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MAST CELLS, THE KEY TO MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS?

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Mast cells are not normally present in the unaffected human brain, but were observed in the brains of MS-patients by Neumann in 1890.

1. When applying appropriate procedures it was demonstrated that the numbers of mast cells in MS autopsies far outnumbered what has earlier been observed and that the distribution and aggregation along venules within the MS- plaque border zones made it highly probable that, if stimulated, the released histamine would count for the observed oedemas which are normally observed within MS-brains.
2. Further on it was demonstrated that the numbers of mast cells in the plaque-borderzones of females are approximately doubled from that in males.
3. Which may explain the fact that females are more inclined to developing MS than males. Mast cells may be stimulated by various stress phenomenon.
4. Further; the normal relapsing - remitting phenomenon in MS may be explained by the fact that stimulated mast cells do survive and within weeks/months may fully reload
5. Stimulation (relapsing phase), time for reloading (remitting phase), and so on.

Biography

Per Goran Kruger is from the University of Bergen, Norway. Per Goran Kruger, research experience includes various programs like Mast Cells, Multiple Sclerosis, brain, contributions and participation in different countries in diverse fields of study. Kruger research interests as a Research Scholar reflect on a wide range of publications in various national and international journals.

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