

Neurotoxicity

Neurotoxicity occurs when exposure to natural or artificial toxic substances, which are called [neurotoxins](#), alters the normal activity of the [nervous system](#) in such a way as to cause damage to nervous tissue. This can eventually disrupt or even kill [neurons](#), key cells that transmit and process signals in the brain and other parts of the nervous system.

Neurotoxicity can result from exposure to substances used in [chemotherapy](#), radiation treatment, drug therapies, certain drug abuse, and organ transplants, as well as exposure to heavy metals, certain foods and food additives, pesticides, industrial and/or cleaning solvents, cosmetics, and some naturally occurring substances.

Symptoms may appear immediately after exposure or be delayed.

see [Neurotoxicity syndrome](#)

Studies mainly in [animal](#) (rodent and porcine) ICH models have shown the role of bound and unbound [iron](#) in causing [neurotoxicity](#) following an ICH.

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