Alexithymia

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Alexithymia is ascribed to a "no word for mood", a situation in which the person cannot express his/her emotions. These people have a serious problem with expressing their emotions verbally and using their fantasies.

Patients In such a difficult situation are exposed to major psychosomatic disorders such as PUD, COPD, cardiovascular diseases and also some psychiatric disorders such as depression, borderline personality disorder, substance dependence and so on.

Psychodynamic theories justify the existences of physical symptoms in a situation that the person isn't able to express his/her emotions and since early 1970s, when psychiatrists have been paying special attention to the concept of Alexithymia, the different approaches of psychotherapy have been discussed to cure psychosomatic disorders.

In past recent years, with the expansion of biological theories, the acceptance of body-mind theory as a cause of physical diseases, were reduced. But in recent years especially since 2005, when psychosomatic disorders medical board was launched in USA, comprehensive bio-psycho-social attitude toward the etiologic concepts of physical diseases was considered again, and this time attempts were focused on finding meaningful relations between psychodynamic concepts and biological, brain basics.

Alexithymia can be defined as a personality/character trait with impairments in cognitive processing of emotions and expression of them. Several studies have shown that some of the obvious and noticeable properties of the patient's brains are hyperactivity of left hemisphere and hypoactivity of right hemisphere, and also some failures in cortical inhibition in them are seen.

Assuredly with more medical researches and studies and getting much more information in this field, it is expected the new methods for treating them.

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Production of GABAergic neurons differentiated from BMSCs- derived - neurosphere cells

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Objective: Bone marrow stromal stem cells (BMSCs) can be grown in aggeragates called neurospheres and then to neural and glial cell under appropriate conditions in labratoary. However differentiation of neurosphere into Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)ergic neurons poorly understood.

Material and Methods: In this study BMSCs of adult female rats were expanded and then induced into neurospheres in the presence of epidermal growth factor (EGF) , basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) and B27. followed by induction into GABAergic neurons with Retinoic acid and ciliary neurotrophic factor(CNTF). BMSc were evaluated for stemness by mesenchymal stem cell markers antiCD(105,106,90) and fibronectin, the mean percentage of nestin , neurofilaments 68,160 and 200, and specific markers of GABAergic neurons (GAD65/67, VGAT & GABA antibodies)immunoreactive