



Secondary neurodegeneration after stroke: Neuropathological changes and potential therapeutic targets

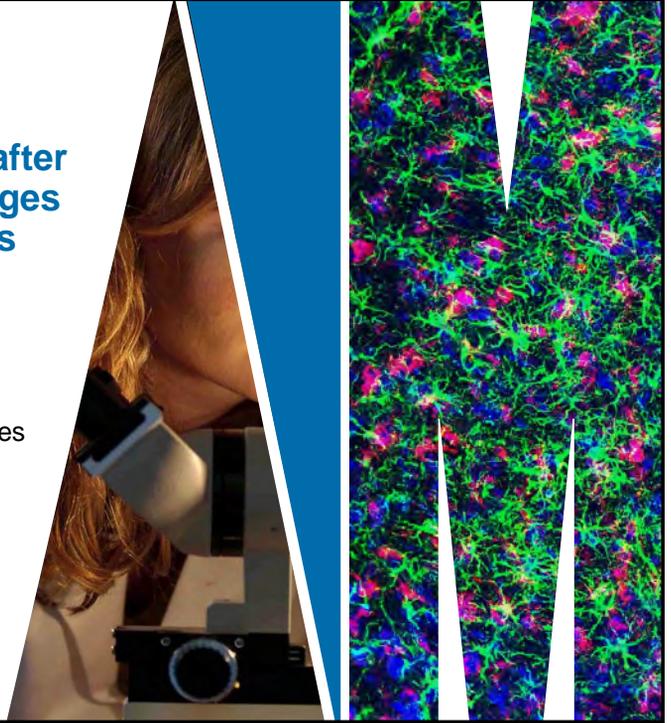
Dr Lin Kooi Ong

Translational NeuroRecovery Laboratory
School of Pharmacy
Monash University Malaysia

Health and Biomedical Innovation Seminar Series
University of South Australia



@DrLinOng



Tyrosine hydroxylase lab 2010

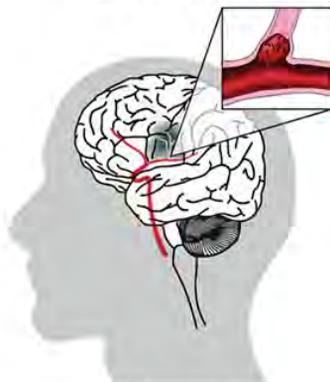


Translational NeuroRecovery Lab 2019 - current



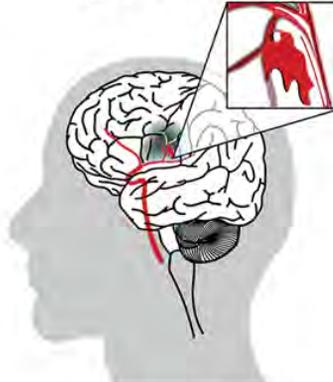
Stroke

Block



Ischaemic stroke
(embolic and thrombotic)

Bleed



Haemorrhagic stroke
(subarachnoid and intracerebral)

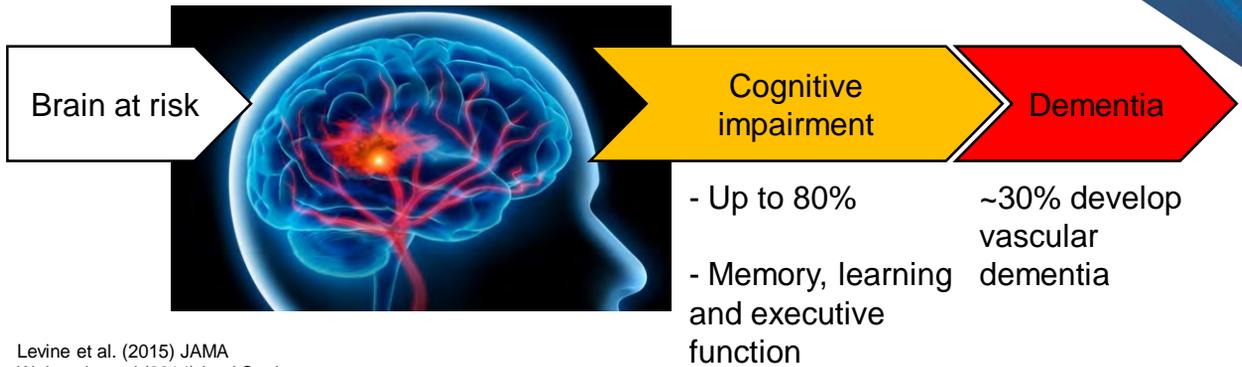
1 in 4 of us will have a stroke

>13.7 million new strokes each year, and still increasing...

