

Lower frequency of antibodies to MOG in Brazilian patients with demyelinating diseases: an ethnicity influence?

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## HIGHLIGHTS:

- HIGH FREQUENCY OF ANTIBODIES ANTI – MOG (MOG-AB) (39.1%) TESTED BY CELLULAR BASED ASSAY (CBA) WAS IDENTIFIED IN BLOOD SAMPLES OF PATIENTS WITH NEUROMYELITIS OPTICA AND HIGH-RISK SYNDROMES (NMO/HR) NEGATIVE TO AQP4 FROM AUSTRIA (2011)
- IN RIO DE JANEIRO, WHERE MOST POPULATION IS AFRODESCENDENT, WE DEMONSTRATE A LOW FREQUENCY OF MOG-AB (6.50%) IN NMO/HR PATIENTS NEGATIVE TO AQP4, TESTED BY THE SAME METHOD (CBA) .
- CONSIDERING THESE RESULTS SO CONTRADICTORY, WE DECIDED TO DO A LITERATURE SYSTEMATIC REVIEW WITH META-ANALYSIS TO COMPARE THE FREQUENCY ANTIBODY IN CAUCASIAN AND NON-CAUCASIAN POPULATIONS.
- ANALYSING 11 STUDIES PUBLISHED BETWEEN 2011 AND 2017 WE VERIFY THAT THE FREQUENCY OF MOG-AB VARIED BETWEEN 7% AND 39.1% BEING SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER IN NON-CAUCASIANS.
- THESE DATA SUPPORT AN ETHNIC INFLUENCE IN THE FREQUENCY OF ANTI-MOG ANTIBODIES

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