

The Correlation between the Clinical, Radiological and Visual Evoked Potential Findings in Multiple Sclerosis Patients

Saleh Ismaeel Alrowaili, BSc, MD* Dana Khalid Abed, BSc, MD** Fatemah Almezeel***
Yasmeen Al-Salem*** Dalal Almuhanha*** Noor Algharib*** Fatemah Aldawood***
Quds Albeladi*** Amer Kamal, MD**** Omar Abduljabbar, MD*****

Objective: To evaluate the relation between the clinical, radiological and visual evoked potential findings in MS patients.

Setting: Medical Department, Bahrain Defence Force Hospital - Royal Medical Services, Bahrain.

Design: A Prospective Descriptive Cohort Study.

Method: One hundred twenty-one patients presented with signs and symptoms of MS between 1 August 2016 and 31 December 2019. All patients had MRI and VEP to confirm the diagnosis.

Result: Fifty-three (43.8%) patients had optic neuritis. Twenty-nine (23.9%) patients complained of headache, seizure and dizziness. Thirty-nine (32.2%) patients had weakness and numbness. Eighty-four (69.4%) of the patients had positive MRI findings. Fifty-two (42.9%) patients had positive VEP findings in both eyes, 16 (13.2%) had findings in the right eye, and 14 (11.6%) had positive findings in the left eye. Thirty-nine (32.2%) patients had normal VEP test.

Conclusion: Our study has shown that the majority of our patients had optic neuritis. Also, MS is more common in females than in males. In addition, MRI and VEP were both efficacious in confirming the diagnosis of MS.