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Poster Presentation

The Hypothesis Detect Multiple Sclerosis in Early Stage with Saliva Testing

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Abstract

Introduction: Recent studies point to the clinical and research efficacy of saliva as a respected diagnostic aid for observing Multiple Sclerosis. The objectives of this Hypothesis are to identify novel biomarkers recognized to Multiple Sclerosis in early stage in saliva and to determine if the levels of these markers correlate with level of these Cerebrospinal fluid and blood assays and urine of diagnostic in multiple sclerosis. **Materials and Methods:** In total, 200 MS patients (100 women) will recruit (in early and late level). Paired samples of saliva, cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), blood serum and urine will be collected to detect osteopontin, Melatonin, Uric acid (UA), malonic dialdehyde (MDA) and oligoclonal IgG an using multiplex proteomic immunoassays. **Results:** we hope to changes of osteopontin, Melatonin, Uric acid (UA), malonic dialdehyde (MDA) and oligoclonal IgG in saliva testing. **Conclusion:** If these parameters change in secretion of salivary gland we can design Microchip to diagnose MS in early stage with saliva testing.

Keywords: Multiple sclerosis, Saliva testing, Cerebrospinal fluid, Microchip

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