

## REVIEW OF RECENT PHARMACOLOGICAL THERAPEUTICS IN DEMENTIA: EXPERIENCE AND CHALLENGES TOWARDS A MULTIDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE

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**D**ementia is a continuous challenge to medical sciences, a condition with growing incidence and prevalence all over the world, therefore currently considered a public health priority by WHO. The results of clinical trials with recently developed pharmacological resources have demonstrated an evasive condition. The pathophysiology of dementia has been extensively researched on a broader scope of possible scenarios to explain the order of events conducting to this syndrome's neurodegeneration, and yet dementia is not fully understood. PubMed, Cochrane, Medline, Sciondirect, and EBSCO databases were searched for clinical trials and reviews to assess the available scientific evidence regarding the efficacy of pharmacotherapy aimed at dementia. Combinations of key words (free text and MESH terms) were used in the search strategy, including: dementia, Alzheimer's disease, treatment, beta amyloid, tau hyperphosphorylation, intrinsically disordered proteins, oxidative stress, active immunization, passive immunization, multi-target clinical trials, and systematic reviews. 210 studies were retrieved. The analysis of the current results is a complex task within a multi-faceted syndrome. Dementia involves a broad spectrum of diseases which share specific hallmarks, but have variable developmental pathways. Revisiting the current, apparently disappointing results that actually represent labour of years of intensive dedication, it offers us tools and opportunities to improve the understanding of the pathophysiology, and broaden our perspective. The objective of this review is to clarify the understanding of the process that leads to these conditions. Previous results can help us to visualize paradigms of the pathophysiology, to improve the management of dementia and the comprehension of an apparently fluctuating pattern of events. Due to its complexity, the compelling awareness of a change in medical practice towards a more person-suited and simultaneously, indeed multidisciplinary diagnosis and management, but integrative of the person as a whole, a more preventive attitude, and further research towards a multi-target directed pharmacological approach for treatment, is constantly growing.

### Biography

Luis Angel Francisco Sorroza Lopez completed medical school at age 26 at Universidad Regional del Sureste, Medical School, in Oaxaca, Mexico, and master studies in Clinical Pharmacology at La Salle University, Mexico, School of Chemical Science. He received first prize in the category of master level Health Sciences (2015) from this current University, and has been speaker at the 5<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Dementia and Alzheimer in London (2016) and the 1<sup>st</sup>. International Neurology Congress in Rome 2018, and published the correspondent article.

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