Original Research

Novel therapies in Multiple Sclerosis Treatment

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ABSTRACT

Background MS patients are two times more likely to have periodontal disease[1], 65% of periodontitis patients tested positive for H. Pylori in the dental plaque[2], and at least one study found that 86.4% of MS patients had H. Pylori infection[3]. This study aims to form a hypothesis of how an MS patient with periodontal disease and H. Pylori infection, went from having at least one relapse every 2-3 months to zero relapses in an 8-year period after surgical intervention.

Methods A patient directed research (PDR) study was performed between March 2005 and July 2025 including inputs from 6 participants (2 MS patients and 4 without.) The study sought to provide empirical evidence to validate present theories on the cause of MS which include factors that are genetic **(GEN)**, environmental **(ENV)**, infectious **(INF)**, and related to immune system dysfunction **(ISD)**.[4]

Results The study identified 10 diagnosed risk factors among the 6 study participants including **GEN** | familial MS (83%), predisposition to fungal infections (83%), cardiomegaly (17%); **ENV** | mold exposure (33%); **INF** | Malassezia furfur fungi (17%), h. pylori bacteria (33%), venomous spider bite (17%); **ISD** Tinea Versicolor (17%), BBB dysfunction (17%), MTHFR C677T fungal anergy (17%)

Conclusions The study identified how the risk factors for MS, shared in some way by each of the study participants, did not result in MS without being acted upon by a trigger and an environmental exposure.

WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ON THIS TOPIC

Existing research on MS suggests genetic, environmental, infectious pathogens, and immune dysfunction risk factors are key contributors in disease development, while the exact cause of MS remains unknown.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS

This original research provides a 20 - year PDR dataset capturing the exact onset of the disease, 10 diagnosed and associated risk factors, and a hypothesis on the subsequent 8-year remission of MS symptoms following dental implant surgery, remediation of the h. pylori bacterial infection, and sleeve gastrectomy surgery.

HOW THIS STUDY MIGHT AFFECT RESEARCH, PRACTICE OR POLICY

These findings may assist in establishing a profile to aid in the prevention of disease development and novel treatment options for those already diagnosed with MS.

INTRODUCTION

Multiple Sclerosis (MS) impacts an estimated 2.8 million people worldwide as of 2020.[5] While the disease was discovered 157 years ago, by Jean Martin Charcot, little progress has been made in understanding the pathogenesis.[6] A series of unrelated medical and surgical events, without intention to improve or reduce MS symptoms, may have resulted in a novel application for identifying the etiology and pausing relapses for a multiyear period.