Genetic Modification

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Genetically modified (or GM) plants have attracted a large amount of media attention in recent years and continue to do so. Do spite this, the general public remains largly unawar of what a GM plant actually is or what advantages and disadvantages the technology has to offer, particularly with regard to the range of applications for which they can be used. From the first generation of GM crops, two main areas of concern have emerged, namely risk to the environment and risk to human health. ASGM plants are gradually being introduced into European Union there is likely to be increasing public concern regarding potential health issues. Factories that are important in human health are fiber-rich plants. Because fiber in addition to its herapeutic properties, also help control weight, because excessive weight and weight gain can be threat to human health. If plant regeneration contributes increasing fiber content were.

Modern maize has been obtained from a podcorn corn; this corn is completely different with other types of corn, and each of the grains is surrounded by a single pod.

Mostly, there are only estimates of the actual incidence or prevalence. Worldwide, there are about 38 million persons with dementia, with 75% of them having AD. In Europe, there are more than 7 million people with dementia, and in the Czech Republic, 120,000 cases of AD are notified [2-4].

Since 2010, an epidemiological study assessing the importance of selected vascular and genetic risk factors has been underway. The aim was to recruit 800 AD cases and 800 controls. In this paper, some preliminary results from analyses of 394 cases and 287 controls are presented.

The diagnostic criteria for selection of subjects were (a) Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) test score below 24 points (b) slow development of cognitive impairment and (c) other forms of dementia excluded by a CT scan in the group of cases, and (e) MMSE score above 28 and (f) matched gender and age (± 5 years) in the group of controls [5].

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