
JAIME KULISEVSKY

CV

PARTICIPANT AT:

BRAIN HEALTH. FROM GENES TO BEHAVIOUR, IMPROVING OUR LIVES

**October, 6th-7th, 2015, Barcelona**

Jaime Kulisevsky, Director of the Research Institute of Sant Pau Hospital, Associate Professor Autonomous University of Barcelona, and Research Professor at Open University of Catalonia, Barcelona, Spain

Jaime Kulisevsky is Associate Professor of Neurology at the Autonomous University of Barcelona, Research Professor at the Open University of Catalonia and Director of the Movement Disorders Unit of the Sant Pau Hospital in Barcelona, Spain. He is also the Director of the Research Institute of this Hospital. He conducts clinical research in Parkinson's disease and other movement disorders. His main research interest has been the cognitive and behavioral consequences of basal ganglia dysfunction in Movement Disorders and the impact of antiparkinsonian treatment on cognition and behavior in Parkinson's disease. He has been member of the International Movement Disorders Society Task Force for Developing Rating Scales in Parkinson's Disease (Subcommittee for Cognitive Evaluation) and of the Task Force for Mild cognitive Impairment in Parkinson's Disease. He acts as the Spanish Coordinator of the European Huntington's Disease Network and the ENROLL study (CHDI). He has been awarded with the Research Prize of the Spanish Society of Neurology, has been Principal Investigator of several public research grants and industry-sponsored studies, as well as Principal Investigator of the Spanish Biomedical Network Research Centre for Neurodegenerative Diseases (CIBERNED-Instituto de Salud Carlos III).

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ABSTRACT

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Brain Health in Neurodegenerative Disease

The strong link between neurodegenerative diseases and older age, together with the notable increase in life expectancy around the world has meant that the occurrence of Alzheimer's disease and related dementias, Parkinson's disease and Vascular Dementia appear as a strong threat, both for individual successful aging and for the wealth of developed and underdeveloped countries. Although we have to separate normal aging from specific pathologies that have complex epidemiological and genetic interactions, there is increasing evidence indicating that the even the 'diseased' brain retains a considerable functional plasticity and that some active measures that help to preserve the healthy brain (such as healthy diet, aerobic exercise, social activities, or cognitive stimulation) may also impact the clinical course of neurodegenerative diseases and delay the presentation and severity of cognitive impairment. In this presentation we are going to deal with some examples of the increasing interest and results on implementing such strategies in neurodegeneration with special focus on Parkinson's disease, which is presently considered the main risk factor to present dementia among the general population.

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