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Source

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Abstract

Mortality attributed to multiple sclerosis (MS) was analyzed for 35 countries around the world using World Health Organization reports from 1965 to 1984. Trends were plotted for the United States and Canada, for various regions of Europe, Israel, South America, Asia, Australia and some Pacific countries. In general, MS mortality has declined steadily in North America and most of western Europe as well as in countries with a western culture but has remained stable or increased in eastern and northern Europe. Although several Mediterranean countries reported a recent increased frequency of MS, it was not (yet?) evident in mortality data. Intensive prospective surveillance of MS frequency trends in selected regions of the world will determine the validity of the trends based on mortality.

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