conferenceseries.com

12th World Congress on

Advances and Innovations in Dementia

September 17-18, 2018 Singapore



Harry S Goldsmith

University of California, USA

Omental transposition to the brain for Alzheimer's disease

It has been commonly believed that a decrease in Cerebral Blood Flow (CBF) which routinely occurs in Alzheimer Disease (AD) results from the death of critical intra-cerebral neurons that no longer require the maintenance of an adequate blood supply. This belief is presently being challenged by the idea that it is not neuronal death that causes a decrease in CBF, but it is actually a decrease in the CBF which leads to the death of neurons seen in AD. In association with dead neurons located within the AD brain are varying numbers of deteriorating neurons. Increasing the CBF to still viable but deteriorating neurons in AD is believed to delay and even improve the clinical manifestations of AD. This increase in CBF has proven effective in treating a group of patients with AD. The increase in CBF was accomplished surgically by placing an intact, vascularized pedicled omentum directly on the AD brain. This surgical procedure should be evaluated by a carefully controlled study since finding a treatment for Alzheimer's disease is presently of extreme importance.

Biography

Harry S Goldsmith has been a Professor of Surgery for more than 40 years. He wrote the book A Conspiracy of Silence: Franklin D. Roosevelt-Impact on History. He also invented several surgical procedures including an operation to control Alzheimer's disease, a procedure to treat acute and chronic spinal cord injuries, as well as an operation to eliminate the need for a permanent colostomy. He is an author of 265 papers or book chapters, has edited four surgical texts and has received honorary degrees from two Chinese universities.

hlgldsmith@aol.com