>80 million people living with stroke, and ~40% working age (under 60 years old)

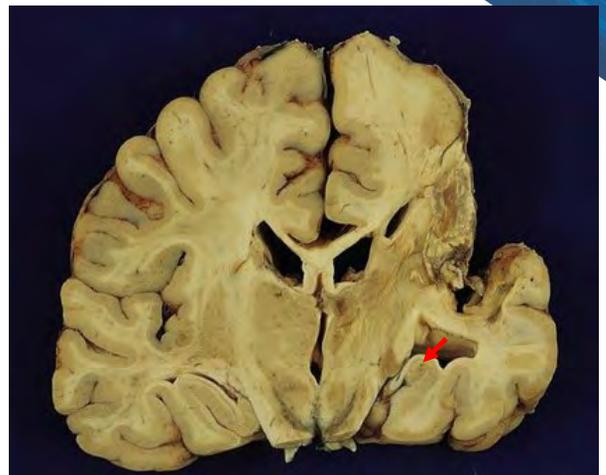
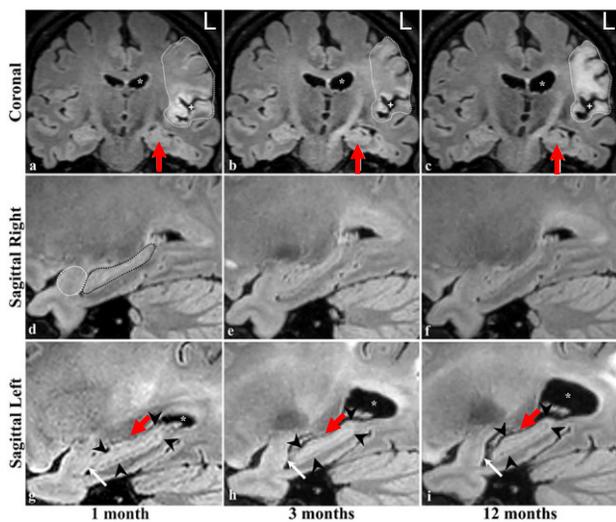
~2/3 of stroke survivors will have some form of post-stroke complications, including **cognitive impairment**

Cognitive impairment is common after stroke



Levine et al. (2015) JAMA
Weinstein et al (2014) Int J Stroke
Pendlebury and Rothwell (2009) Lancet Neurol

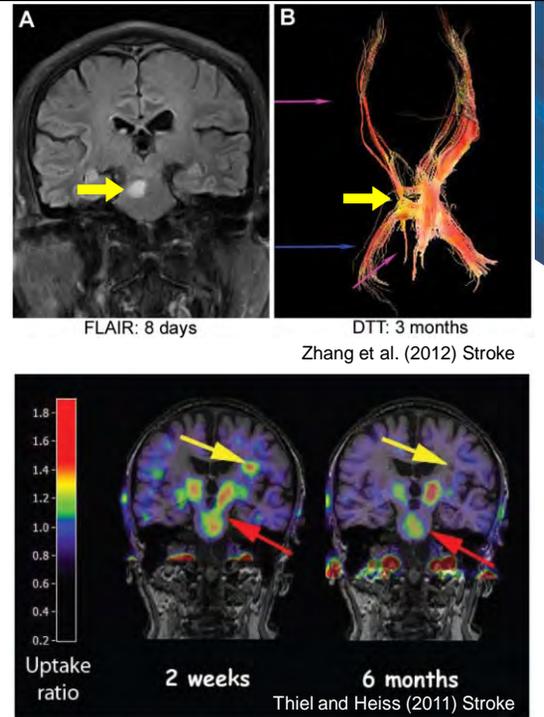
Stroke-induced regional brain atrophy (hippocampus)



Haque et al. (2019) Front. Neurol.

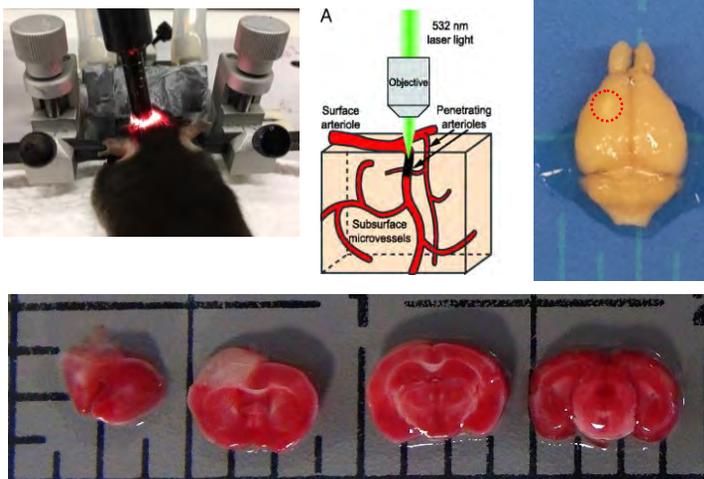
Stroke-induced regional brain atrophy

- Wallerian degeneration
- Neuroinflammation



Photothrombotic stroke model

Motor and sensory regions of the cerebral cortex



Aims:

