Multiple sclerosis MS, also known as disseminated sclerosis or encephalomyelitis disseminata, is a demyelinating disease in which the insulating covers of nerve fibers are destroyed. Scientists have attributed these fluctuations to the rise and fall of vitamin D levels. Multiple Sclerosis is an autoimmune disease of the central nervous system. Multiple sclerosis MS is considered a disorder of the brain and spinal cord. It can cause symptoms such as weakness, tingling, numbness, and blurred vision. Treatment can relieve MS symptoms and delay disease progression. Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders Multiple Sclerosis Journal is a peer-reviewed international journal that focuses on all aspects of multiple sclerosis, neuroimmunology, optica and related disorders. Learn the early signs and symptoms of multiple sclerosis like vision problems, tingling and numbness, pain and spasms, fatigue and weakness. Multiple Sclerosis Journal Jul 17, 2015. Introduction.

Multiple Sclerosis MS is the most common disabling neurological disease of young adults. It most often appears between ages 20 and 40, but it can be diagnosed at any age. Overview - Multiple sclerosis - Mayo Clinic created Oct 15, 2015. Multiple sclerosis MS is a chronic disease that attacks the central nervous system, i.e. the brain, spinal cord, and optic nerves. Multiple Sclerosis - American Academy of Neurology Multiple sclerosis MS affects the brain and spinal cord. Early MS symptoms include weakness, tingling, numbness, and blurred vision. Treatment can relieve MS symptoms and delay disease progression.

Multiple Sclerosis and Related Disorders is a wide ranging NINDS Multiple Sclerosis Information Page - National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke NINDS. EurekAlert. Jan 7, 2015. Multiple sclerosis, or MS, is a disease of the central nervous system, the main network of nerves that carry electrical impulses throughout the nervous system. It damages the myelin sheath, the material that surrounds and protects nerve fibers. Normally, antibodies produced by the immune system help protect the body against multiple sclerosis. MS Multiple Sclerosis Everyday Health Oct 1, 2015. In MS, the immune system attacks the myelin sheath, which is the protective covering that insulates nerves and allows them to function properly. This can cause various symptoms, such as weakness, tingling, numbness, pain, and vision problems. Treatment can relieve MS symptoms and delay disease progression.

Multiple sclerosis MS is considered a chronic disease of the central nervous system, affecting the brain and spinal cord. It is caused by the immune system attacking the myelin sheath, which insulates nerves and allows them to function properly. This can cause various symptoms, such as weakness, tingling, numbness, pain, and vision problems. Treatment can relieve MS symptoms and delay disease progression. The cause of MS is still unknown – scientists believe the disease is triggered by as-yet-unidentified environmental factors in a person who is genetically predisposed. Multiple sclerosis: MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia Multiple Sclerosis is an autoimmune disease that attacks the central nervous system, affecting the brain, spinal cord, and optic nerves. Multiple Sclerosis - American Academy of Neurology. Multiple sclerosis MS affects the brain and spinal cord. Early MS symptoms include weakness, tingling, numbness, and blurred vision. Treatment can relieve MS symptoms and delay disease progression.

Multiple sclerosis MS is a chronic, often disabling disease of the central nervous system CNS. Converging lines of evidence suggest that the disease is caused by an autoimmune process. Family history, genetics, and environmental factors may contribute to the development of MS. The exact cause is unknown, but researchers believe a combination of genetic and environmental factors plays a role. Multiple Sclerosis MS is considered a disease controlled by the T cell, a type of white blood cell. The immune system attacks the myelin sheath, which is the protective covering that insulates nerves and allows them to function properly. This can cause various symptoms, such as weakness, tingling, numbness, pain, and vision problems. Treatment can relieve MS symptoms and delay disease progression. The cause of MS is still unknown – scientists believe the disease is triggered by as-yet-unidentified environmental factors in a person who is genetically predisposed. Multiple sclerosis: MedlinePlus Medical Encyclopedia.