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Discrepancy in Microglia and Peripheral Monocytic Cells - A scope in the Pathophysiology of Psychiatric maladies

Broad medleys of research have recognized the microglial activation in perilous psychiatric maladies such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and major depressive disorder. There is a scenario of enlivening of peripheral monocytic cells along with the microglial interactions within the body while considering the Pathogenesis of psychiatric disorders, this review, epitomize and discuss the activation of microglia and monocytic cells in psychiatric disorders, thereby showcasing the potential association between these cell types and the Pathogenisis of the ailment, and proffer perspectives for future research on these processes.

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Brain and immune system: KURU disease a toxicological process?

Starting from observation of pathogenesis of KURU disease we try to investigate the immunologic role played by central nervous systems. A deeply knowledge in the transmission model of this pathology can be an imaging/diagnostic tool to Verify the progression of this prion molecule from gastro intestinal systems to the brain. (After cannibalistic behavior). The prions can be considered a sort of trace ant in KURU to monitoring this process and immune- brain relationship. Interesting information can be obtained useful to produce new pharmacological strategies in some other degenerative brain disease involving innate immune system activation.

Mini Review Published Date:-2018-04-20 00:00:00

Spinal muscular atrophy counteracted by Agrin biological NT-1654

Spinal muscular atrophy (SMA) is a genetic and gravely disease, portrayed by motor neuron (MN) death, thereby leading to progressive and accelerating muscle fragility, respiratory collapse, and, in the most severe cases, it even pave the way to death. At the neuromuscular junction (NMJ), abnormally have been reported in SMA, including neurofilament (NF) aggregation at presynaptic terminals, immature and smaller endplates, lowered transmitter release, and, eventually, muscle denervation. In this review the role of Agrin in SMA is studied. This review highlights the antagonizing role of Agrin in SMA

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Comorbidity of alcohol dependence with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and the role of executive dysfunctions

Background: This study aims to retrospectively investigate the comorbidity of ADHD multiple symptoms (behavioral) with alcohol addiction in a sample of adult alcohol-dependent patients and to test their current attentional skills (behavioral and cognitive).

Methods: Thirty-two adult alcohol-dependent patients were examined for ADHD using a semi-structured interview and the Mini Mental State Examination to evaluate attention and inhibition functions. Brown ADD Scales were used to specifically examine ADHD syndrome. Patients were compared with thirty matched control participants selected from healthy population in few measures of attentional control and working memory.

Results: 50% of patients showed evidence of primary ADHD symptoms: specifically, 28.12% showed criteria for ADHD highly probable, 12.50% for ADHD probable but not certain and 9.38% for ADHD possible but not likely. Patients also revealed several deficits in the selective visual attention, interference control and verbal working memory compared to the control group.

Conclusions: These results revealed that adult alcohol-dependent patients had retrospectively high comorbidity with ADHD and significant current deficits of the executive functions. These findings suggest the importance of early diagnosis and treatment of ADHD in order to prevent the development of alcohol dependence.