

ETHNIC PECULIARITIES OF PREVALENCE, CLINICAL SIGNS AND COURSE OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS IN EAST KAZAKHSTAN

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Introduction: Absence of data about Multiple Sclerosis (MS) including an ethnic possession in the East Kazakhstan has been a reason of this research.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence, clinical signs and course of MS in a population of Semey city including ethnic differences.

Methods: The analysis of ambulatory records and history cases of the patients suffered by MS who live permanently in Semey city.

Results: It's revealed 35 patients with MS, average age - 40 y.o. Prevalence have been determined 10.8 per 100,000 of population. Prevalence among Europeans has been showed 16.2, Asians - 7.8 cases per 100,000. Average age of debut - 28.5 y.o. Remittent course has been revealed at 63.2% of the Europeans and 50% of the Asian ones, secondary-progressive course - 26.2 % and 25.0%, primary-progressive course - 10.5% and 17.8% accordingly. Cerebrospinal form of MS has been revealed in all cases, spinal form - in 2 cases of 16 at the Asians, 1 of them - optic form.

Conclusions: The Region is related to an average risk zone of MS distribution. Prevalence of MS is in 2.1 times more at the Europeans than the Asians. There is remittent type of course is predominant in the two subpopulations. Primary-progressive course of MS is faced at the Asian subpopulation in 1.7 times more frequently than the other.