

CEREBRO SPINAL FLUID AND SERUM URIC ACID IN PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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Multiple Sclerosis is one of the most common and disabling neurological disease. Some recent studies showed that the possible role of uric acid in the course of the disease. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the level of Cerebro Spinal Fluid and Serum uric acid in patients with multiple sclerosis and compared with control group.

Materials and Methods: In this study, Cerebro Spinal Fluid (CSF) and serum uric acid were determined in 30 patients with MS and compared with 20 patients with non-inflammatory neurological disease (NIND), which were matched with age and sex. Data were analyzed with software SPSS17 and statistical descriptive methods (mean- percentage, SD) and T-test.

Results: The mean CSF uric acid in patients was 0.19 mg/dl (SD=0.12) and in the control group was 0.24 mg/dl (SD=0.19). The mean serum uric acid in patients was 3.95 mg/dl (SD=1.24) and in the control group was 4.04 mg/dl (SD=1.36). There was no significant relationship between Cerebro Spinal Fluid (CSF) uric acid in both groups (Pvalue= 0.30), and also there was no relationship between serum uric acid with both groups (Pvalue=0.83).

Conclusion: There was no difference in Cerebro Spinal Fluid (CSF) and serum uric acid in patients with multiple sclerosis and control group.