CV breve del prof Giuseppe Sancesario

Nato a Presicce (LE) 17-8-1947, laureato in Medicina presso l'Università di Roma La Sapienza, specializzato in Neurologia nel 1980 ed in Anatomia Patologica nel 1992. "Post-doctoral fellow" presso il Dipartimento di Neuromorfologia del Max Planck Institut fur Psychiatrie, Monaco, Germania, dal 1985 al 1986. Nel 1993, 1995 e 1997 è stato "visiting professor" presso il "Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, the University of Tennessee, Memphis". Ricercatore presso la Clinica Neurologica dell'Università di Roma Tor Vergata nel 1984, è diventato professore associato nel 1998 presso la stessa Università. Dal 1990 è a capo del laboratorio di Neuropatologia Clinica e Sperimentale presso il Dipartimento di Neuroscienze dell'Università di Roma "Tor Vergata". Nel biennio 2007-2009 è stato eletto presidente della Associazione Italiana di Neuropatologia. Nel quinquennio 2004-2009 è stato Direttore della Scuola di Specializzazione in Neurologia. Dal 2005 dirige il Centro Alzheimer del Policlinico di Tor Vergata.

Il prof. Sancesario è un neurologo esperto in neuropatologia sperimentale. Tra i principali campi di interesse del dr. Sancesario vi sono stati i modelli di ischemia cerebrale in vivo ed in vitro e la neuropatologia dei gangli della base. Del primo campo fanno parte numerose pubblicazioni relative ad ischemia globale e focale nel ratto e nel gerbil (ove si valuta la severità del danno cerebrale con tecniche di microscopia ottica ed elettronica). Sono state inoltre studiate, in modelli di danno ipossico/anossico su fettine di tessuto cerebrale adulto, le peculiari caratteristiche morfofunzionali di sottotipi neuronali in risposta al danno. L'analisi dei meccanismi differenziali della vulnerabilità neuronale risulta propizia alla possibilità di individuare farmaci neuroprotettivi. In tale contesto, si inscrive lo studio delle potenzialità terapeutiche di antiepilettici di ultima generazione, di modulatori dell'ossido nitrico, di antagonisti dei recettori purinergici.

Nel campo della neuropatologia dei gangli della base, il prof. Sancesario ha studiato gli adattamenti morfofunzionali ed immunoistochimici dei neuroni striatali e pallidali in modelli di malattia extrapiramidale, dimostrando che la denervazione dopaminergica induce nello striato una down-regulation della via NO-cGMP ed una complessa autoregolazione della attività fosfodiesterasica specifica, che varia in modo differenziato nello striato e nel globo pallido. Queste osservazioni possono aprire la strada a nuovi approcci nella terapia del Morbo di Parkinson.

Negli ultimi anni gli interessi scientifici del prof. Sancesario si sono rivolti allo studio di indici diagnostici e patogenetici nella evoluzione della Malattia di Alzheimer.

Il prof. Sancesario è autore o coautore di 120 lavori scientifici pubblicati su riviste internazionali.

Dr. Sancesario was born in Presicce (LE) Italy, on 17/08/1947, graduated in Medicine in 1976 at the University of Rome "La Sapienza", Italy; he became certified neurologist in 1980 and certified pathologist in 1992. He was post-doctoral fellow in the Department of Neuromorphology, Max-Planck-Institut fur psychiatry, Munich, Germany, from 1985 to 1986. He became a tenured researcher in 1984, and associate professor of Clinical Neurology at the University of Rome "Tor Vergata" in 1998. He was visiting professor in the Department of Anatomy and Neurobiology, the University of Tennessee, Memphis in 1993, 1995 e 1997. Since 1990 he is head of the Laboratory of Experimental Neuropathology in the Department of Neuroscience at the University of Rome Tor Vergata. He was president of the Italian Association of Neuropathology in years 2007-2009, and director of the School of Neurology, University of Rome – Tor Vergata in years 2004-2009.

Dr. Sancesario is a neurologist with an expertise in experimental neuropathology. Dr. Sancesario's studies have dealt with the mechanisms of ischemic brain damage and with the efficacy of various drugs in improving the vulnerability of neurons to ischemia, using different models of ischemia in rodents and evaluating morphologically the severity of the brain damage with light and electron microscope. The search of substances potentially useful in treating ischemic brain damage has included antiepiletpic drugs, inhibitors of nitric oxide synthase, and, more recently, antagonists of P2 purinoceptors. Another major field of interest of dr. Sancesario has regarded the neuropathology of basal ganglia in models of extrapyramidal disorders. In this respect, he has recently focused on the morphological and immunoistochemical features of striatal and pallidal neurons in manganese-treated or 6-OHDA-lesioned rodents. He and co-workers first identified a complex dys-regulation of the second messenger system in the basal ganglia after lesion of the substantia nigra. These results may provide a better knowledge of the pathogenesis of parkinsonism and levodopa induced dyskinesia, opening the way to new therapeutic approaches. Recently Dr Sancesario has extended his interest to study clinical and biological markers of Alzheimer’s disease.

BIOGRAPHY

Giuseppe Sancesario is the Director of the Laboratory of Experimental Neuropathology, Department of Neuroscience, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy.
Professor of Neurology, School of Sports & Motor Science, University of Rome Tor Vergata.
Associate Professor, School of Medicine and Surgery, University of Rome Tor Vergata.
Certified neurologist in 1980, and certified pathologist in 1992.
Past Director of the School of Neurology, University of Rome Tor Vergata.
Past president of the Italian Association of Neuropathology.
He is serving as an editorial board member of the journal of Neuroscience and Medicine, and as reviewer for Cellular and Molecular Neurobiology, and Expert Opinion On Drug Metabolism and Toxicology.

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Experimental neuropathology
Brain ischemia
Manganese Neurotoxicology
Nitric Oxide in the basal ganglia
Phosphodiesterases and cyclic nucleotides in Extrapyramidal disorders
Physiopathology of L-DOPA dyskinesia
Biological markers in Alzheimer disease and other dementia

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