Variable disease associations have been described with multiple sclerosis (MS), including other immune-mediated and neurodegenerative disorders. Coexisting MS and Huntington's disease (HD) has not been previously described. This association raises questions on the interactions between immune dysfunction, neurodegeneration, and genetics.

**Background**

This is the first report of coexisting MS and HD. In 2012, Haghikia et al described a case of coexisting HD and multifocal autoimmune myelitis. Although this association between MS and HD could be coincidental, it is interesting that several recent studies have described abnormal immunity in HD mouse models and in presymptomatic patients. Immune dysfunction is thought to be an inciting factor for neurodegeneration in HD. This immune dysfunction is genetically determined and may anticipate higher risk for developing immune-mediated disorders like MS. Interestingly, both patients were continued on disease modifying therapy for MS without apparent benefit on the course or severity of HD, which supports the “trigger” concept of the immune dysfunction in HD as opposed to the ongoing process of immune-mediated injury seen in MS.

**Discussion**

MS and HD may coexist and this should be sought for when symptoms cannot be explained by either disease alone. Immune-modulating therapy in presymptomatic HD patients may be an option for future Clinical trials.

**Conclusion**

MS and HD may coexist and this should be sought for when symptoms cannot be explained by either disease alone. Immune-modulating therapy in presymptomatic HD patients may be an option for future Clinical trials.

**References**