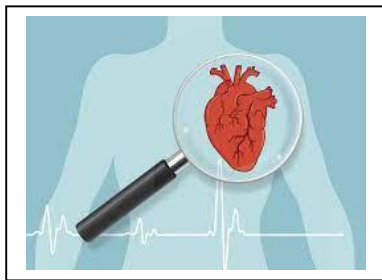




Alzheimer's disease

Alzheimer's disease is characterized by abnormal deposits of two types of protein in the brain: amyloid beta ($A\beta$) and tau. The only currently available disease-modifying treatments for Alzheimer's, lecanemab (Leqembi™) and donanemab (Kisunla™), target $A\beta$ deposits in the brain.

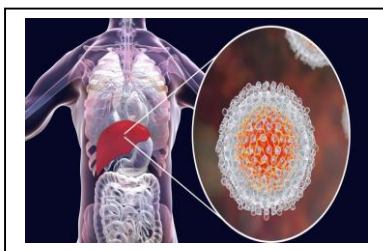
<https://www.news-medical.net/medical/news>



Study reveals potential benefits of naloxone in opioid-associated cardiac arrest

Patients who overdose on opioids and have a pulse are often given naloxone (Narcan) by first responders, a common life-saving measure.

<https://www.news-medical.net/medical/news>



Breakthrough treatment reduces liver fibrosis in Hepatitis C patients

HCV infection is the underlying cause for chronic Hepatitis C (CHC), liver cirrhosis, and liver cancer or hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). In 2019, over 2,90,000 people died of HCV-related diseases. Recent medical advancement made a new breakthrough treatment available for patients with hepatitis C.

<https://www.news-medical.net/medical/news>

Could AI Help Spot Autism Early?

TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 2024 (Health Day News): AI can help predict which young kids are more likely to develop autism, a new study says.

The AI looks for patterns in medical data that can be easily obtained from children 2 or younger without extensive assessments or clinical tests, researchers said.

The “Aut Med AI” program was able to identify about 80% of children with autism, when tested using data from a group of 12,000 kids, researchers reported Aug. 19 in the journal

[JAMA Network Open](#).

Brain Implant Helps Tame Parkinson's for Easier Daily Living

MONDAY, Aug. 19, 2024 (Health Day News) -- A brain implant guided by AI could provide around-the-clock personalized care for people with Parkinson’s disease, a new study suggests.

The implant uses AI to monitor a patient’s brain activity for changes that can cause movement problems during the day and insomnia at night, researchers said.

When the device spots troubling activity, it intervenes with precisely calibrated pulses of electricity called deep brain stimulation (DBS).

In essence, the implant creates a “closed loop” in which symptoms are continuously tamped down as Parkinson’s patients go about their daily lives, researchers said.

An early-stage clinical trial in four people found that the implant reduced their most bothersome Parkinson’s symptoms by 50%, according to findings published Aug. 16 in the journal [Nature Medicine](#).