



Evaluation of electrodiagnostic changes in patient with multiple sclerosis

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Article type Review article Article history Received: 13 Jan 2014 Revised: 21 Jan 2014 Accepted: 4 Feb 2014 Keywords Electrodiagnostic assessment Multiple sclerosis Peripheral neuropathy	Although demyelination along the axons is the main manifestation of Multiple sclerosis (MS), peripheral nervous system (PNS) could be affected potentially too. In some studies PNS involvement is estimated to be more than 50 percent in MS patients. Accordingly, objective tests to confirm the severity of PNS involvement might be crucial in patients' management. Modern technological advances lead to innovation of computerized electrodiagnostic (EDX) techniques in recent years. Nerve conduction studies (NCS) provide reliable data about neuropathies. Although the frequency of PNS involvement varies in different population of MS patients, recognizing clinical and subclinical PNS impairments in MS patients is important for the treatment.

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Introduction

Among the central nervous system (CNS) demyelinating disorders, multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic inflammatory disease which is the most common form of neurologic impairments in young adults (1).

Myelin destruction is the main pathophysiology of MS which is an immune-mediated process and leads to plaque formation in patients' central nervous system (2). MS symptoms evaluation is

based on musculoskeletal dysfunction and stiffness. MS disease onset is almost in the third or fourth decade of patient's life. It is estimated that over 2 million people suffer from MS all around the world and half of the MS global population live in Europe (3). The International Panel on the diagnosis of MS defined the diagnostic criteria of MS in 2000 which was revised in 2010 (4,5). Although demyelination along the axons is

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