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6th European Conference on

Predictive, Preventive and Personalized Medicine & Molecular Diagnostics

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About the etiology of schizophrenia

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Introduction: In the origin of schizophrenia, the evidences point to intrauterine environmental factors that act specifically during the second pregnancy trimester producing a direct damage of the brain of the fetus. The current available technology doesn't allow observing what is happening at cellular level since the human brain is not exposed to a direct analysis in that stage of the life.

Methods: In 1977, we began a direct electron microscopic research of the brain of fetus at high risk from schizophrenic mothers in order to finding differences at cellular level in relation to controls.

Results: In these studies, we have observed within the nuclei of neurons the presence of complete and incomplete viral particles that reacted in positive form with antibodies to herpes simplex hominis type I [HSV1] virus, and mitochondria alterations.

Conclusion: The importance of these findings can have practical applications in the prevention of the illness keeping in mind its direct relation to the aetiology and physiopathology of schizophrenia. A study of amniotic fluid cells in women at risk of having a schizophrenic offspring is considered. Of being observed the same alterations that those observed previously in the cells of the brain of the studied foetus, it would intend to these women in risk of having a schizophrenia descendant, previous information of the results, the voluntary medical interruption of the pregnancy or an early anti HSV1 viral treatment aspreventive measure of the later development of the illness.