To investigate the long-term functional consequences of cortical stroke

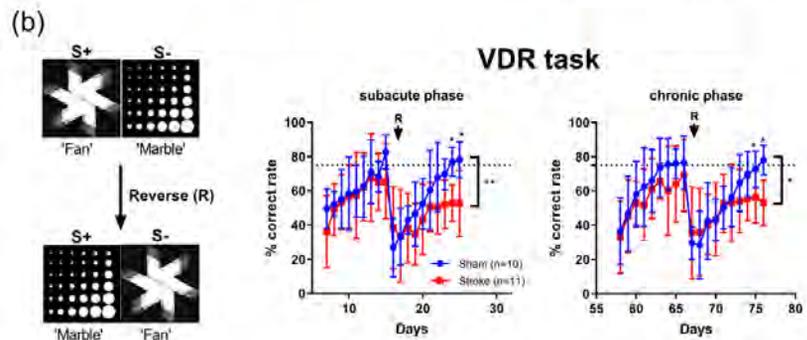
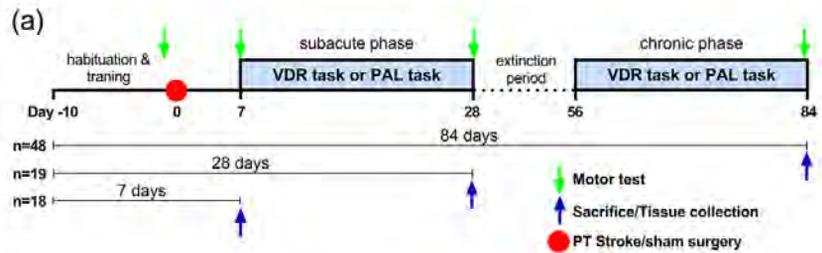
To explore the neuropathological changes (hippocampus)



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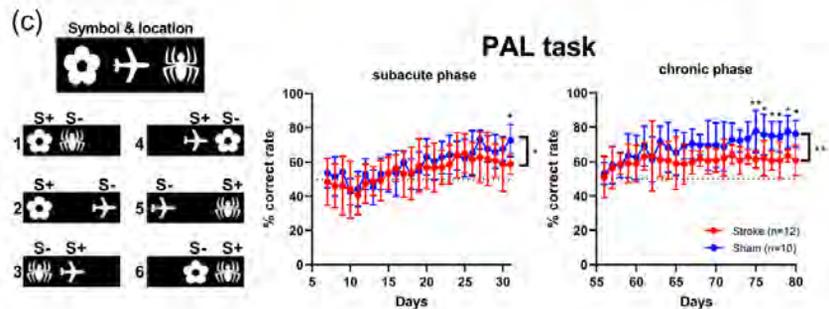
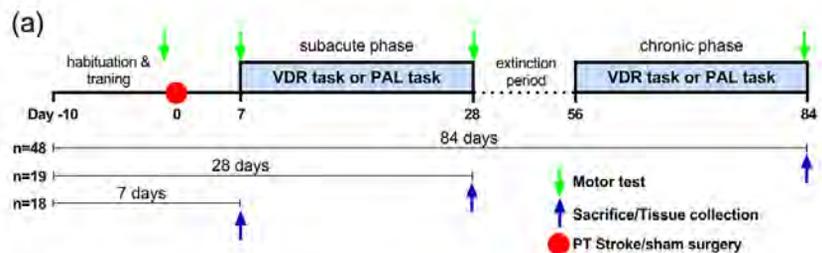
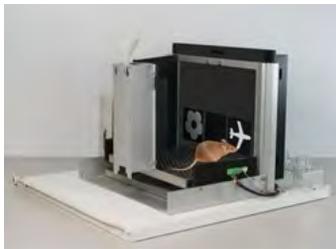
Ong et al (2017) JCBFM
Ong et al (2018) Stroke
Bezanilla, Ong et al (2019) Exp Neurol

