Original Paper

Serum uric acid level in patients with multiple sclerosis: a case-control study

Iranmanesh F (MD)*1, Peyghambary F (PhD)2, Askary N (MD)3

1Associate Professor, Department of Neurology, Neurology Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran. 2Assistant Professor, Department of Anatomy, Azad University, Yazd Branch, Yazd, Iran. 3General Physician.

Abstract

Background and Objective: Multiple Sclerosis is one of the most common and disabling neurological disease. Recent studies reported the possible role of serum uric acid in the pathogenesis of multiple sclerosis. This study was done to examine the role of serum uric acid in patients with multiple sclerosis.

Materials and Methods: This case-control study was carried out on 70 multiple sclerosis patients as cases and 70 healthy subjects as controls in teaching hospital in Rafsanjan, Iran during 2010. The two groups were matched in age and gender. The serum uric acid level of subjects in case and control groups was measured by enzymatic colorimetric method. Data were analyzed using SPSS-17 and student t-test.

Results: The mean serum uric acid level in cases and controls was 3.871±1.193 mg/dl and 4.171±1.39 mg/dl, respectively, this difference was not significant. Also, there was not significant relationship between serum uric acid level and gender in multiple sclerosis patients.

Conclusion: This study indicated that the serum uric acid level is not changed in multiple sclerosis patients compared to controls.

Keywords: Multiple sclerosis, Uric acid, Gender

* Corresponding Author: Iranmanesh F (MD), E-mail: fpp_farhad@yahoo.com

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