

عنوان مقاله:

The Effect of Nervous System Inflammation in Alzheimer Progression

محل انتشار:

سومین همایش بین المللی التهاب سیستم عصبی و سومین فستیوال دانشجویی علوم اعصاب (سال: 1398)

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خلاصه مقاله:

Alzheimer disease (AD) as a progressive neurodegenerative disorder is the most common cause of dementia in the elderly which affect about 9.5% of people above 70 years old all over the world. AD commonly begins with memory deficit and cognitive functions (executive functions, motor learning, attention, planning, reasoning ...) impairment and eventually leads to death. Regarding AD adverse and negative effects on the quality of life, life expectancy, and societal costs, attention to factors which are involved in its cause and progression is important. Multiple factors, including age, sex, and genetics are involved in AD disease. Among these factors inflammation is recognized as a major cause. Even though the inflammation process is necessary for tissue homeostasis and proper function but super inflammatory response can be a source of additional damage to cells and is related to neuronal death in AD. Damaged and dysregulated neurons interactions, activate microglia, produce and secrete inflammatory factors, including eicosanoids, cytokines, chemokines, reactive free radicals and proteases and create inflammation which result in AD chronic progression. So inflammation in AD patients nervous system is devastating. In conclusion, evidence shows harmful effects of neuroinflammation in AD neurodegenerative disease and people who use anti-inflammatory drugs are less likely to develop AD disease and chronic usage of these group of drugs can diminish the risk of AD and might be an effective form of treatment which could suspend or prevent the occurrence of AD disease. Conclusions: This paper reviews the effect of nervous system inflammation and anti-inflammatory drugs in AD progression.

کلمات کلیدی:

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