Cortical stroke impairs cognitive flexibility



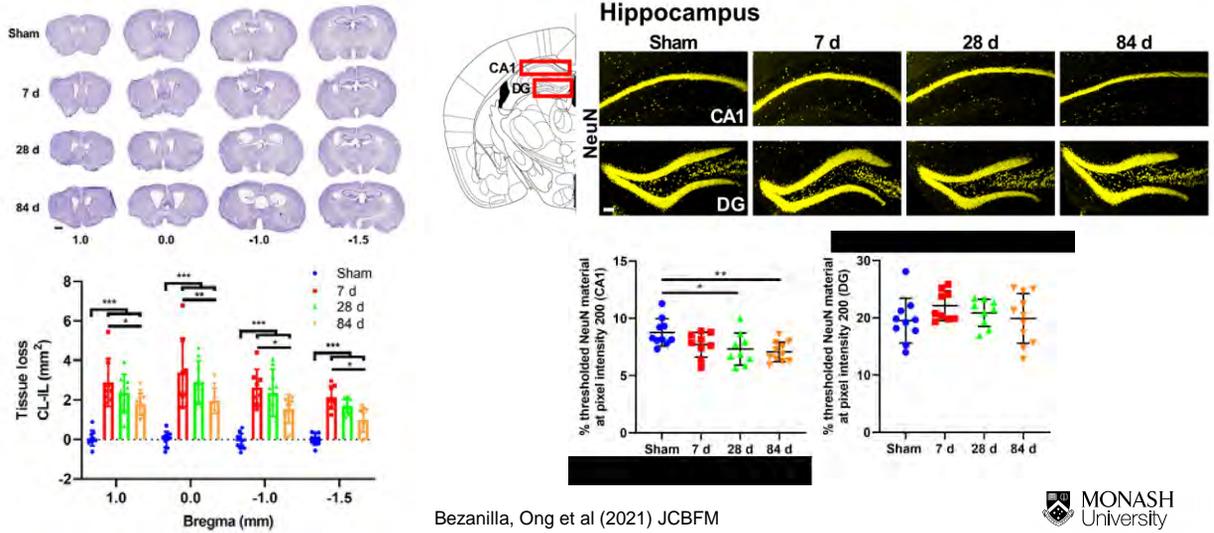
Bezanilla, Ong et al (2021) JCBFM

Cortical stroke impairs associative memory

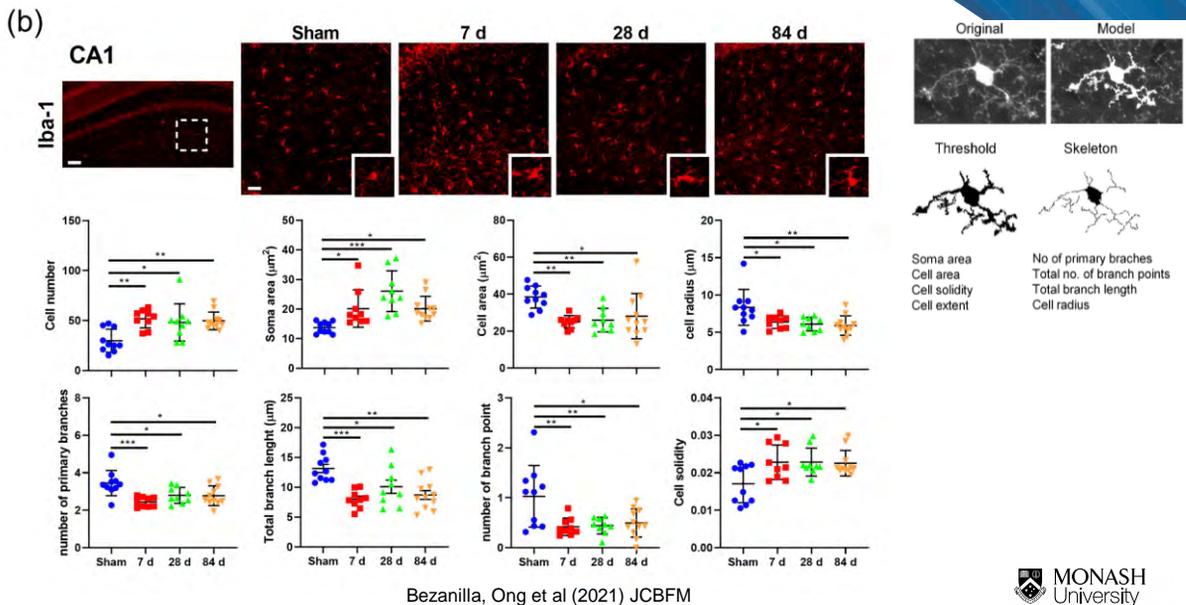


Bezanilla, Ong et al (2021) JCBFM

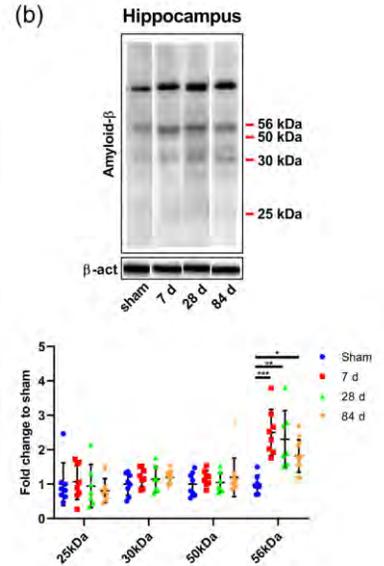
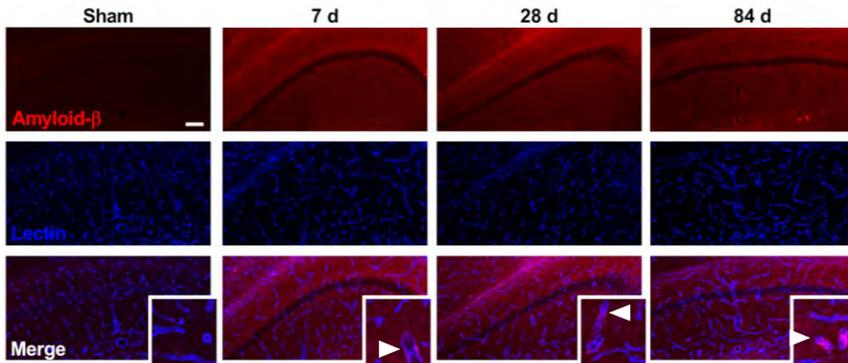
Cortical stroke induces persistent brain tissue and CA1 hippocampal neuronal loss



