Current Defies of Neurological Disorders

Anthony T Yeung* and Priyank Uniyal

1University of New Mexico, School of Medicine, Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA
2Wooridul Spine Hospital, Pohang, Korea

*Corresponding author: Anthony T Yeung, University of New Mexico, School of Medicine, Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA, Tel: (602) 944-2900; E-mail: ayeung@sciatica.com

Priyank Uniyal, Wooridul Spine Hospital, Pohang, Korea, Tel: +82 54 240 6129; Fax: +82-54-240-6195; E-mail: priyank_uniyal@yahoo.com

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Editor’s Note

Journal of Neurological Disorders Volume No 4, Issue 4 released its current issues with the theme “Challenges in therapeutic intervention for the suppression of neurological disorders”. The current issue comprises innovative research articles covering all aspects of neurology and its related disorders.

Dai et al. studied the effect of endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs)-collagen sponge complex on the neovascularization of chronic cerebral ischemia following multiple burr holes (MBH) surgery. The findings illustrate that in case of MBH surgery under chronic cerebral hypo-perfusion condition the EPCs-collagen sponge complex enhances angiogenesis and increases the blood flow perfusion in ischemic cerebral tissue [1].

Derakhshan’s research article presented a case study on the successful opioid mono-therapy in migralepsy. This research explored a novel concept to address series of challenges faced by the patients suffering from migraine-triggered epilepsy [2].

Leng et al. tried to classify the musculocutaneous nerve variations depending on the origin. The findings state that the methods developed and followed are meaningful and easy to apply in surgical and clinical settings to manage the complex issues related to the nervous system. The study further suggested paying attention to the variation in MC during clinical investigation for the effective management of upper limb disorders [3].

Persinger, in the short communication discussed the consistently reflected cerebral dysfunction or damages due to subsequent mild closed head injuries and protracted difficulties with adaptation [4]. Commentary article of Dias JC, had reported two cases on inflammatory polyneuropathy (PN) after bariatric surgery without nutritional deficiency [5]. Persinger and St-Pierre, in their case blog offered a simple solution for ulnar nerve paraesthesia following body impacts from mechanical energies [6]. Case report of Elleuch, had described an unusual case of a cranial ABC occurring after long evolution of fronto-parietal FD in 16 years old girl [7].

Persinger MA (2016) Answers to two questions consistently reflect cerebral dysfunction or damage subsequent to mild closed head injuries and protracted difficulties with adaptation. J Neurol Disord 4: 277.


