NEUROPOLEN

FOR RECOVERY AFTER A STROKE

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Increasing evidences have shown that human microbiome is associated with ischemic stroke through the gut-brain axis.

The bidirectional gut-brain axis connects the gut, the gut microbiota and the brain, when involves in the ischemic stroke pathophysiology.

Ischemic stroke alters the microbial composition in the gut, which affects the neurological outcomes subsequently.

A study showed that stroke elevated gut permeability and selectively increased vascular permeability in the jejunum and ileum of the post-stroke human, leading to a significant increase in the abundance of goblet cells in the jejunum and ileum.

The changes in the microbial composition disrupt the balance in gut immune homeostasis.

Two studies demonstrated gut dysbiosis through the translocation of intestinal immune cells to the brain after stroke.

A study observed that T cells migrated from the intestinal lamina propria to the meninges after stroke, whereas another study showed that lymphocytes could migrate from Payer's patches to the brain after induced by stroke.

Microbiome contributes to the folate synthesis, which generates coenzyme to participate in one carbon metabolism.

This phenomenon helps to the maintaining the balance in levels between methionine and homocysteine, is highly associated with neurodegenerative diseases including ischemic stroke.

The healing process cannot happen on its own. It requires your help to activate it.

Hence, the objective of this study was to examine the relationship between human microbiome and ischemic stroke occurrence, to determine whether Neuropolen can be a potential treatment for recovery after a stroke.

To arrive at these observations, we examined how Neuropolen and diet solve disabilities.

There is increasing interest in our microbiomes and the connection between gut and brain health.

It has been shown that aging and inflammation manifest ischemic stroke occurrence in relation to human microbiome.

Stroke is the leading cause of adult disability.

During a stroke, there's an interruption of blood supply to the brain.

And while much is known about the mechanisms of cell death in stroke, little is known about the mechanisms of neurological recovery after a stroke.

It's known that neurogenesis occurs in humans.

Within weeks of a stroke, new blood vessels begin to form, and, like marching ants, newly born neurons migrate long distances to the damaged area to aid the regeneration process.

Gut microbes that metabolize tryptophan - an essential amino acid-secrete small molecules called indoles, which stimulate the development of new brain cells in adults.

The indole-mediated signals elicit key regulatory factors known to be important for the formation of new adult neurons in the hippocampus, an area of the brain also associated with memory and learning.

This finding is exciting because it provides a mechanistic explanation of how gut-brain communication is translated into brain cell renewal, through gut microbe produced molecules stimulating the formation of new nerve cells in the adult brain.

These include drugs to mimic the action of indoles to stimulate the production of new neurons in the hippocampus or to replace neurons damaged by stroke, as well as designing dietary intervention using food products enriched with indoles as a preventive measure to slow down aging.

We are currently assessing whether indoles can also stimulate early formation of neurons during brain development.

Another area of potential intervention interest is in situations of stroke or spinal injury where there is an urgent need to generate new neurons.

The present study suggested the role of Neuropolen in improving recovery outcome in ischemic stroke.

The key to treating a stroke and minimizing long-term damage is to quickly and effectively restore blood flow to the brain.

We found that Neuropolen may be important for functional recovery after a stroke.

Stroke patients may have access to Neuropolen that may help minimize the degree of complications, stimulation enhances plasticity of the brain, in which noninjured parts of the brain can pick up the job of the injured brain areas. It allows you to regain movement and other skills after a stroke.

Neuropolen is a nutraceutical (food with a dual role of nutrition and health) for the regeneration of destroyed nerve cells.

The use of the components of Neuropolen in the solution of human medical conditions was made long before the appearance of the product under this name.

Neuropolen is a natural neuroregenerator of the nerve cell. Nerve regeneration is the ultimate fight in the body's defense and recovery!

Combining them we managed to obtain a product with a wide spectrum of action without side effects or side effects.

The components themselves are foods that we can eat daily.

That's why Neuropolen has the slogan "Eat and heal"

Neuropolen contains:

Freeze-dried pollen from deniplant plants, cocoa bean and carob seed powder, brewer's yeast.

Form of presentation:

30 self-dissolving gelatin capsules

Properties:

Due to its composition rich in antioxidants, anti-inflammatory agents, amino acids, minerals and natural vitamins, neuroregenerative molecules, the product Neuropolen offers various possibilities to balance the processes that take place in the nerve cell and neuromuscular plaque, to accelerate the regeneration of peripheral nerve sutures, self-healing of the body.

