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International Congress on GLOBAL HEALTHCARE

August 9, 2022 | Webinar

The Role of Edaravone in the Management of Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

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Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS), popularly known as Lou Gehrig's disease, is one of The most prevalent neurodegenerative diseases worldwide, causing up to five deaths per 100,000 people aged 20 and older. It is marked by the loss of motor neurons in the Primary motor cortex, brain stem, and spinal cord, resulting in upper and lower motor Neuron-type muscle weakness. There is currently no recognized cure for ALS. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration approved Riluzole in 1995 and Edaravone (EDN) in 2017 to Treat ALS. Although the precise mechanism of action of EDN is unknown, it's therapeutic Efficacy may be attributable to its free radical-scavenging properties. The administration of EDN to ALS patients has been demonstrated to significantly reduce the ALS Functional Rating Score and forty-item ALS evaluation questionnaire scores; however, the drug's Effect on the life expectancy of ALS patients is not yet known. In addition, the drug has Produced contradictory outcomes in numerous global studies. This review article focuses On analysing the putative mechanisms of action of EDN and its efficacy in 11 studies Conducted worldwide.

Biography

Maleesha Jayasinghe 25 comes from Sri Lanka. She is a fifth-year medical student enrolled at Nanjing Medical University. She served as her high school's captain and is now a student representative at her medical school. She is fluent in three languages. She enjoys playing badminton and netball, socializing with her friends, and playing the piano in her spare time. She has a passion for research. She seeks out new learning opportunities constantly because she enjoys acquiring new knowledge.