NOVARTIS

· New FREEDOMS/FREEDOMS II sub-group analysis showed Gilenya-treated patients were six-times more likely to achieve 'no evidence of disease activity (NEDA4)' vs placebo

· NEDA4 is based on four key measures of relapsing MS (RMS): relapses, MRI lesions, MS-related brain shrinkage and disability progression

· Separate analysis from the entire TRANSFORMS study showed that RMS patients treated with Gilenya were twice as likely to achieve NEDA4 vs Avonex ®

Basel, 21 April 2015 – Novartis announced today new analysis from the phase III FREEDOMS and FREEDOMS II trials prese nted at the 67th American Academy of Neurology (AAN) Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, USA. These data showed that previously-treated patients with highly-active relapsing multiple sclerosis (RMS) who were treated with Gilenya® (fingolimod) had a six-times greater likelihood of achieving 'no evidence of disease activity' across four key measures of disease activity compared to placebo over two years (odds ratio 6.35; 95% CI 3.02-13.35; *p*