Poster Presentation

Epidemiology of Multiple Sclerosis in Khorasan Razavi Province

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Abstract

Introduction: Multiple Sclerosis is an autoimmune disease which demyelinates neurons. It is the leading cause of non-traumatic disability in young adults in many countries. According to the atlas of MS, the number of patients with MS has increased from 2.1 million in 2008, to 2.3 million in 2013. Although several studies have been done worldwide to clarify the epidemiological patterns of the disease, researchers have not yet been able to ascertain the accurate geographical distribution, or the precise prevalence and incidence of MS. Previously, Iran has been classified as areas of low MS prevalence but this rate has significantly increased in the recent years. The latest statistics of MS patients in Khoarasan Razavi province belongs to 2013 [Ghandehari et al.] which the prevalence of MS patients was 36 in 100000. According to the increased prevalence of MS in Iran, updating these statistics is needed. The aim of this study is to investigate the epidemiological features of MS in Khorasan Razavi province in 2017. **Materials and Methods:** The demographic information of MS patients will be derived from Mashhad, Gonabad, Sabzevar, Torbat Heidarieh and Torbat jam's medical universities. **Results:** Now we are collecting our data. They will be published as soon as data collection and analysis finish. **Conclusion:** In 2013, et al. showed that Iran has the highest MS prevalence in the Middle East and Asia. Updating the present data is necessary for the exact incidence of MS.

Keywords: Multiple sclerosis, Prevalence, Khorasan Razavi

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