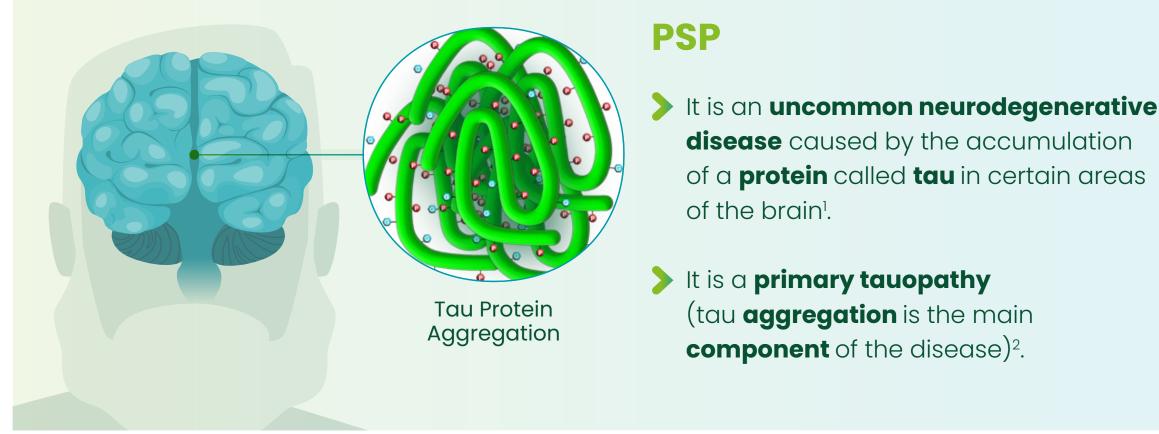
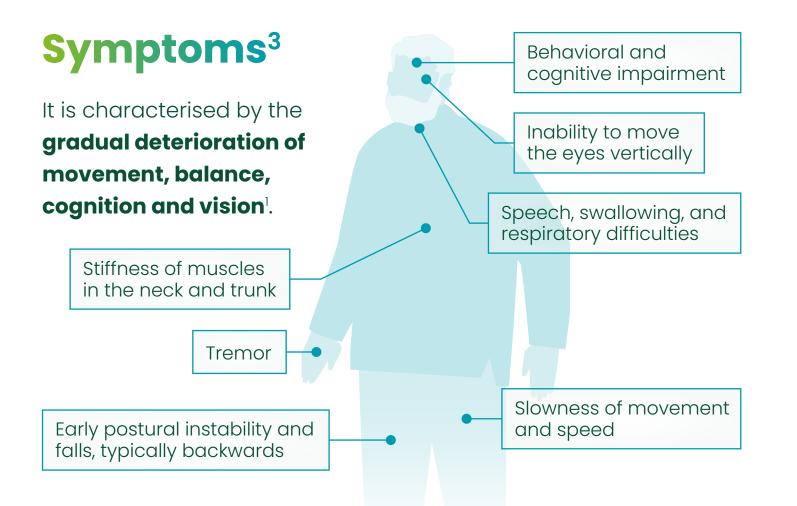
PSP **Progressive Supranuclear Palsy**

THE DISEASE





It is a rare disease^{1,3}.

To date, **PSP has no** cure. Its treatment remains symptomatic, supportive, and no disease-modifying therapy has been approved yet³.

REFERENCES: 1. Agarwal S, Gilbert R. Progressive Supranuclear Palsy. StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2024. Available from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK526098/ **12.** Zhang Y, Wu KM, Yang L, Dong Q, Yu JT. Tauopathies: new perspectives and challenges. Mol Neurodegener. 2022 Apr 7;17(1):28. doi: 10.1186/s13024-022-00533-z. **13.** Rowe JB, Holland N, Rittman T. Progressive supranuclear palsy: diagnosis and management. Pract Neurol. 2021;21(5):376-383. doi: 10.1136/practneurol-2020-002794. **14.** Schneider A, Mandelkow E. Tau-based treatment strategies in neurodegenerative diseases. Neurotherapeutics. 2008 Jul;5(3):443-57. doi: 10.1016/j.nurt.2008.05.006. **15.** Parálisis supranuclear progresiva [ninds.nih.gov/es/trastornos/forma-larga/paralisis-supranuclear-progresiva



WHAT CAUSES PSP?

PSP onset is driven by the accumulation of tau inside brain cells, such as neurons and glial cells. This abnormal accumulation can lead to improper functioning and eventual death of brain cells^{1,2,4}.

PSP is generally considered a **sporadic** disease, meaning that it occurs randomly without a known cause^{1,5}.

However, there are some hypotheses that could explain the progressive damage of certain brain regions^{1,5}:

Random genetic mutations.



However, most people with PSP do not have known genetic risk factors.

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Advanced age.



Free radicals which are toxic compounds created during normal cell function that car damage cells if not removed.



Exposure to certain environmental factors, such as **toxins**, unconventional infections, or unknown chemicals in food, air, or water.





