



<p>Shots of David and Kim doing puzzle</p>	<p>THE AGE OF FIFTY-SIX, DAVID AND HIS WIFE, KIM, WERE OPEN TO ANY NEW TREATMENT THAT COULD HELP.</p>
<p>Shots of Dr. Krishna talking to David and Kim before procedure</p>	<p>DOCTOR VIBHOR KRISHNA AND HIS TEAM AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY WEXNER MEDICAL CENTER HAD A SUGGESTION. :13</p>
<p>CG: Kim Shorr David's wife</p>	<p><i>"There's this trial. Would you be interested? And without really knowing what it was, we said, 'sure.'" :06</i></p>
<p>Team in MRI suite</p>	<p>THE CLINICAL TRIAL TESTS A NON-INVASIVE PROCEDURE THAT USES M-R-I-GUIDED IMAGING TO TARGET THE AREA OF THE BRAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR MEMORY AND COGNITION, WHERE ALZHEIMER'S PATIENTS HAVE A BUILDUP OF TOXIC PROTEINS CALLED AMYLOID. :12</p>
<p>Shots of Dr. Krishna looking at David's brain scans</p>	<p><i>"Higher deposition of amyloid goes hand-in-hand with loss of function in Alzheimer's Disease." :05</i></p>
<p>Dr. Krishna (CG'd earlier)</p>	<p>ONE THOUSAND ULTRASOUND WAVES ARE DELIVERED THROUGH A HELMET-LIKE DEVICE.</p>
<p>Shots of Dr. Krishna putting helmet on David</p>	<p>THE WAVE PULSES CAUSE MICROSCOPIC BUBBLES TO EXPAND AND CONTRACT. :08</p>
<p>Graphic showing how device works</p>	<p>Nats - MRI tech: <i>"First treatment David, here we go."</i> :02</p>
<p>Shots of MRI speaking to David through a microphone in control room</p>	<p><i>"The increase and decrease in size of these microbubbles mechanically opens the blood-brain barrier."</i> :05</p>
<p>Dr. Krishna (CG'd earlier)</p>	<p>RESEARCHERS PREDICT THAT SIMPLY OPENING THIS BARRIER MAY HELP CLEAR AMYLOID FROM THE BRAIN. :05 / 1:21</p>
<p>Shots of medical team</p>	<p><i>(NATS) "This area has high amyloid, so we'll be opening this area." :04</i></p>
<p>Shots of David and Kim doing puzzle</p>	<p>BUT IT MAY ALSO HELP DOCTORS DELIVER MEDICATIONS STRAIGHT TO THE SITE OF THE DISEASE IN THE FUTURE, SOMETHING DAVID AND KIM HOPE WILL LEAD TO NEW AND EFFECTIVE TREATMENT. :07</p>
<p>Kim Shorr (CG'd earlier)</p>	<p><i>"We're hopeful it can help him, but we also know maybe it will help somebody else." :05 / 1:37</i></p>
<p>CG: David Shorr Clinical trial participant</p>	<p><i>"You can help other people as you go by and they follow up." :06</i></p>

<p>Shots of David walking dog</p> <p>(PACKAGE END) ----- ANCHOR TAG</p>	<p>AT THE OHIO STATE WEXNER MEDICAL CENTER, THIS IS BARB CONSIGLIO REPORTING. :03</p> <hr/> <p>THE PROCEDURE IS PERFORMED THREE TIMES AT TWO-WEEK INTERVALS TO ALLOW ELEMENTS IN THE BLOOD TO CLEAR THOSE TOXIC PROTEINS IN THE BRAIN.</p> <p>IF DEEMED SAFE IN THIS CLINICAL TRIAL, RESEARCHERS SAY THIS METHOD OF OPENING THE BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER COULD ALSO LEAD TO NEW TREATMENTS FOR CONDITIONS LIKE BRAIN TUMORS AND EPILEPSY.</p>
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SOCIAL MEDIA

<p> Share it! Suggested tweet:</p> <p> Suggested post:</p>	<p>A clinical trial at @OSUWexMed is testing a new procedure for patients with early-stage Alzheimer’s Disease. Focused ultrasound is used to open the blood-brain barrier to clear toxic proteins prevalent in the brains of those with the disease. bit.ly/2J3EkBn</p> <hr/> <p>Researchers at The Ohio State University Wexner Medical Center are testing a procedure that’s providing hope in the fight against Alzheimer’s Disease. Focused ultrasound is delivered through a device to open the blood-brain barrier to clear toxic proteins prevalent in the brains of those with the disease. bit.ly/2J3EkBn</p>
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EXTRA BITES

<p>CG: Dr. Vibhor Krishna Ohio State Wexner Medical Center</p>	<p>Dr. Krishna says the BBB poses a challenge to treatment delivery: <i>“While it’s intended to be very protective and beneficial for day-to-day brain function, when we think about therapeutics, blood-brain barrier, or BBB, poses a significant challenge.” :13</i></p> <p>Dr. Krishna explains how the procedure opens the BBB: <i>“Once the microbubbles are confirmed to be in circulation, we start the delivery of ultrasound in a pulse fashion to cause the microbubbles to oscillate and, eventually, increase and decrease in size and mechanically open the blood-brain barrier.” :20</i></p> <p>Dr. Krishna explains how amyloids build up in Alzheimer’s patients: <i>“In normal states, we are able to clear amyloid, while in Alzheimer’s Disease, there are certain types of amyloids that are very sticky and toxic, and this amyloid build up as</i></p>
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<p>CG: Dr. Vibhor Krishna Ohio State Wexner Medical Center</p>	<p><i>plaques, and these plaques, overtime, become resistant to clearance.” :18</i></p> <p>Dr. Krishna explains the next step in the research: <i>“If we determine this to be safe, in the next steps we would want to understand the effectiveness and the impact of opening blood-brain barrier in improving cognitive decline in future clinical trials.” :18</i></p> <hr/> <p>David says it was hard to accept that something was wrong: <i>“I really didn’t want to face it, but as time went by I could see it, and people would say, you know, ‘You’re not making a complete sentence.’” :13</i></p>
<p>CG: David Shorr Clinical trial participant</p>	<p>David says he never thought he would face Alzheimer’s: <i>“I think it was, ‘It’s not going to happen to me,’ and as time went by, it was happening to me, and I knew that.” :09</i></p> <p>David says he is working to get through the hard times: <i>“You know, ‘wow, how am I going to get through this,’ but really the second part was, ‘I will get through it,’ and that’s where we are right now.” :10</i></p> <hr/>
<p>CG: Kim Shorr David’s wife</p>	<p>Kim says she hopes the procedure will help David: <i>“If we could reverse some things, that would be amazing, and if not, to slow it down. That would be great. You know, I want him around as long as possible.” :10</i></p> <p>Kim says she hopes there are treatments for Alzheimer’s in the future: <i>“We have kids, and you know, they may have children some day. I mean, I hope at some point that this is like a non-issue for people, that they can help.” :10</i></p> <p>Kim describes how she knew something was wrong: <i>“He just would forget everything, and I’d have to repeat everything over and over again, and I just got really frustrated. I was angry and couldn’t figure out what was wrong and didn’t know what to do.” :13</i></p>

References

¹*Facts and Figures, Alzheimer’s Association, 2019.* Online:
<https://www.alz.org/alzheimers-dementia/facts-figures>

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