

Clinical Case of a Patient with RRMS and Acute Inflammatory Response Following Vaccination against Tetanus

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Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an inflammatory disease in which the myelin sheaths around the axons of brain and spinal cord's neurons are damaged by autoantibodies, resulting in demyelination and scarring. The aim of this investigation was to show clinical significance of the tetanus vaccination and risk of autoimmune reactions in patients with MS. The risks associated with a number of vaccines have been investigated in patients with MS. Many patients with MS received immunosuppressive or immunomodulatory therapy, which could make them more susceptible to infectious diseases and might also affect their ability to respond to immunization. Here, we review the indications for and possible adverse effects of vaccines in patients with MS, and address issues of vaccination in the context of immunomodulatory therapy for MS. It is recommended that vaccines in patients with long time suppressed immune system to be applied very carefully, only if there is proven necessity and close monitoring.

Key words: multiple sclerosis, multiple sclerosis treatment, Glatiramer acetate, tetanus vaccination, autoimmune reaction.