Ferropanptosis in Neurocysticercosis Comprehensive Review

Foyaca-Sibat Humberto*
MD, MSc, PhD, First and Second-Degree Specialist in Neurology, Associate professor, (WSU), Full Professor (Cub), Full Scientist Research (ACC), Consultant Professor (Cub), Nelson Mandela Drive, Mthatha, South Africa

Ibañez-Valdés Lourdes de Fátima
MD, MSc, FCP Fam Med (Cub), Ag Sc Res (ACC), Senior Lecturer, (WSU), Division of Neurology, Nelson Mandela Academic Central Hospital, Walter Sisulu University, Nelson Mandela Drive, Mthatha, South Africa

Abstract:

Background: Cysticercosis (Ct) is a preventable and eradicable zoonotic parasitic disease secondary to an infection caused by the larva form of pig tapeworm Taenia solium (Ts), usually seen in people living in developing countries. However, the number of carriers in developed countries increases gradually due to globalisation and uncontrolled migration. In this study, we look for the role played by OS in the pathogenesis of neurocysticercosis.

Method: We searched the medical literature comprehensively, looking for published medical subject heading (MeSH) terms like "neurocysticercosis", "pathogenesis of neurocysticercosis", "NCC/OS," OR "Treatment of NCC/OS.

Results: All selected manuscripts were peer-reviewed, and we did not find publications related to NCC/OS

Comments and concluding remarks: We hypothesised the role played by OS on the pathogenesis of NCC during the colloid/nodular stage of NCC.

Keywords:

Cysticercosis, neurocysticercosis, oxidative stress, reactive oxygen species, reactive nitrogen species.