

HEMORRHAGIC NEURONAL STEM CELLS



Description:

Intraventricular hemorrhage (IVH) is a common cause of morbidity and mortality in premature infants. The incidence of preterm babies with HIV has decreased in recent years, but it remains a major problem in babies with very low birth weight (<1500 g) and extremely low birth weight (<1000 g). Preterm infants with severe HIV are at increased risk of developing post-hemorrhage hydrocephalus or periventricular leukomalacia and have long-term neurological deficits with cognitive and psychomotor disabilities. So far no cure for HIV has been developed. A novel method for the isolation of neural stem cells (NSC) from preterm infants with HIV is presented. These NSCs could be useful for the development of autologous therapies for infants with HIV and post-HIV hydrocephalus, or for developing allogeneic therapies for different neurological disorders.

Keywords:

<u>Neural Networks</u>, <u>Hydrocephalus</u>, <u>Stem Cells</u>, <u>Neuron</u>, <u>Intraventricular</u> Hemorrhage

Sectors: Biotechnology, Health

Areas: Health Sciences, Therapeutics, Biotechnology, Genetics



Advantages:

The new method of isolation of neuronal stem cells (NSC) is presented as an easy and robust method. The study with isolated neuronal stem cells from patients who have suffered intraventricular hemorrhage opens the way to the discovery of new therapies against intraventricular hemorrhage or post-HIV hydrocephalus.

Uses and Applications:

Health sector. Medical research on new therapies against intraventricular hemorrhage (HIV) or post-HIV hydrocephaly.

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