Persistent microglia activation in the hippocampus



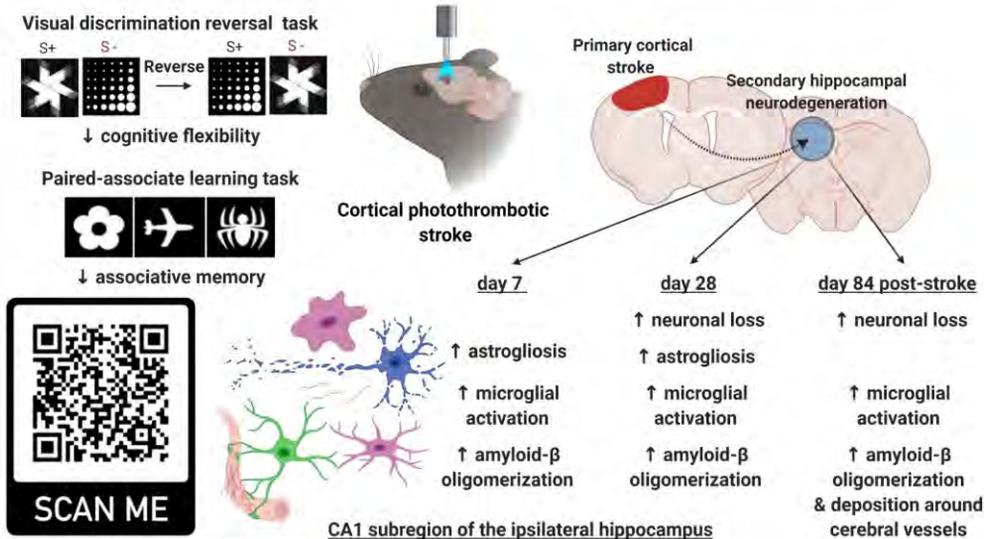
Accumulation and oligomerisation of amyloid- β in the hippocampus



Bezanilla, Ong et al (2021) JCBFM

More than motor impairment: A spatiotemporal analysis of cognitive impairment and associated neuropathological changes following cortical photothrombotic stroke

Sonia Sanchez-Bezanilla, Rebecca J Hood, Lyndsey E Collins-Praino, Renee J Turner, Frederick R Walker, Michael Nilsson and Lin Kooi Ong

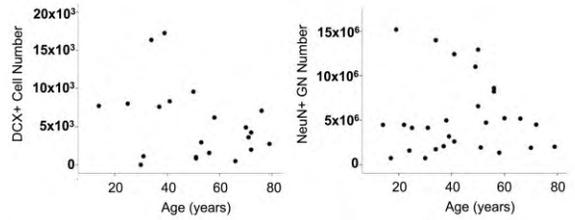
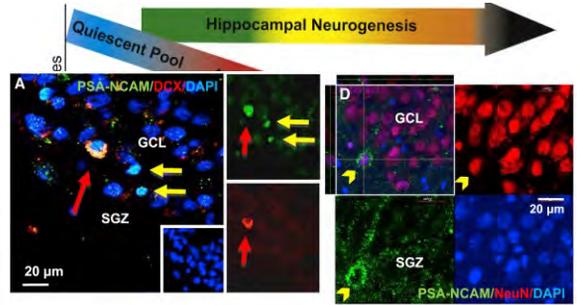
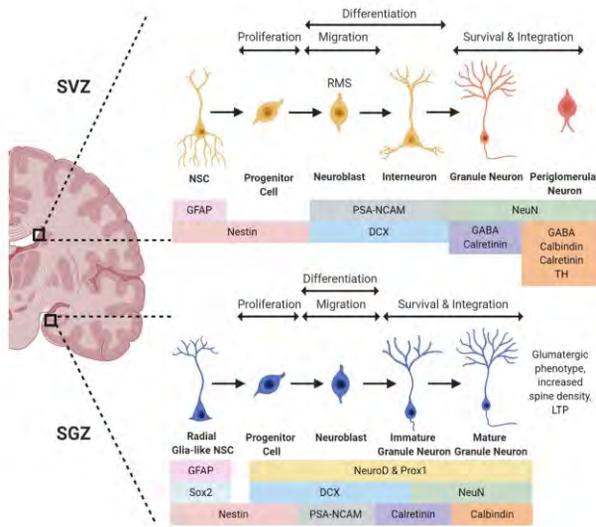


