

News on neuropalaria: Broca's aphasia complicating encephalitis acute malaria, Approach Neuroadapted Therapeutics: Place of Citicholine and Neuroregulators in prevention, reduction of sequelae neurological and morbidity and mortality

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Abstract

Cerebral malaria, acute malarial encephalitis due to *Plasmodium falciparum*: is an acute brain injury whose outcome may be fatal can lead to polymorphic neurological sequelae: hemiplegia / hemiparesis, speech disorders (motor aphasia de Broca, Sensory aphasia of Wernicke), behavioral disturbances, cognitive impairment, blindness, secondary epilepsy. In Africa Sub-Saharan, and more particularly in the DRC, Neuropalaria, knows a high frequency of neurological lesions with a very high lethality and the seriousness of their repercussions on the fate of the children who are victims of it. The neuropathological severity of acute malarial cerebral aggression is correlated with the high parasite density, with the phenomena of sequestration and cytoadherence, the inflammatory process, the presence of the factors of bad prognosis or ACSOS, the diagnostic and therapeutic delay; and the antimalarials, do not modify the evolutionary process of neurological lesions and those of sequelae. An approach Neuroadapted therapy (Citicholine and neuroregulators) introduced in our patients, from the acute phase (from D0: in first 24 hours / first 6 hours +++ to 7 days), until the stabilization phase (D0- 30 days), allowed us to: Improve perfusion of the areas of ischemic brain suffering, regulation of cerebral metabolism (aerobic glycolysis +++), and reduction of cerebral edema (vasogenic, cytotoxic +++); delay the evolution of the destruction of the neuronal membrane and neuronal degeneration; limit and block ischemic cascades leading to neuronal necrosis; Improve the prognosis and dramatic rapid recovery, speech recovery and significant reduction in other neurological sequelae, but also death-mortality.

To date, acute malarial encephalitis should be considered in mind as a normotensive ischemic stroke. Post-infectious, until proven guilty, in the light of the neuroanatomy-clinical correlation, of the neurophysiology-pathologies induced in acute and secondary cerebral aggression. Management of acute malarial encephalitis and its acute complications, and to propose a Neuroadapted therapeutic approach, by demonstrating the action of Citicholine and neuroregulators on Broca's area.

Biography:

Lamirez Diasivi Nzuzi is an Assistant professor of Psychology, he started a career at Kamala Nehru Institute Sultanpur, India.