MS　　(PACTRIMS)　　　　　　Pan-Asian Course for Training in MS And Neuroimmunology (PACTMAN)　2022　　　2　　　　　　　2022　4　28

(　　　　　6:00　　　7:30)

https://pactman.vfairs.com/

PACTMAN Series 2

18:00~18:45, JST

1) The immunopathogenesis of MS, NMOSD and MOGAD

　　Dr Sudarshini Ramanathan

　　Neurologist and clinician-scientist, with subspecialty expertise in neuroimmunology

Central nervous system demyelination due to inflammatory damage to myelin can result in blindness, paralysis, and significant neurological disability. While multiple sclerosis (MS) is the most prevalent cause of demyelination, important subgroups of patients with antibody-mediated demyelination have been identified, including neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorder (NMOSD) and MOG antibody-associated disease (MOGAD). These disorders have now been established as distinct entities, with divergent underlying pathogenic mechanisms of action, clinical and radiological phenotypes, therapeutic responses, and outcomes. This talk will detail important factors identified in the immunopathogenesis of these disorders, including the interactions between non-modifiable risk factors such as age, gender, and ethnicity, as well as HLA risk profiles, infectious triggers, and environmental influences. This session will highlight what is known of pathogenic disease processes in central nervous system demyelination, and how our understanding of the underlying immunobiology can inform precision therapeutics.

18:45~19:30, JST

2) Prognostic factors in MS / NMOSD / MOGAD

　　Dr Jyh Yung Hor

　　Consultant Neurologist at the Department of Neurology, Penang General Hospital, Penang, Malaysia

There is differential prevalence of MS, NMOSD and possibly MOGAD in Asian countries when compared to the West. Early and accurate diagnosis of these diseases will be important for the appropriate treatment to be instituted. Several genetic and environmental risk factors have been identified for these diseases, and some of these factors may affect the prognosis and disease outcome. This talk focuses on the demographics (age, sex, race), clinical features and phenotypes, pregnancy, environmental factors (e.g., vitamin D, smoking), as well as certain biomarkers that may influence the prognosis of these neuroinflammatory diseases.