Being a food, it is not medically certified, but its components have scientifically proven healing qualities.

Conclusion

The work reported in this paper addresses the formation of neurons in the adult brain.

The modulation of gut microbiota may be a potential target for therapeutic treatment of ischemic stroke.

When a stroke occurs, part of the brain becomes damaged and many of these connections are destroyed.

Neuropolen may be a potential therapy for recovery after a stroke, it can quickly feed oxygen to the brain and protect brain cells.

This study is another intriguing piece of the puzzle highlighting the importance of lifestyle factors and diet.

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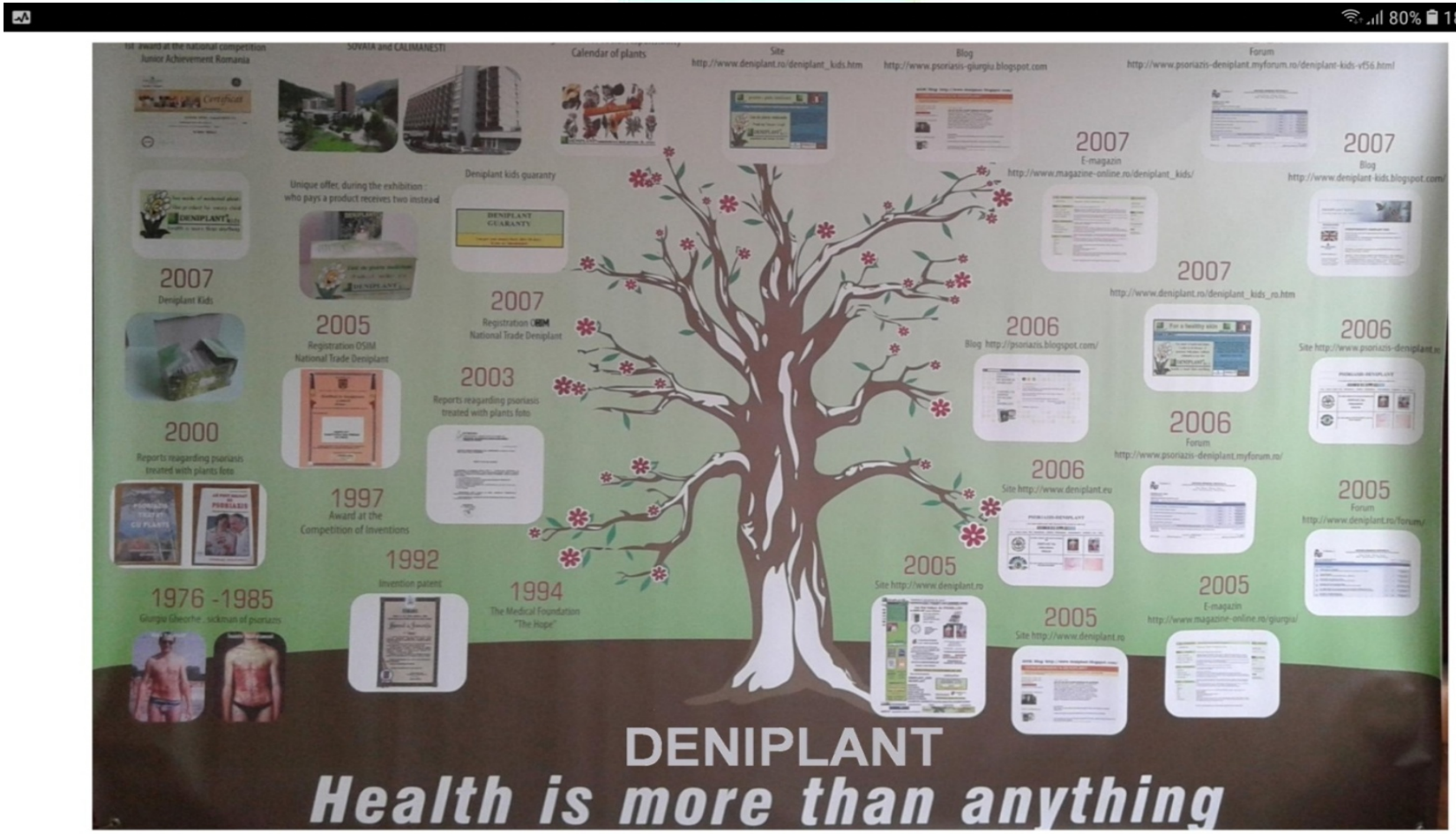

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