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Highlights:

- Pediatric demyelinating diseases in Brazil are similar to the diseases described abroad;
- In patients with pediatric MS, EDSS of the first appointment and total number of relapses were associated with poor prognosis;
- NMOSD is more disabling than MS in pediatric patients, similar to which has been described in adult series;
- Treatment with DMD and azathioprine was well tolerated and effective in reducing relapse rate and disability progression in MS and NMOSD, respectively.

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