<https://doi.org/10.1177/0271678X211005877>
Visual abstract by @DrLinOng



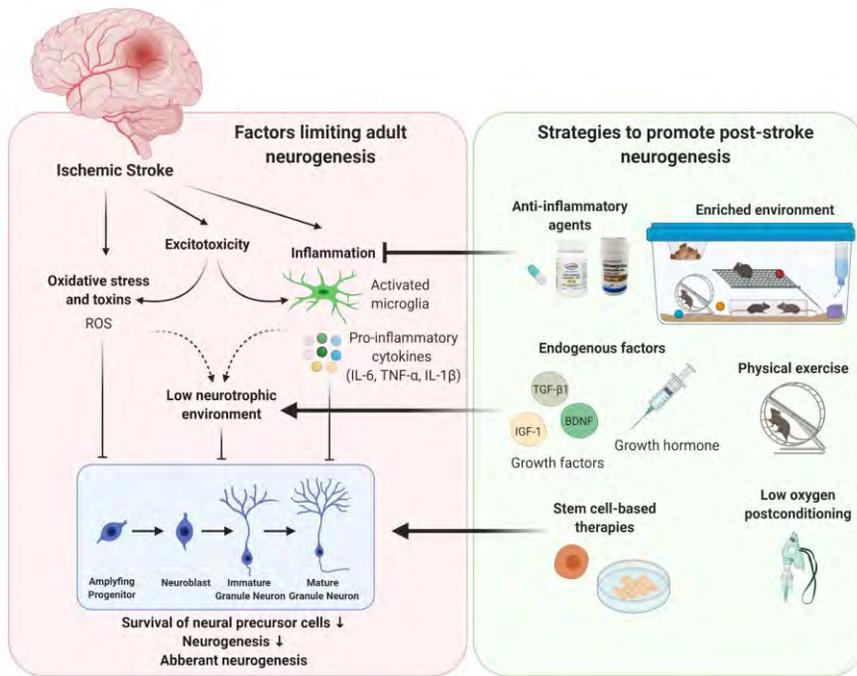
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Enhancing the brain's way of healing after stroke

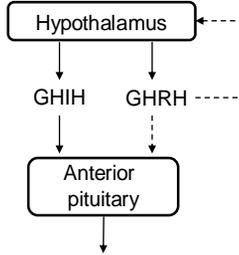
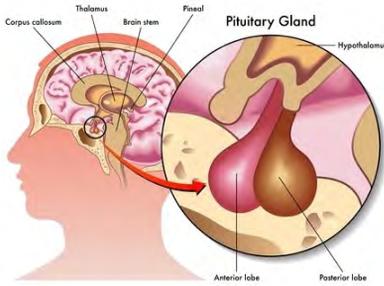


Ong et al (2021) Regenerative Therapies in Ischemic Stroke Recovery

Boldrini et al. (2018) Cell Stem Cell



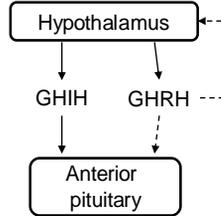
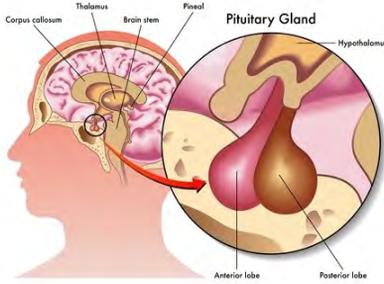
Growth hormone as “brain fertilizer” for stroke recovery



Growth hormone



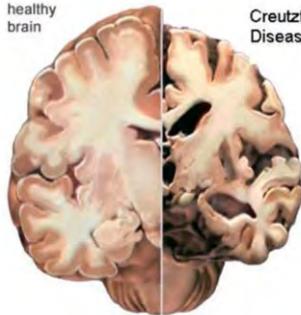
Promotes neural repair after brain injury



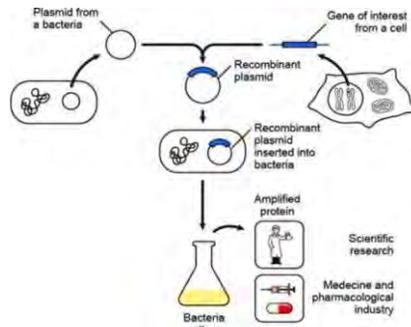
Growth hormone



healthy brain



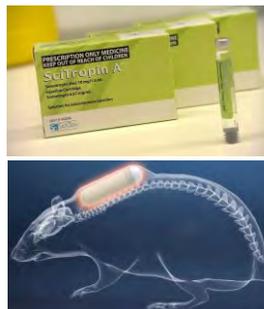
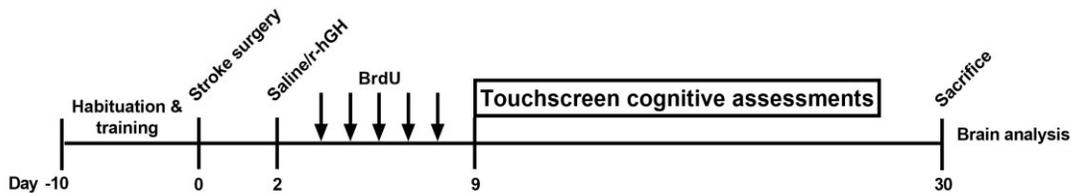
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease



