

# RMRC, Bhubaneswar

(Laxmi Narayan Memorial Library)

## Weekly Current Awareness Service

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*“The more that you read ,the more things that you will know.  
The more that you learn,the more places you'll go.”*

— Dr. Seuss

### About Monday Morning

Monday morning is a weekly E- CAS (Electronic Current Awareness Service) of RMRC Library, Bhubaneswar which carries one Biomedical & health science news item and some useful current medical research links so that the scientists can access the articles. This E- Bulletin starts its journey from 21<sup>st</sup> Nov. 2016. In this maiden attempt we cordially invite your inputs and suggestions to improve in future.

Dr. Banamber Sahoo, Lib & Inf. Officer  
Poonam Singh Deo & Hemanti Mahali (Lib. Trainee)

## Hormone therapy may boost working memory

### WOMEN'S HEALTH

NEW YORK: Undergoing a type of hormone replacement therapy — used for menopausal treatment — may help protect as well as improve working memory for some women as they age, according to a new study.

Hormone replacement therapy uses female hormones — oestrogen and progesterone — to treat common symptoms of menopause and ageing. The findings showed that women taking oestrogen-only therapy had lower levels of the stress hormone cortisol and performed better on tests of ‘working memory’ following exposure to stress compared to women taking a placebo.

To measure the effect of oestrogen therapy on working memory under stress, the team recruited 42 women with an average age of 66. Half of the postmenopausal women had been on estradiol — a type of oestrogen therapy — for approximately five years, while the others had received a placebo.



The researchers, in the paper published in the *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism*, collected saliva to measure the women's levels of cortisol, oestrogen, and progesterone.

They also ran a test of working memory called a ‘sentence span task’, in which the women were each given a series and then asked whether each sentence made sense and asked to recall the last word of each one.

Women receiving oestrogen therapy had a smaller increase in cortisol and showed no decrease in working memory function. Those taking placebo experienced a spike in cortisol levels as well as demonstrated a decrease in working memory.

<http://epaper.newindianexpress.com/c/23578778>

## 1. WHO report signals urgent need for greater political commitment to end tuberculosis

Global efforts to combat tuberculosis (TB) have saved an estimated 53 million lives since 2000 and reduced the TB mortality rate by 37%, according to the Global TB Report 2017, released by WHO today. Despite these achievements, the latest picture is grim. TB remains the top infectious killer in 2016. TB is also the main cause of deaths related to antimicrobial resistance and the leading killer of people with HIV. Progress in most countries is stalling and is not fast enough to reach global targets or close persistent gaps in TB care and prevention. For more details click on the below link.

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2017/political-commitment-tb/en/>

## 2. Alzheimer's protein can travel from blood to build up in the brain

An Alzheimer's-related protein can move from the blood to the brain and accumulate there, experiments on mice show for the first time. The results, published online October 31 in Molecular Psychiatry, suggest that the protein amyloid-beta outside the brain may contribute to the Alzheimer's disease inside it, says Mathias Jucker, a neurobiologist at the University of Tübingen in Germany. For more details click on the below link

<https://www.sciencenews.org/article/alzheimers-disease-amyloid-protein-blood-brain?tgt=nr>

## 3. Scientists find missing clue to how HIV hacks cells to propagate itself

Computer modeling has helped a team of scientists, including several scholars from the University of Chicago, to decode previously unknown details about the process by which HIV forces cells to spread the virus to other cells. For more details click on the below link

[https://www.eurekalert.org/pub\\_releases/2017-11/uoc-sfm110817.php](https://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2017-11/uoc-sfm110817.php)

## 4. Old human cells rejuvenated in breakthrough discovery on aging.

A new way to rejuvenate old cells in the laboratory, making them not only look younger, but start to behave more like young cells, has now been discovered. This discovery, funded by the Dunhill Medical Trust, builds on earlier findings from the Exeter group that showed that a class of genes called splicing factors are progressively switched off as we age. For more details click on the below link

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2017/11/171107113145.htm>



## E- CAS (Current Awareness Service)

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