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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

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Abstract:

Objetives:

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is the most common chronic disabling disease of the central nervous system (CNS) in young adults. It is characterized by the presence of multiple demyelinating inflammatory lesions disseminated in the CNS. Pseudotumoral lesions (PL) are rarely observed in patients with MS.

Methods:

These atypical lesions can pose a diagnostic problem, especially when they are present at disease onset.

Results:

Most MS patients with PLs only have a single episode throughout their disease course, which reflects its low tendency of recurrence.

Conclusions:

We report the rare case of a 34-year-old MS patient who suffered from recurrent pseudotumoral episodes during follow-up.

Keywords:

Multiple Sclerosis; Pseudotumoral lesion; Pseudotumoral relapse.

1. BACKGROUND

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is the most common demyelinating disease of the central nervous system and exhibits a variety of clinical and radiological manifestations. Demyelinating lesions observed in MS are typically ovoid and do not commonly exceed 0.6cm in diameter. However, atypical MS lesions showing an unusual size, morphology or pattern of contrast uptake are occasionally identified[1,2]. Pseudotumoral lesions (PL) represent one of these atypical manifestations. These lesions normally present as a large mass located in the cerebral hemispheres with perilesional oedema, mass effect and an incomplete ring contrast enhancement[1-5]. Their clinical picture also includes atypical neurological symptoms which

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