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Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis: Patient's regression after stem cell treatment

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The Sclerosis Lateral Amyotrophic (ALS) also known as "Lou Gehrig's disease" is a progressive neurodegenerative disease that affects the nerve cells of the brain and spinal cord; the motor neurons of the brain to the spinal cord and the spinal cord to the muscles throughout the body. When the motor neurons die, the brain loses the ability to initiate and control muscle movement. Because of the progressive effect on the action of voluntary muscles, patients in the final stages of the disease may become totally paralyzed. A-myo-trophic comes from the Greek. "A" means no or missing. "Mio" refers to muscle and "trophic" means food: "No power to the muscles." When a muscle is not fed, it "atrophies" or wears. "Lateral" identifies areas of the spine where the parts of the nerve cells that control muscle and signals are located. As this area degenerates, produces hardening or scarring ("sclerosis") in the region. In the more advanced stages of the disease, they are observed: Decreased respiratory, muscle strength, progressive loss of body weight, loss of muscle mass and dysphagia. The (ALS) is considered the most devastating disease characteristics among all neurodegeneration. In this clinical case, the patient arrived in the clinic diagnosed as ALS with electroneuromyography report, requested by the neurologist confirmed, affecting inferior motor neuron. Treatment proposed with stem cell implant (mesenchymal autologous). The implant stem cells, through the release of growth factors act to prevent the death of motor neurons. They feed the motor neurons or make them healthier, slow the degenerative process.

Biography

Decio Basso has earned his Medical degree in 1982 from the Federal University Santa Catarina (UFSC), at Florianopolis, Brazil. He then attended PUC-Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil to pursue a specialization Medical Degree Geriatric and Gerontology in 1990; after graduating, he was for an internship continuing education at Harvard Medical School in Boston, USA. He has been an integral part of medical staff at The Department of Immunology at the University of British Columbia, Canada. He is serving as a Professor at UPE (Universidad Privada Del Este, Paraguay). He is the Founder of the Gerobasso Medical Research Center; a medical research organization.

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