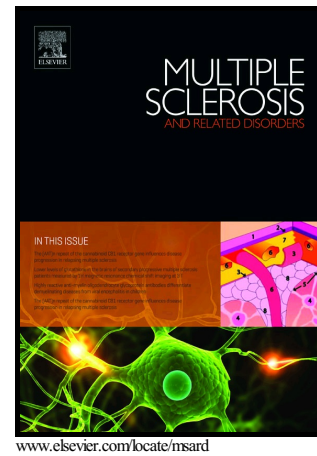


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The protective effects of high-education levels on cognition in different stages of multiple sclerosis

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ABSTRACT**Background**

Low-education attainment is associated with worse cognitive performance in multiple sclerosis (MS) patients, and possibly with a lower cognitive reserve and/or increased inflammatory activity. Cognitive reserve refers to the capability of a source of intellectual enrichment in attenuating a negative effect of a disease-related factor; while the inflammatory activity is often related to T2-lesion load (T2-LL) increase. Objective: To disentangle the effects of cognitive reserve and an increased T2-LL in MS-patients with low-education levels. Methods: The study included 136 MS

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