Figure S1. Diagram illustrating the flow of participants through trial

Abbreviations: HC, healthy control; MS, multiple sclerosis.

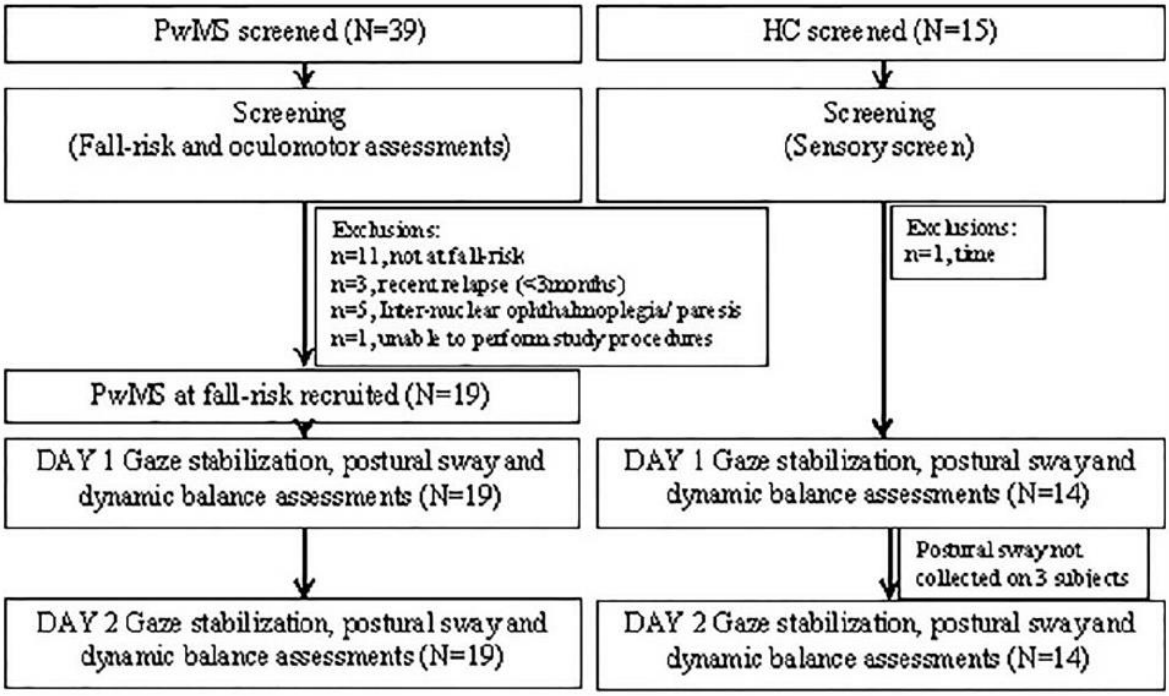

Figure S2. Video head impulse test equipment

Appendix S1. Gaze stabilization and postural sway assessment procedures

Gaze stabilization assessment procedures

Participants were seated and asked to fixate their eyes at a target on the wall at a 1-m distance in dim light. Passive horizontal (yaw) head impulses (amplitude, 10°-20°) to each side were administered by a single experimenter. The range for peak head velocity of the impulses was 120° to 350° per second. The eye velocity for the right side was assessed using a small, high-speed, lightweight digital video camera with a sampling rate of 250 Hz. An elastic strap was used to minimize the slippage of the camera relative to the head. A mirror reflected the image of the right eye to the camera. A rate sensor measured the head velocity (the stimulus). The camera, mirror, and rate sensor were assimilated into a spectacle frame. The manufacturer's registered software was used to capture and store the head and eye velocity data (the response).

Postural sway assessment procedures

Participants stood quietly with their head facing forward, arms at their sides, barefooted, and eyes open. The heels were 10 cm apart, and the toes were angled outward approximately 20°. The participant's height and weight were recorded. Butcher block paper was attached to the force platform to trace the participant's feet to ensure the same starting position across all trials. The center of pressure data, sampled at 200 Hz, were recorded and, therefore, subjected to filtering and postprocessing procedures. Ten trials for each participant were conducted, and each trial lasted 25 seconds.