Dear Editor,

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a demyelinating disease of central nervous system and has variety of signs and symptoms and many factors affect its development and progression. MS prevalence varies considerably from high levels in North America and Europe to low rates in Eastern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, geographical correlations between MS and its prevalence rates have been reported worldwide.

The etiology of MS is still unknown but probably a combination of infectious and non-infectious environmental factors trigger the pathogenesis process in each individual. A high *Helicobacter pylori* frequency has been reported in various disorders of both CNS and MS. Another study indicates the presence of immunomodulating properties of *H. pylori* administration in an experimental model of MS, suggesting the possible role of *H. pylori* infection in the pathophysiology of the MS disease.

Risks such as genetic factors, infectious causes, vitamin D insufficiency, exposure to cigarette smoke, and geographic residence have all been well documented in the literature for MS. But, stress, vaccines, traumatic events and allergies have not been identified as risk factors for MS. Nowadays, *H. Pylori* infection is being evaluated for its relation with MS. Another study indicates the presence of non-infectious environmental factors trigger the pathogenesis process in each individual. A high *Helicobacter pylori* frequency has been reported in various disorders of both CNS and MS. Another study indicates the presence of immunomodulating properties of *H. pylori* administration in an experimental model of MS, suggesting the possible role of *H. pylori* infection in the pathophysiology of the MS disease.

This study shows that previous infection with *H. pylori* may be a protective factor for MS, but this was not statistically significant. Low education was seen in 23.8% and 57.1% of MS patients and the controls (P = 0.02, OR = 4.26, CI = 1.27-14.26). Education was not a confounding factor for the association between MS and *H. pylori*.

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a strong conclusion, we should carry out another study with a larger number of patients.

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Authors Contributions
SFA, SN and MS developed the original idea. SFA and PA collected the data and MN analyzed the data. SFA and AZ wrote the manuscript.

Conflict of Interest Disclosures
None.

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References