CONSIDERATION ON PHARMACOLOGICAL NEUROMODULATION FOR NEUROPROTECTION AND NEUROREGENERATION IN A RAT MODEL AFTER GRAFTING OF THE SPINAL CORD

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Objective: Pharmacological neuroprotection and neurorecovery is crucial in restorative neurosurgery after spinal cord injuries and brachial plexus avulsion. Consideration on the unexpected beneficial pharmacological effects of Cerebrolysin® with regard to CNS plasticity and pharmacological neuromodulation of neuroprotection and neuroregeneration supporting neurorecovery.

Methods: Cerebrolysin (B) (FPF 1070 EVERS) is a combination of active fragments of neurotrophic factors of lipid-free pig brain-proteins that has been shown experimentally and clinically to modulate CNS nerve cell regeneration and neuroprotection. Systemic administration of Cerebrolysin was prospectively analysed in the modified *BRUNELLI's Paradigm* (outgrowth of the 1st motor neuron into peripheral nerve) in rats: 3 groups of 10 each: double-blinded Cerebrolysin(B) and placebo (phsiolog, NaCl) administration(5ml/kg i.p.) and controls over 14 days after positioning the sural nerve graft within the right lateral spinal cord funiculus with co-adaption to a distal motor nerve stump... Objective analysis after three months (emg, nct, fast blue retrograde tracer, neurohisto-pathology (in Cluj).

Results: Re-innervation was confirmed within the anterior cervical spinal cord (ventral horn) and sensory cells dorsally when Cerebrolysin® caused a marked neuroprotection and neuroregeneration within the I cord, around the lesions (implantation) and inside the graft.

Discussion: Pharmacological neuromodulation is possible. This is crucial in human restorative cord and brachial plexus surgery.

Conclusion: Cerebrolysin® has been shown to modulate CNS plasticity in *Brunellis Paradigm.*