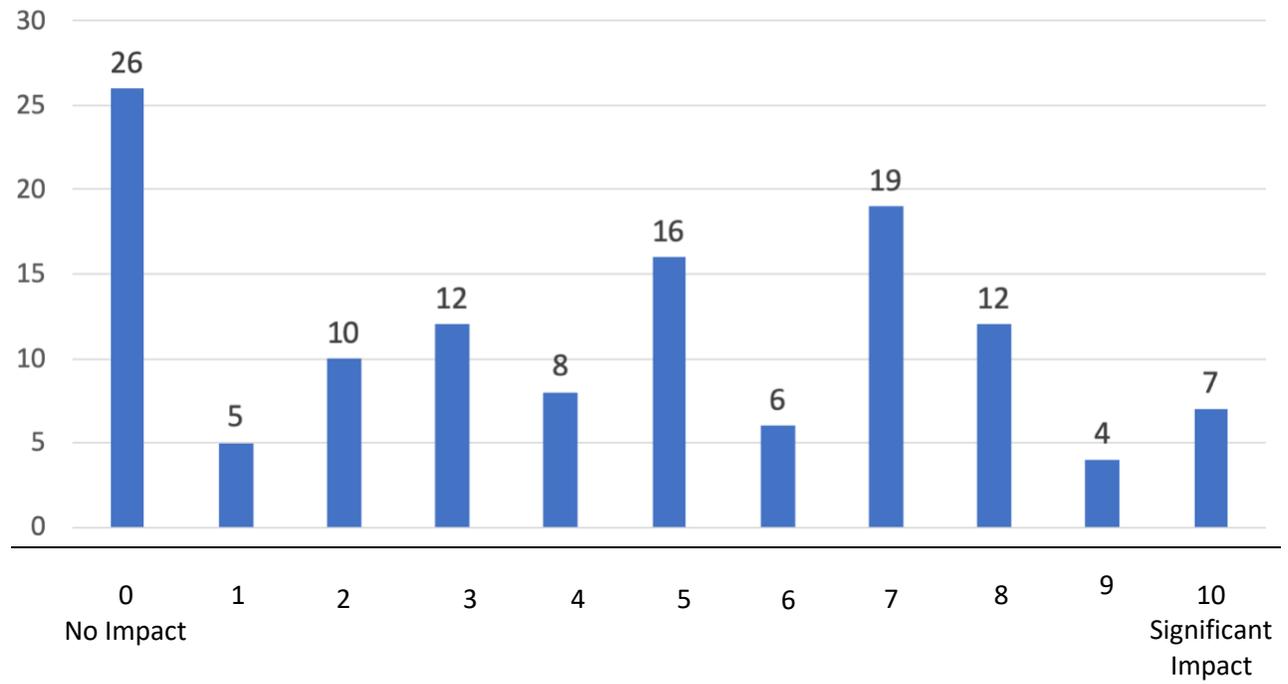


Fig 2a. Engagement in Cognitive Activities during Lockdown

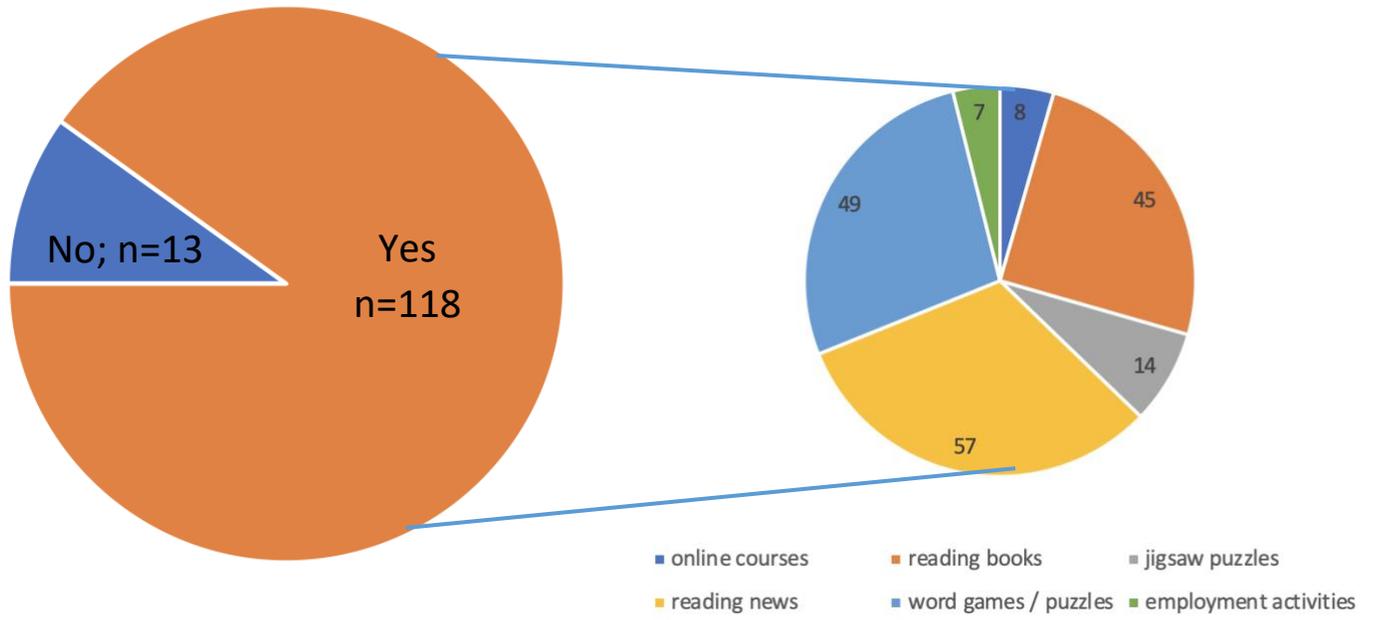


Fig 2b. Engagement in Physical Activities during Lockdown