High incident of GH deficiency after stroke

Author, year	N	Characteristics	Time after stroke	GDH testing	Prevalence of GHD
Kreber et al. 2019	139	Age: 52 ± 0.91 Ischemic: 50%; Haemorrhagic 50%	≥ 3 months	Glucagon stimulation test	76/136 (54%)
Lillicrap, Ong et al. 2018	13	Age: 70 ± 7.61 (SD) Ischemic: 100% NIHSS: 11.08 ± 2.27 (SD)	4 – 10 days	GH releasing hormone + arginine	9/13 (69.2%)
Boehncke et al. 2011	46	Age: 61 ± 14.9 Ischemic: 100% NIHSS: 6 (1-15)*	66 – 274 days (128.2 ± 46)	GH releasing hormone + CRH	31/39 (79.5%)
Bondanelli et al. 2010	56	Age: 65 ± 1.3 Ischemic: 100% NIHSS: 10.75 ± 0.55	1 – 3 months (visit 1) and 12 – 15 months (visit 2)	GH releasing hormone + arginine	Visit 1: 17/56 (30.4%) Visit 2: 17/48 (35.4%) GHD was confirmed in 14 of 16 previous diagnosed cases, 3 newly diagnosed cases.
Bondanelli et al. 2006	42	Age: 67 ± 1.7 Ischemic: 100% NIHSS: 11.02 ± 0.87	19 – 209 days (61.7 ± 8.4)	GH releasing hormone + arginine	5/42 (11.9%)

See, Ong et al., under review



1.4 mg/kg body weight/day
for 28 days

Can GH treatment improve post-stroke cognitive impairment?

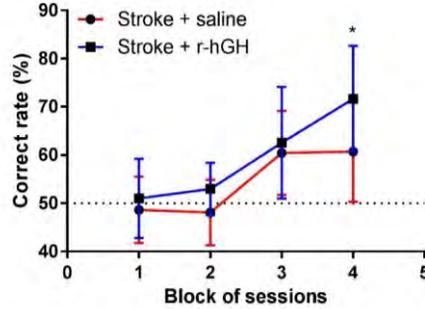


GH treatment improves cognitive function after cortical stroke

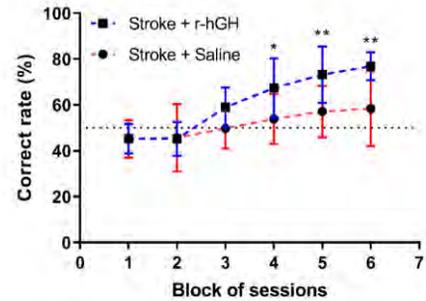
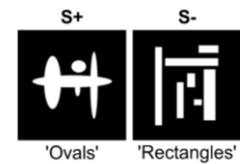
Symbol & location



