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Valproic acid neuroprotective in mouse models of Parkinson's disease

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Valproic acid, in several studies done on animal models of Parkinson's disease, show excellent neuroprotection against Parkinson's Disease-like enhancers. The toxin these mice got is usually rotenone but there were other models examined as well. In all the few studies done to mimic Parkinson's Disease treating it with VPA showed great results. It showed to counter the loss of dopaminergic neurons in the substantia nigra seen in Parkinson's disease. And to alter or dis-alter several other markers normally hurt by the toxin. We will discuss several of these studies.

Recent Publications

1. Baumgart DC, Sandborn WJ (2012) 'Crohn's Disease'. The Lancet 380: 1590- 1605.
2. Ponziani FR, Cazzato IA, Danese S, Fagioli S, Gionchetti P, et al. (2012) 'Folate in gastrointestinal health and disease'. Division of Internal Medicine and Gastroenterology, School of Medicine, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart, Agostino Gemelli Hospital, Rome, Italy.
3. Hoffbrand AV, Stewart JS, Booth CC, Mollin DL (1968) 'Folate deficiency in Crohn's disease: Incidence, pathogenesis and treatment'.

Biography

Amos Gelbard is an independent researcher studying several diseases and how to find ways to combat them. Besides Valproic Acid and Parkinson's disease, he already identified cancer as a Zinc deficiency (see article called "Zinc in cancer therapy revisited") and is currently working on an essay suggesting dementia as caused by glucose deficiency. He uses current literature and studies already made to reach new conclusions and explain them.

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