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Alzheimer's cognitive impairment can be recovered by decreasing homocysteic acid in blood

Recent big two clinical trials of amyloid beta treatment for Alzheimer's disease are all failed to recover the cognitive impairment, it has forced us to reconsider the central hypothesis of amyloid pathogen for Alzheimer's disease. We recently published that human Alzheimer's patients showed the strong relationship between Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) scores and blood homocysteic acid (HA) level.

6 AD patients (all female: age 77, 82, 86, 87, 91, 91) were given green tea powder 1g at every meal for 2 months. Their blood HA level and MMSE score were measured before and after taking green tea powder. The relationship between blood HA level change and MMSE score change was investigated. The strong statistically significant negative relationship between blood HA level change and MMSE score change: $r=-0.96$, $p=0.00018$, $n=6$. From our observation, it showed that blood HA level change induced MMSE score change, that is, Alzheimer's cognitive ability was controlled by blood HA level. Now we can present that some healthy food, that is named HBF, can recovered 100% Alzheimer's cognitive impairment by the decreasing the homocysteic acid in a peripheral blood. Now we have made a relative large open trial of AD patients. 91 patients were enrolled. Their cognitive recovery was measured by NM scale (New Clinical Scale for Rating of Mental States). All patients who took HBF showed the recovery of their behaviors. From this open-trial of HBF, (1) Alzheimer's cognitive impairment could be recovered at even end stage. (2) Alzheimer's disease is induced by homocysteic acid.

Biography

Tohru Hasegawa got Ph.D degree of Okayama Medical School at 1980. He was Associate Professor of Saga medical school from 1981 to 2000 and he was Professor of Saga Woman Junior College from 2000 to 2011. He is a Professor Emeritus of Saga Woman Junior College from 2011. He investigated the pathogenic process of Alzheimer's disease and he found that homocysteic acid in blood is one of pathogens of AD.

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