The Effect of Steroids on the Optic Neuritis in MS

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Abstract

Optic neuritis is an inflammatory disorder of the optic nerve inflammation and usually occurs in young’s with symptoms of eye pain and vision loss. It is a common symptom of MS. Optic neuritis is one of the first symptoms of MS that observable into disorders in white matter of cerebral cortex. The risk of MS in patients with optic neuritis during 2 years 20% in 15 years, 45-80% is calculated. In 1968, in Michigan a study showed that 65% of ophthalmologist and 90% of neurologists used corticosteroids for the treatment of Optic neuritis. Optic neuritis causes disorder in Brain-Blood Barrie (BBB), which causes inflammation of blood vessels. In treatment of optic neuritis in patient with MS used Methylprednisolone into intravenous and oral that caused accelerated recovery of vision but not caused visual improvement. In the treatment of optic neuritis from Methyl prednisolone, high doses of intravenous (IVMP) used that mechanism of action is unknown and reduce the potential for visual arousal and up to limit caused the return vision site to normal condition. Intravenous use of methyl prednisolone in a short period of time and in high doses can be reduced inflammation vision. Using Methylprednisolone continuously reduce disorder of brain-blood Barrie (BBB) and brief improvement of neurological side effects. Despite the effect of steroid drugs on nervous attack and neuroinflammation in patient with MS, more studies should be carried out on the long time effect these drugs and their combination with other drugs.

Keywords: Methylprednisolone, Optic neuritis, MS

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