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New Insights into the Pathogenesis of Multiple Scerosis: A Comprehensive Review

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ABSTRACT:

Ms is the most famous autoimmune disease which effects on central nervous system (CNS). People ages from 20 to 50 years old are more likely to get infected. Females have more chances to get affected than the males. MS (multiplesclerosis)at which attacks on central nervous system (CNS) that can cause axon damage demyelination and followed by paralysis. MS is chronic and progressive autoimmune disorder. There are some Symptomswhich include muscle weakness, weak reflexes, muscle spasm, trouble in movement, miss coordination and unbalance with others. There are many factors which are responsible for it like microbial, viral, smoking, stress, environmental toxin, contaminated diet & gout. Largest population of North Europe population which is connected to the lack of vitamin-D because of less exposure to the sunlight. MS includes nitric oxide, interleukin-6, fetuin-A & nitric oxide synthase.MS is not a genetic disease, when the human leukocyte antigen system which are related to genes are changed in chromosome-6. MS include the two main step which are as follow: (I) myelin sheath destruction & formation of lesions & (II) inflammation. Further there are main four main types of MS which are as following, Relapsing-remitting, Primary progressive, Secondary progressive, Progressive relapsing.

KEYWORDS:

Multiple sclerosis, Diagnosis, Treatment, Geography.

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