



38th International Conference on Psychiatry and Mental Health

Diagnostic and Treatment – Multiple Sclerosis

Andreea Hermina

Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest

Results: In scientific papers were describe in the evolution of this illness symptoms and signs related to the affection of the brainstem, cervical part of spinal cord and the second pair of cranial nerves. Frequently clinical manifestations found in clinical practice are: pyramidal-type of motor deficit, spasticity, optic neuritis, cerebellar linked problems as ataxia, cerebellar tremor, related to the brainstem: diplopia, dysarthria, trigeminal neuralgia and sensitive problems: paresthesia,. There are also some other clinical manifestations: paroxysmal symptoms, cognitive problems, Lhermitte sign, depression. Referring the diagnosis of this disease, it should be based on a thorough anamnesis, usual laboratory test, cerebral and cervical MRI, CSF analysis and also infectious, inflammatory and immunological tests – useful for differential diagnosis. Also in clinic and clinical trials are used some scales, as: EDSS (Expanded Disability Status Scale), CAMBS score, NRS (Scripps Neurological Rating Scale), Guy's Neurological Disability Scale, MSIS-29 (Multiple Sclerosis Impact Scales). McDonald's Criteria, revised in 2017, is commonly used in practice for diagnosis. Moreover the diagnostic is also base on teste that confirms the dissemination in space and time.

Objective: Multiple sclerosis is a chronic inflammatory disease of the central nervous system, with predilection of the brain, spinal cord and second pair of cranial nerves, the optic nerves, characterized by multifocal localized demyelination, progressive disseminated. Linked to evolution of multiple sclerosis there are some clinical types: clinical isolated syndrome, relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis, primary progressive multiple sclerosis, secondary progressive multiple sclerosis, progressive-relapsing multiple sclerosis. Findings: Assessment and possible interventions are pivotal in the context of COVID-19 as the intensity of anxiety have increased in an already at-risk age group with adverse consequences.

Methods: Scientific papers regarding multiple sclerosis, that approach the diagnostic and strategies of treatment, of this pathology.

Conclusions: The extremely good knowledge of the differential and paraclinic diagnosis as well as the signs and symptoms related to this disease orients everything towards an efficient and optimal therapeutic strategy.

Biography

Andreea Hermina is a 4th year medical student at Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest. While in 2nd year of medical school, she was involved in many conferences, congresses and workshops organized by Romanian Student Society of Surgery, in Bucharest. she is also a member of Walter E. Dandy Neurosurgical Club in Bucharest.