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MUSKULOSKELETAL STATUS OF PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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Introduction. Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an auto-immune inflammatory disease, it attacks myelinated axons in the cerebrospinal area of nervous system, and destroys the myelin and the axon in different degrees, and produces severe physical disability within 20–25 years after affection of CNS by immune system. Risk factor for this disease are categorized in immunologic, environmental, infectious and genetic groups, also being 15-60 increases the risk.

Aim: is to study the musculoskeletal status of patients with Multiple sclerosis, and comparison the disease severity in different study groups depend on age, gender and type of disease.

Material and methods. The material is taken from the Department of Neurology of the 9th Clinical Hospital in Minsk. The investigation was performed on 60 case histories of patients with multiple sclerosis (35 women and 25 men) aged 22 to 64 years. The investigation of the musculoskeletal status of the patients included the study of medical documentation to establish the type of multiple sclerosis and its musculoskeletal damage.

Results and their Discussion. The results of a quantitative analysis of patients with multiple sclerosis showed the most common type of Multiple sclerosis was relapsing-remitting - 30 cases (50%). Secondary progressive type was revealed in 28 patients (46,6 %). As for primary progressive type and progressive remitting type of Multiple sclerosis each of these types were revealed in one patient (1,6%) appropriately.

Muscle tone disturbances is seen in women more than in men, so that in relapsing remitting type, 8 men and 6 women with of 22-36 age, 11 women of 37-50 age and 6 women of 51-64 age group had muscle tone disturbance, hence in secondary progressive type most commonly women of older age so that 22 women and 8 men of this age group had this disturbance.

Paresis is relatively higher in women too. In relapsing remitting type affects middle age more often than in any other age group. The secondary progressive type affects elder women in higher quantity.

Conclusions. 1) Musculoskeletal damage is revealed more often in women compared to men; 2) Symptoms of the disease are manifested in women of middle and older age group more than in young adults.