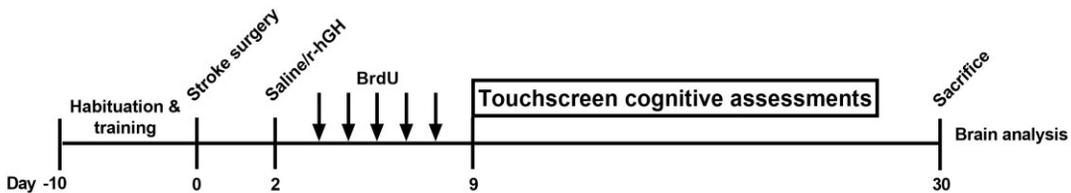
Ong et al. (2018) Stroke



Visual Discrimination Task



Bezanilla, Ong et al. (2020) IJMS



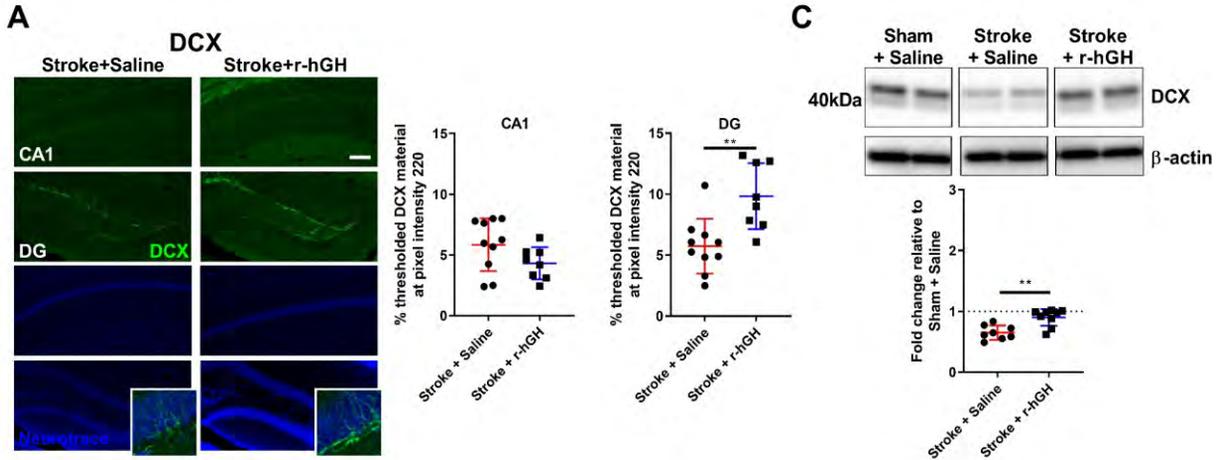
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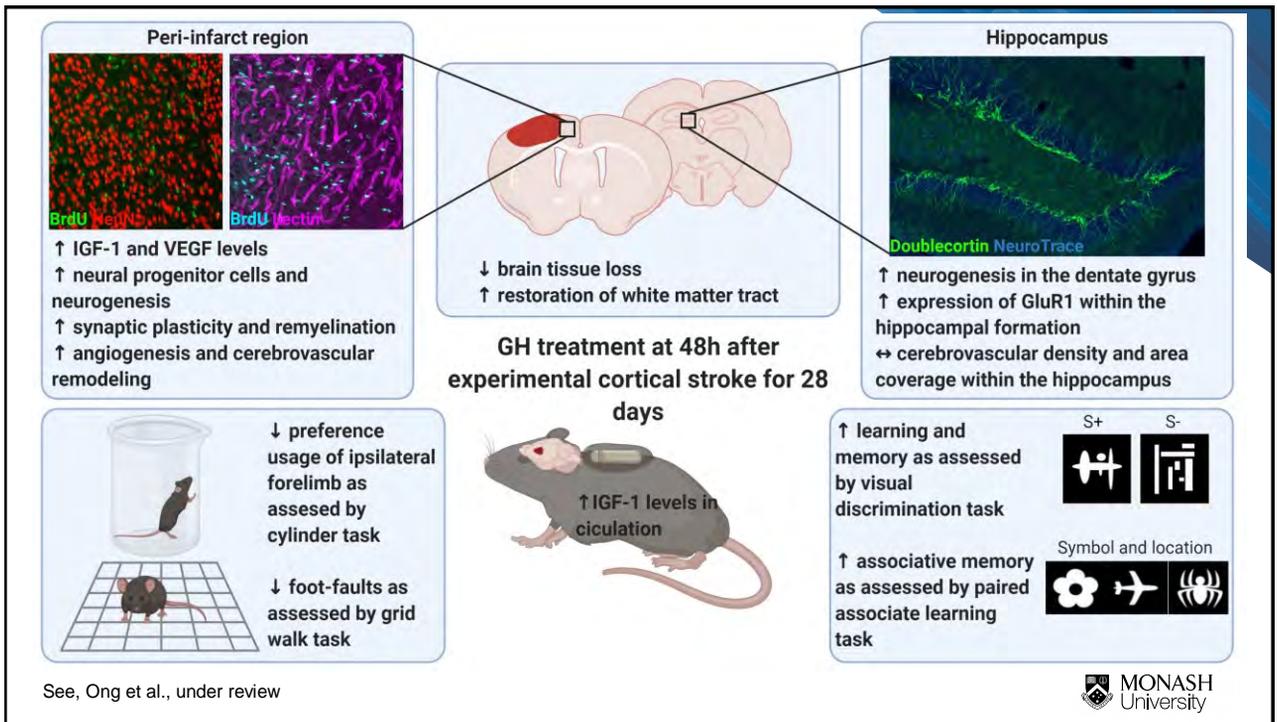
Can GH treatment enhance neurorestorative processes?

1mm

GH treatment promotes neurogenesis in the dentate gyrus of the hippocampus



Bezanilla, Ong et al. (2020) IJMS



See, Ong et al., under review



Summary

Stroke triggers a neurodegenerative condition

- Neuronal death, neuroinflammation, accumulation of neurotoxic proteins
- Post-stroke cognitive impairment

Therapeutic strategies to enhance the brain's endogenous capacity for neurorestorative processes after stroke

- Growth hormone treatment promotes neurogenesis and cognitive function



Acknowledgments



Prof Michael Nilsson
 Prof Rohan Walker
 Prof Jörgen Isgaard

Stroke Recovery Lab, the University
 of Newcastle

Students:

Dr Sonia Sanchez Bezanilla
 Dr Wei Zhen Chow
 Wen Xin See, Chen Xin Loh, Hui Wen Tee

Funding:

University of Newcastle
 Hunter Medical Research Institute
 Monash University Malaysia
 IBRO-APRC Travel and Short Stay Grant
 International Society for Neurochemistry



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Thank you for listening

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