

## Endeavours and trends in spinal cord injury repair (Syllabus)

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### Background

- SCI current data and statistics
  - Prevalence and incidence worldwide
  - Prevalence and incidence in Romania
  - Average age at injury, male: female ratio
- Medical and social consequences of SCIs
  - Clinical classifications of SCIs
  - Medical complications/ co-morbidities
- Current therapeutic means and their limitations in SCIs
  - Current context of Regenerative Medicine

*Integrative emphases regarding limits, detrimental pathways and related targets for neuroprotection/ recovery, in SCI*

- Morpho-functional, inner restrictions of the CNS/ spinal cord's post injury self-repair
- Primary injuries in SCI
- Secondary injuries - patho-physiological events' cascade - targets for neuroprotection
- Final (irreversible) consequences of SCIs
- Current trends in SCI (experimental) therapies

*Integrative emphases – clinical/ therapeutic connections*

- “Classical” drugs, with a long history of clinical use
- New/ experimental drugs/ procedures

*Stem cells & tissue engineering - background*

- Medical and social potential
- Brief history of stem cell research
- Spontaneous regeneration phenomena in lower vertebrates
  - Definition of Regenerative Medicine
  - Definition and clinical use of tissue engineering
    - Stem cells:
      - Definition
      - Classifications
      - Main characteristics & properties
      - Embryonic stem cells
      - Adult stem cells

*Regenerative Medicine in SCI repair*

- Main issues/ problems
  - Ethical concerns
  - The availability of suitable stem cells
  - The inhibitory environment of the lesioned SC, especially in chronic SCI (glial scar, cyst formation) → grafts fail to survive
    - Immune reactions to allografts/ xenografts
      - Regeneration with aberrant reconnections → neuropathic pain, spasticity
        - Contamination of the stem cell lines with feeder cells, bacteria and/or transfection with feeder cells genic material
        - High proliferative capacity of ESC → cancer risk
  - The role of glial scar prevention therapy (Regeneration Promoting Therapy)
    - Cordaneurin

- CordaChron
- Chondroitinase ABC
  - Current status of preclinical and clinical research of stem cells in SCI repair
    - clinical studies currently underway
    - Human embryonic stem cells (hESCs)
    - Fetal stem cells:
      - Fetal OEG (olfactory ensheathing glia)
      - Fetal Schwann cells
      - Umbilical cord blood cells
    - Adult stem cells:
      - Mesenchymal stem cells/ Marrow Stromal Cells (MSC)
        - Olfactory ensheathing glia (OEG) - including of differentiated ones transplants
          - Schwann cells - - including of differentiated ones transplants
          - Adult-derived neural progenitor cells NPCs
            - Stem cell research at the Teaching Emergency Hospital “Bagdasar-Arseni”, Bucharest, Romania
            - Tissue engineering in SCI repair
              - Polymeric scaffolds used for spinal cord regeneration - properties
              - “Smart” biomaterials - characterized by stereospecificity and self-assembling - nano-scale self-assembling bio-scaffolds
              - Recent conceptual & technological breakthroughs: implants built by 3D-printing
                - RP (rapid printing) machine (for replacement organs and whole bodies)
                - “Direct writing” - printing implants by MAPLE-DW

## Conclusions

Considering the complexity of SCI pathobiology, it is important to adopt multifactorial (combinatory) strategies, that may include:

- (Stem) cell replacement

- Long distance guidance of neural re-growth and re-connection
  - Advanced scaffolding/ encapsulation (for cells replacement)/ tissue re-construction
    - Local delivery of neuroprotective/ neurotrophic substances (e.g. scar formation inhibitors, growth factors, neurotrophins)
      - Surgical removal of glial scars, posttraumatic cysts
  - Integrated Physical therapy

Acknowledgements - for their endeavors within our team - to:

A. Anghelescu\*/\*\*, R. Mihai\*\*, A. Mirea\*, C. Giuglea\*\*, V. Grigorean\*/\*\*, C. Daia Chendreanu\*/\*\*, L. Onose\*\*\*, A. Spânu\*\*, C. Popescu, I. Andone\*\*, A. Mihăescu\*\*, D.C. Mardare\*\*

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