

Benign multiple sclerosis (MS) is characterized by little disability accumulation over the disease course. The majority of contributions to understanding the predictors of benign MS come from high-income areas; it is unknown whether the same predictors can be derived from the resource-limited populations that have limited access to proper diagnostics and management. We aimed to study clinical predictors of benign MS in individuals with relapsing-remitting (RR) course coming from underserved areas.

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