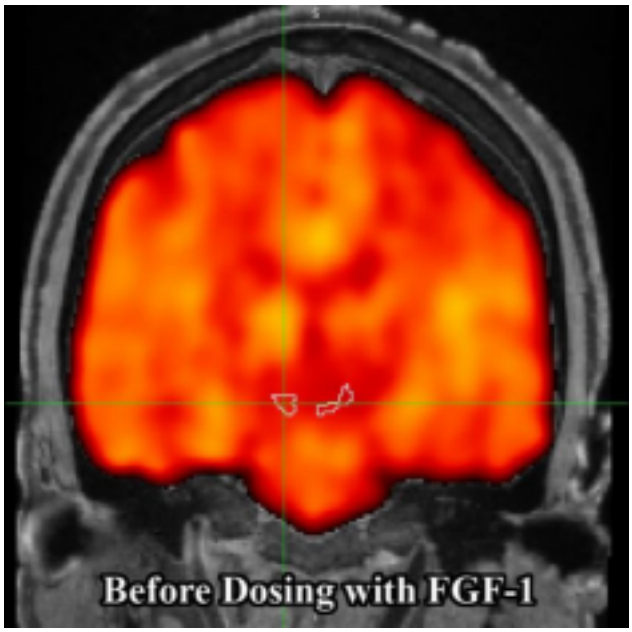
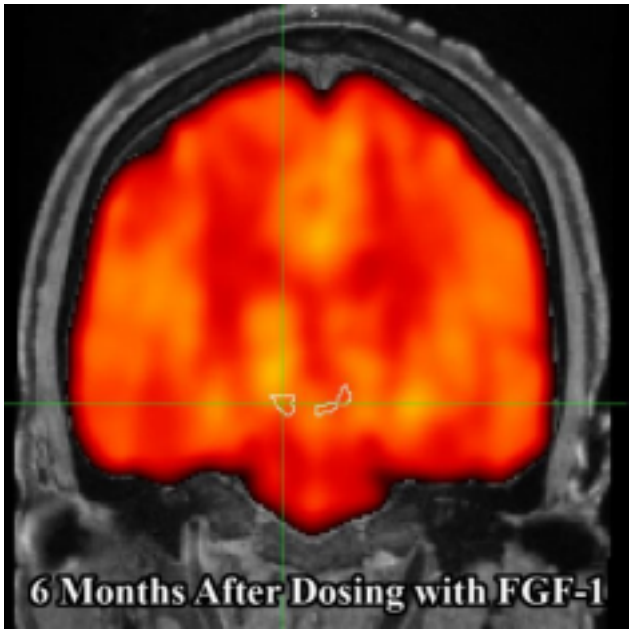
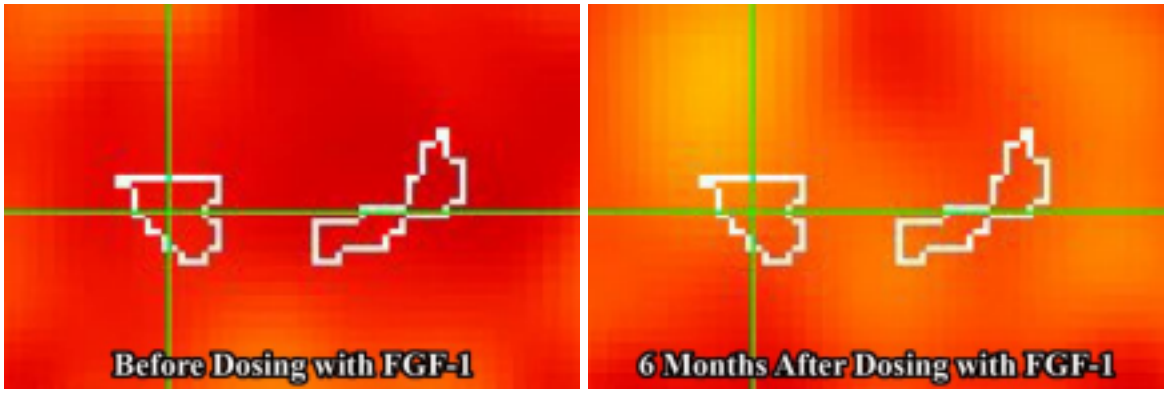
Parkinson's Disease Patient's Brain Shows Blood Flow Improvement After Six Months

IMPORTANT MEDICAL BREAKTHROUGH: A **21.2% increase in blood flow in the brain of a Parkinson's disease sufferer 6 months after treatment with intranasal FGF-1.** A lack of blood flow to the dopamine-producing neurons in the brain has been shown to lead to Parkinson's disease. Increasing this blood flow in the brain may slow, stop, or even reverse the progression of this debilitating disease. Below are the brain scans of a Parkinson's disease patient before and after treatment with FGF-1. Outlined in white is the *substantia nigra pars compacta,* the region of the brain which contains the dopamine-producing neurons. Red, are areas of low blood flow, and yellow, areas of high blood flow.





Zooming in, we can see the dramatic change between the two images, a change that resulted in an over 50% improvement in the patients' motor skill testing scores.



We have established with two and half years of medical research studies on more than 200 Parkinson's disease sufferers, that intranasal FGF-1 was able to improve their motor skill testing scores by an average of 54% by 6 months.

This brain scan was performed using fMRI (functional magnetic resonance imaging) and was done in collaboration with researchers at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis. fMRI measures brain activity by detecting changes associated with blood flow. Since neuronal activation and cerebral blood flow are closely linked, fMRI allows us to measure

whether our treatment is improving brain blood flows at a functional level.

The Impact of This Discovery

These impressive results show that restoring blood flow to the substantia nigra may be a viable way to slow, stop, or even reverse the progression of Parkinson's disease. The current standard of care for Parkinson's disease is managing symptoms, but not directly targeting the underlying vascular and neuronal degeneration. By improving blood flow to dopamine-producing neurons, intranasal FGF-1 can provide the necessary nutrients these cells need, thereby preventing cell death, and potentially even reversing the course of the disease. We are creating the potential of a disease-modifying therapy, not just a treatment that provides temporary relief.

Next Steps

As a part of the ongoing Medical Research Studies being conducted by Zhittya Genesis Medicine, several more patients are currently approaching their six-month mark for their follow up scans, which will allow us to soon compare additional before-and-after results. At the same time, new patients are preparing for their initial scans, ensuring a steady stream of data that will allow us to refine and validate our findings. The patient reported in this update will also be doing a one-year follow-up scan and further scans every 6 months. These ongoing longitudinal evaluations will provide critical insights into the improvements we are seeing in our Medical Research Studies.

Conclusion

For the millions of people suffering from Parkinson's disease, these findings offer more than just hope — it is a shift in how we treat Parkinson's disease. For decades, the current standard of care is managing symptoms, offering relief, but never addressing the root cause of the disease. However, with intranasal FGF-1 demonstrating a measurable increase in blood flow to the dopamine-producing neurons, we are on the cusp of something groundbreaking: a treatment that doesn't just manage symptoms, but works to fix the underlying root cause of the disease.

The possibility of reversing Parkinson's disease is no longer just a theory — it's within reach.

At Zhittya Genesis Medicine, we are committed to making this a reality. With each new patient, each new scan, and each new breakthrough, we move one step closer to a world where Parkinson's disease could be cured.