

# **SEMINAR**

# **Epstein-Barr virus** and **multiple sclerosis:** evidence, mechanisms and implications

**Epstein-Barr virus** (EBV) is one of the most common human viruses in the world, and it can cause infectious mononucleosis and other diseases. However, most people will get infected with EBV in their lifetime and not have any symptoms.

There has recently been increasing evidence suggesting that EBV infection is a causative factor of **multiple sclerosis** (MS), a chronic inflammatory demyelinating disease of the central nervous system of unknown etiology. Through American cohort studies, it was observed that the risk of MS increased 32-fold after EBV infection while did not increase after infection with other similar viruses.

Starting from here, we will try to understand **how EBV infection can initiate MS pathology**, moving from risk to causative factor.

## **Speaker**

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### Introduction

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