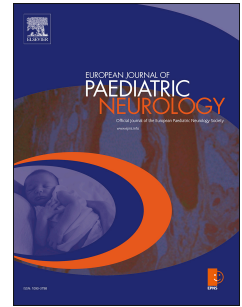


# Accepted Manuscript

Effect of low-dose cyclophosphamide, ACTH, and IVIG combination immunotherapy on neuroinflammation in pediatric-onset OMS: a retrospective pilot study

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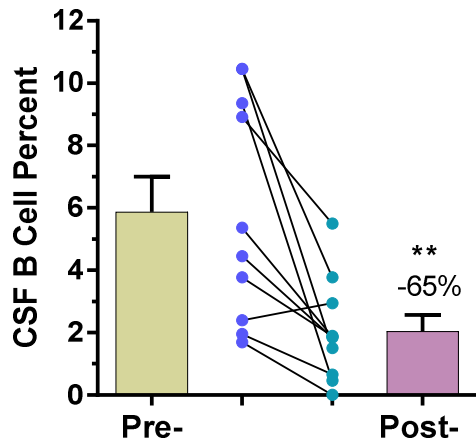
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## Graphical abstract

Understanding how empiric immunotherapies work to disrupt brain inflammation is important for the development of personalized medicine in pediatric neuroimmune disorders. Low-dose cyclophosphamide combination immunotherapy is shown to reduce the pathologically expanded percentage of cerebrospinal fluid B cells in children with opsoclonus-myoclonus syndrome.



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